The Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-4-47

Bermuda provides no free education so youngsters like these can't look forward to any career other than that of laborer, Lula Jones Garrett says in the accompanying artcile. This photo was taken in Hamilton while she was there on a recent visit.

Bermuda Is No Paradise

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-4-47

Race Prejudice Lurks at Every Corner as White Americans Strive to Keep This Beautiful Island for Themselves Only

(See other Photos on Picture Page)

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By LULA JONES GARRETT

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda — There is nothing like a good look at the economic condition of the average Bermudian to effect a quick recovery from the hangover brought on by the breathtaking beauty of this island.

Only five hours from America by air, Bermuda has become a popular resort for vacationing white Americans, who, if they have their way, will keep it strictly a resort for whites.

While Bermuda has no laws which promote segregation, white tourists' wishes along these lines are carefully fostered by the white British who depend upon their trade.

For instance, the native Bermudian cannot use the hotels and guest houses because they cater to "tourists" only. Colored Americans, because they, too, are tourists, must be accommodated if they insist upon service.

Segregated Schools

Colored persons attending the theatres are likely to find themselves ushered to certain sections, though they may sit in any place in any theatre if they insist.

The schools are, of course, segregated because the island has no free educational system, and even the churches, with the exception of the Catholics, have an adroitly organized system of segregation. Pews are privately owned or rented.

Colored patients are confined to segregated wards in the hospitals, and there are no colored nurses, nor any adequate facilities for training nurses in the island.

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Added to this there are no white collar jobs available for native Bermudians except those provided by members of their own race.

Left Menial Jobs

Thus youth of the island whose parents are not wealthy enough to have them educated in England or the States and then set them up in the professions or business upon their graduation, are generally enslaved economically. For them are left only the jobs of domestics, hotel workers and laborers.

Bermudians suffer most for lack of an adequate school system, for while a few new school buildings are now being built, few are of the standard as modern American schools.

The schools are only partly subsidized by the government, and parents must pay tuition from kindergarten through what is equivalent to high school. There are no schools above secondary grades for colored.

Added to the hopelessness of the situation is the fact that Bermudians must be property owners to vote and the number of property owners must necessarily be very low with 36,000 inhabitants occupying 19½ square miles that compose the island. Hence there is little chance of the situation changing.

Represented in Assembly

On the other hand, each parish of the island has its colored representative in the House of Assembly, even though the man on the street has little faith in the members' power to relieve their ills.

Among the House of Assembly representatives is Howard university graduated David Tucker, Bermuda's only attorney, who is also a member of the board of education of the island.

Mr. Tucker is at present waging a drive to get civil service jobs open to colored. Also in the House is Dr. Eustis Conn, a Howard University graduate.

In fact the Washington, D.C. university is well represented, with others including Dr. Leon J. Williams, a former member of the assembly and a member of the staff of King Edward Hospital; Dr. Amy Williams, the island's only woman dentist; her sister, Mrs. Gladys Darrell, a pharmacist;

Other Howardites

Mrs. Eustis Conn, the former Edith Flynn, who is a member of the panel on Juvenile Court; Earl Seaton, who is now in England studying law, Miss Elmira Tucker, a teacher at Berkely Institute; and Miss Cynthia Kenny, who is also teaching at this institute.

The Afro-American

A former Baltimorean, who is building a considerable following in Hamilton, is the Rev. Robert Parker, who served for some months as pastor at Sharon Baptist Church during the illness of the late Rev. Beale Elliott. He is now pastoring the Emanuel Baptist Church in the island's capital city.

Bermuda is in the first pangs of the birth of a labor movement, which is headed by Dr. Edgar Gordon. The movement grew out of conflict over wages paid by the American Naval Base, which cut the pay when white Bermudians protested that they could not meet the wage-standards set.

Dr. Gordon is at present in England seeking not only investigation of working conditions in the colony, but also of segregation practices.

Despite an almost permanent depression, Bermuda has a very low crime rate, having had only three major crimes since 1936, one of which was a murder.

Illigitimacy took a sharp upward curve during the war, when America stationed its white naval troops there. Records show 100 illigitimate births for the population of 36,000, 22,000 of whom are colored.

High Intermarriage Rate

There is, of course, considerable intermarriage in the colony, both with the white British and Portugese. Mrs. David Tucker, for instance, is an English woman.

Despite all its handicaps, Bermuda is still a place for vacationing, beautiful beyond words, with its white-topped pasted-colored houses set in profusions of flowers and tropical fruit trees and the whole bordered by emerald green waters.

There are many wealthy Bermudians, who own elaborately spacious and beautiful homes, who live extremely comfortably, and are both charming and hospitable hosts. They are great sports enthusiasts, one of their number, Alma Hunt, being not only cricket champion of the island, but a famous pro in Aberdeen, Scotland.

There is an easy-going leisurely atmosphere to the island which tends to ease tangled nerves, and sight-seeing in its three towns, Hamilton, Somerset and St. Georges is an interesting past time. There is also fishing, both shore and deep sea.

Shopping in Bermuda is a favorite sport, where English and Scotch woolens, Paris perfumes, and liquor (even Scotch) is available in large quantities.

Seek More Guests

Our party was guest at Archlyn Villa, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Archie Minors, on the seaside at Wellington, St. Georges. The Minors have both white and colored guests, but hope, as more colored tourists adopt Bermuda as a vacation spot, to entice them to their guest house. The Minors are natives of Bermuda. She studies in the States.

Baltimore, Md.

We went over on the British Airlines, and have a suspicion that the Baltimore office would have attempted some sort of plane segregation, since they assigned cabins.

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We were advised, however, by the British officers of the line, that no assignments to cabins or seats were made—that passengers would find seats as they wished after boarding the plane.

A trip from Baltimore to Bermuda and back may cost about $300 without trimmings, including room and board from about $7 per day in a small guest house to as much as $28 per day at the larger hotels.

No Black Nation Yet On U. S. Debt List

By Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON — Not a single black nation, Ethiopia, Haiti nor Liberia, appears on the United States list of international debtors recently published in a local paper.

Of the 17 sovereign countries which since World War I made the United States their banker, not one has made any big dent in the payment of the more than 15 billion dollars owed this government In the nearly 30 years lapsed time they have paid back slightly under 5 billion dollars.

Great Britain tops the list with a nearly 6 and a half billion dollar debt; France is next with about 4 and a half billion and Italy owes the United States 2 billions.

The Negro In Latin America

TAMPA LEARNS HOW BLACK CUBANS FIGHT

Jim Crow Florida is learning from the English-speaking Negroes living in her borders and from the Spanish-speaking Negroes a hundred miles away in neighboring Cuba that the time has past when black men would "take it and like it."

I've spent this past week in Tampa, Fla. with five Spanish-speaking black men—four of them from Cuba and one of them from Guatemala—who were the talk of the waterfront and the subjects of big stories in the local papers when they walked of a Canadian Jim Crow ship where the bedding had not been changed in four months and where cockroaches swarmed like steers in Texas.

After a week with these men—Alciabiado Coutin, Jose Manuel Navarro, Rizzio Suarez, and Jose Manuel Mato, of Barracoa, Cuba, and Roberto Enamorada, of Puerto Barrios, Guatemala—I have felt that some unconquerable spirit of our black Latin American brothers which I experienced when I read the life stories of our hemisphere's Negro liberators like Jose Maria Moreles and Viconte Ramon Guerrero of Mexico, Toussaint L'Overteure of Haiti and Antonio Maceo of Cuba.

Maybe, too, I saw the promise of that new world of human dignity and of human brotherhood which we shall build with the cooperation of all peoples in all countries when I saw four white seamen—Carlos Delgado, Angel F. Martinez, and Eusebio Rosada, all Cubans—walk off the ship with their Negro brothers. For in the words of Edward Gordon, white port agent of the National Maritime Union, CIO, which fought for the men in this Jim Crow town:

"No frontiers or flags or differences of skin divide the men who sail the seas. Our union is affiliated with their union, the Cuban Maritime Federation, through the World Foundation of Trade Unions which numbers 60,000,000 organized workers from all parts of the earth."

Mr. Gordon, who lived 10 years in Cuba, told me with great pride that he is a personal friend of Lazaro Pena, Cuba's young Negro congressman and member of the WFTU executive body in London. Another of his Cuban friends is the great Negro poet, Nicolas Guillen.

Now, whenever Latin American Negroes start something, everybody hears the impact. This walkout which tied up the 400-ton banana freighter, Patdoris, may have international repercussions that will hit the six-foot, 200-pound millionaire Canadian shipowner, F. Leslie Frasier, not only in his big stomach but in his big pocketbook.

Mr. Gordon, on behalf of the NMU, has written a personal letter to Cuban President Ramon Grau San Martin, telling how the ship, Patdoris, finally sneaked out of Port Tampa leaving the men stranded with only a fraction of the wages due them after they had been underpaid and underfed for months. Each of the men has made an affidavit telling how he was treated in the waters of a country which talks a lot about it's Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin America.

This thing called the Good Neighbor Policy is the subject of a lot of oratory by English-speaking and Spanish-speaking statesmen at sessions of the very formal, very-upper-class Pan American Union. But, somehow, it seems never to be applied in dealings between English-speaking white Millionaires like F. Leslie Frasier and Spanish-speaking colored workingmen like my friend Rizzio Suarez—unless some organization like the NMU steps in and demands that neighborliness be practiced as well as preached.

I talked to Rizzio Suarez in the NMU hall in Tampa a few hours before this column was written. He was working with other seamen, Negro and white, English-speaking and Spanish-speaking, in cleaning up the friendly, pleasant hall which has on its walls plenty of signs urging the fraternity and cooperation of all workers but none reading, "White Only".

"When we get back to Cuba, companero (brother)," he told me, "we're going to see Congressman Lazaro Pena and ask him to see that the Cuban congress starts an investigation of this man, Frasier, our town of Barraca and then misuses our country's citizens."

"We're going to tell him how ship captain Rene Courmier gave us no tables to eat on and no cook to prepare our food. He worked us 12 hours a day in split shifts of six hours each for an average wage of $50 a month when the American and Cuban scale for seamen is a hundred dollars a month and up. We're going to tell him how we were doled out two eggs and three pounds of rice a day for rations and how we had to cook the food ourselves after we were tired and sweating with no showers to take a bath."

This column and other stories I've done about the Patdoris walkout for the American labor press will be translated in Spanish and reprinted in the newspapers of Cuba. Continental Features is happy that we can thus serve our brothers: the black workers of Latin America.

Free Colonials, Leaders Demand

WASHINGTON.

A powerful plea for full freedom for colonials all over the world was made Saturday by Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, before the Win-the-Peace Conference which held a four-day session here

Dr. Yergan told delegates attending the session in the Commerce Department's auditorium, that "No peace will exist as long as the great majority of the world's colonial people remain victims of imperialism and oppression."

Throwing a challenge to America, he warned that this government has a large responsibility in the solution of colonial problems because decisions here have great influence in Africa. "We must fight imperialism in our country while fighting it elsewhere," he declared.

Leaders Rapped

Although the country has not been ravished by war, thousands are facing starvation in South Africa, Dr. Yergan reported, "because of the vicious colonial system and the lack of democracy in political life."

"There is no greater a menace to peace than the practice and policies of imperialistic powers," he concluded in criticizing the leadership of Winston Churchill and Jan Christiaan Smuts.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, presided, and a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of American troops from the Philippines, and the trial of Manuel Roxas, Philippine presidential candidate, as a "Japanese collaborator," was passed.

Dr. Brown Scores Bias

At the opening session, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute of Sedalia, N.C., made a plea for colonial peoples, declaring:

"America cannot afford to subscribe to a second-class citizenship for a group at home or abroad, if she is to continue to lead the way to world freedom.

"Respect for and express devotion to the highest tenets of democracy must be interpreted in her right attitude toward the colonial peoples who are being refused the democracy for which they, too, fought out their last full measure of devotion to obtain."

U.S. Shortcomings

Dr. Brown flayed the placement of American troops in India, China and Indonesia, then severely criticized the wage of prejudice in our own country while America is attempting to dictate the way to peace to the rest of the world.

She pointed out that, in our own country, we are faced with denial of the ballot to 15 million of its citizens; a wave of prejudice; discrimination on account of color and religion; growing anti-Semitism; and the failure to recognize the rights of labor.

These undemocratic practices, she said, give the world the impression that it is easier to dictate to other nations about the democratic principles of life than it is to practice them at home.

Robeson Sends Message

"To win the peace for the world and to establish justice for all humanity, America must live up to the ideals that we are attempting to establish for the world," Dr. Brown concluded.

Rep. Hugh Delacy (Dem., Wash.) said:

"We cannot be anti-colored in the United States and expect to preach true democracy to the rest of the world"; while Rep. Ellis Patterson observed that "imperialism is wrong no matter where it rears its ugly head."

Paul Robeson, famed artist, who is one of the sponsors of the conference, was unable to be present, but his wife read his message in which he urged "full use of our resources, equality for all, and firm anti-fascist unity, domestic and international."

Cafe J.C. Protested

Approximately 100 colored were among the 800 delegates attending the sessions.

The conference took note of Washington's discrimination in downtown restaurants and cafes at the opening session.

The Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of Boston, editor of the Christian Register, read a telegram to President Truman asking that colored delegates who "find it impossible to eat downtown with other delegates" be allowed to use the Commerce Department's cafeteria on Saturday and Sunday.

The telegram stated that H. G. Hunter, acting commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, had said this could not be done unless the request came from the President.

With the Government on a five-day week, cafeterias in Federal buildings are closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Hotel Drops Color Bar for 'Peace' Delegate

WASHINGTON

The Roosevelt Hotel at 2101 16th St., N.W., dropped its color bar last week and admitted Fletcher Yarborough, Seattle, Wash., delegate to the Win-the-Peace Conference.

Mr. Yarborough made the trip East with a group of four, all white. All stayed at the hotel and ate in its dining hall and restaurant without incident.

Revolt Spirit In Colonies Grows, Upsets Great Britain

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

LONDON—Great Britain's dilemma is the spirit of revolt which is firing the 65,000,000 dark peoples of her far-flung colonial empire.

From Nigeria, Ceylon, Malaya, India, and Tanganyika come demands for the application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, for an end to the exploitation and mass sufferings born of British imperialism.

The British colonial office in Whitehall, control center of the administrative machine which operates the colonial countries, is frankly worried.

From this focal point come the government dictates of 15 African countries, five in the Mediterranean, 18 in the Orient and Indian ocean, five in the Pacific, and 12 in the western hemisphere. Their people are mostly black.

Nigeria is the largest colony, with 20,000,000 population. Ceylon follows with 6,000,000, Malaya, with 5,000,000, and Tanganyika with 5,000,000. *Sat 2-23-46*

Revolt Sentiment Grows

In colonial Africa there are less than 60,000 whites, out of 42,000,000. These people are demanding full self-government and complete autonomy in internal administration. They are calling for an end to the absolute powers of their colonial governors and the entire system which maintains an appointed majority in the colonial councils and legislatures, and gives the right of veto and "certification."

Elected members of colonial councils are responsible to the British rulers, and not to the people whom they are supposed to represent.

With the machinery of government completely out of their hands, the colonials cannot institute the necessary social and economic measures which the British have outrageously neglected.

Depend Upon Colonies

The colonial office does not deny that the high standard of living in the British Isles and the comforts enjoyed by the average Britisher are derived through gross exploitation reaching to the far corners of the earth.

The policies of the colonial office are formulated with the single purpose of getting as much out of the colonies as possible with a minimum expenditure.

Colonial rule ranges from "indirect rule" through native chiefs to highly-centralized administrations of Ceylon, Burma and Southern Rhodesia. India and Eire are dominions, and the other colonies number 65.

Other technical groupings for colonies are crown colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and mandated territories.

Actually no difference exists between them except that in the case of the mandates the governor used to send a copy of his report to the League of Nations in Geneva.

Lead Lives of Luxury

Governors, appointed in Whitehall, occupy spacious quarters and all of them have a fairly easy and comfortable existence, with liveried servants and generous living allowances.

The salaries of some of the governors are augmented by customary annual presents from the native chiefs. *Sat 2-23-46*

The governor can veto legislation, enact laws, issue ordinances, declare a state of emergency, and order the police and military to undertake harsh measures against a native village.

All this large colonial bureaucracy is enforced by a standing army, a police force and a small air force. The local populations for the most part are kept disarmed and the large British naval power not only carries prestige but enables re-enforcements to be brought up quickly from other parts of the world.

More recently the power of the air force to bomb and demoralize local rebels has been a factor.

Third of Nation's Income

It is estimated that the total revenue drawn from the colonies and India is one third of the national income of Britain.

This does not include indirect profits derived from the imperial preference trade monopoly, the cheap supply of raw materials and cheap labor. In Kenya, legislation provides for compulsory labor of the natives.

This vast structure of administration employs in London 2,000 British civil servants at the expense of the colonies. The amount paid to the London employes reaches many thousand pounds annually.

Anxiety about keeping the colonial holdings intact is shared by both Conservatives and Laborites.

On the subject of the colonial empire they are unanimous. The main worry of most Britons is: What would happen to our standard of living if it were not for the colonies?

The Battle for Freedom

Afro American

By S. A. HAYNES

West Indian Census

A new and more accurate index to determine the social and economic failings and needs of the West Indies, gets under way on Apr. 9 with the inauguration of a census in nine British West Indian islands and colonies.

Up-to-date figures in population will be sought in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Leeward Islands, Trindad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Five of these nine have taken a census in 25 years, during which many of the territories have lost population by emigration, mainly to America and Panama.

Wide Use Forecast

The census information will be used in various fields of economic and social affairs, and freely used by public authorities. and as a standard source of reliable information for the Colonial Office in London, and the Anglo-American Commission. *Baltimore, Md.*

Special attention will be paid to agriculture to ascertain the importance of products grown and consumed locally. No detailed agricultural data will be sought in British Guiana and British Honduras, except to learn the size of agricultural hodings.

The pre-census area and population status o five ke West Indian colonies and islands is revealing, in light of the recent social, economic and political discussions at the second West Indies Conference in the Virgin Islands last month. *Sat 4-6-46*

Five Key Areas

While historic Jamaic is third in land area (4,404 sq. miles) it leads in population, 1,237,063. Barbados, with a midget area of 166 sq. miles, has a population of 202,588, making it one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

British Guiana has the largest land area (89,480 sq. miles) but is third in population, 364,694. Trinidad, with only 1,864 sq. miles, is second in population with 535,499.

British Honduras, one of Britain's most lucrative timber reserves, famous for its mahognay, logwood and grapefruit, is second in land area (8,867 sq. miles) but is populated by only 62,512 persons.

Puerto Rican Report

A new study by the Tariff Commission which reported its findings to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs at the request of its chairman, Senator Millard E. Tydings (Dem.-Md.), and made public last week in Washington, D.C., may inspire a delay in independence for Puerto Rico.

The report opines that Puerto Rico would suffer rather than benefit economically from political independence, statehood or dominion status.

Senator Tydings has introduced in the Senate, at the request of the Puerto Rican Legislature, a bill to provide for a referendum giving the natives an opportunity to favor any of these alternatives.

Population Problem

The measure was introduced in the House by Jesus T. Pinero, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. A delegation of ten or 12 members of the Puerto Rican Legislature is en route to Washington to try nad hasten hearings on the bill.

The commission members concluded that only the emigration of 1,000,000 people, and a sharp drop in the birthrate among those remaining would permit the island even to approach economic self-support.

The report said: "Unless some way can be found to reduce the size of the island's population or at least check its growth, the realization of a socially desirable standard of life will be contingent on a substantial, and very likely an ever-increasing measure of outside aid." *Sat 4-6-46*

A Revealing Attack

In a forthright attack on the Roman Catholic Church, Prof. A. Victor Murray, president of Cheshunt College, told a meeting of the Jubliee Congress of the Free Methodist Church Council in London last week that:

"Mussolini's expedition to Abyssinia furthered the interests of Romanism and was blessed by the Pope."

It will be recalled that Emperor Hailie Selassie and the supreme officials of the Ethiopia Coptic Church, and the leaders of humane, liberal and other religious institutions throughout Christendom, bombarded Pope Pius XII with pleas to intercede with Mussolini and have him end the slaughter in Ethiopia.

But the replies of His Holiness were not satisfactory to most of them. The Pope has consistently denied that he ever blessed Italian arms and soldiers engaged in the rape of Ethiopia, but the belief remains among non-white people, and especially the Moslems, that he did.

Literary Revival

A recent reports from Paris where the literati is again busy preparing for a new era of triumphs, advised that French Africa is in the vanguard of a new literary movement.

A number of popular old and new books which attempt to interpret the character and customs of colonials has appeared on the scene, and is one of the most discussed subject in French writing circles.

One of the revived works is the celebrated book "Batouala" by Rene Maran. A new volume by a native Senegalese, Leopold Sedar Senghar, a professor of French grammar at the Lycee Marcellin-Berthelet, and a member of the Constituent Assembly, will be published soon.

This volume will deal largely with racial problems, and is being compared to works by Claude McKay, the militant West Indian poet, and Walter White.

Indonesian Freedom

It was announced from Batavia, Java, on Saturday, that Dutch and Indonesian leaders are so near agreement on the Indonesian demands for independence, that negotiations will be transferred to The Hague. The conferees will leave this week.

Three Indonesian officials including Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized republic, will be in the party. The fourth plenary session of the conferences which began on Mar. 13, was held last week.

Dunkirk Hastened Decline of Color Line in British Forces and Industry

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Sat 4-13-46

Colonials Served as Officers in Mixed Units; Won Job Equality Through Unions

By ERIC WALROND

LONDON—(ANP)—The holocaust of Dunkirk (when, in the opinion of many military experts, Hitler lost the war by not following through with an invasion of England) and the impact of global war upon the empire's fortunes, marked the decline of the color line in England.

The problem of how best to integrate colonials in the war effort, a policy of no segregation or discrimination in Britain and elsewhere in the empire, was formulated in the dark and foreboding hours of Dunkirk.

This was the rule, not only in the Army, Navy, and the Royal Air Force, but in industry, civil defense, and the merchant marine.

Win Ratings

British colonials rose to the rank of petty officers in the Navy on warships where their total number was negligible. They were dispersed in racially mixed units in the RAF up and down the country.

Men like Flight Lts. Ulric Cross and Chris Graham, and Flying Officer Bunting, according to the Air Ministry, "met every hazard the RAF could offer with the highest courage and resource alongside of white men."

RAF Exploits

Flight-Lt. Cross, a native of Trinidad, B.W.I., won the Distinguished Flying Cross for his work as an observer in Mosquito bombers, and is now on special assignment as welfare officer with West Indians in the RAF.

Flight-Lt. Graham carried out two operational tours as an observer in Halifax bombers, and has had to bale out twice. Flying Officer Bunting completed over 300 operational hours in Spitfires.

Africans Excelled

Many native Africans served as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in tough combat units as the 11th East African Division, the 22nd East African Brigade; and the 81st and 82nd West African Divisions which fought magnificently in Burma.

One young officer in the King's African Rifles, Lt. Kagwa, son of Sir Apolo Kagwa, is now prime minister of Buganda, one of four native African kingdoms which make up the Protectorate of Uganda.

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Capt. Otto Wallen, son of a Trinidad cocoa planter, and a practising physician here before the war, is serving with a white unit in Italy.

Policy to Remain

The fine feeling built up between whites and colonials on a basis of complete social equality is prized so highly by the Air Council, the RAF's governing body, that it is determined to preserve it at all cost.

When a Labor member of parliament, Maj. L. Wilkes from Newcastle Central with a large transient population of Colonial merchant seamen raised the issue in that body recently, Wing-Commander John Strachey, undersecretary for Air, stated bluntly: "Any question of racial discrimination involving members of the RAF will be a matter of serious concern to the Air Council, and Lord Stangate, the Air Minister . . . I repeat that racial discrimination will not be tolerated in the RAF."

No Industrial Ban

In keeping with the policy of integration inspired by Dunkirk and Nazi concepts of total war, West Indians entered war factories in Britain on an equal footing with white workers.

Not only were they given the same rates of pay, but their incomes were taxed in accordance with the lower scale prevailing in the colonies whence they had come.

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Some were given skilled jobs technicians and engineers, although only partly trained and with only short periods of apprenticeship to their credit. Many were admitted into craft unions which formerly were lily-white.

During a production rally in the factory canteen, Sir Stafford Cripps, then minister of aircraft production, singled out for special mention, the son of a mechanical engineer in Demarara, B.W.I., and member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who, as a tool designer, helped to perfect the de-icing equipment on Lancaster bombers.

The Negro In Latin America

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans La

UNMASKING A FAKE FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

Sat. 3-30-46

I've made several admiring references in this column to Dr. Richard Pattee, American scholar who has written extensively on the Negro in Latin America. Dr. Pattee and I have corresponded and, two years ago, I was responsible for his publishing a series of two articles on the Latin American Negro in the South and World Affairs, issued by the Southern Council on International Relations in Chapel Hills, N. C.

Now, it becomes my duty to inform my readers that I have severed relations with Dr. Pattee and to warn against him. For incontrovertible evidence, sent me by the Cuban Federation of Labor in Havana, indicates that Dr. Pattee has betrayed the Latin American Negro people by becoming the key figure in a plot hatched up by the Spanish Falange in Madrid and reactionary Jesuit clergymen of seventeen Spanish-speaking countries to wreck that great Negro-Indian labor movement, the Latin-American Confederation of Labor.

He is doing this at the same time that the Falange, originally started for Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco by Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, is sowing race hatred throughout Cuba, one of the great centers of Latin American Negro life, in order to smash the CFL and its leaders like Negro Congressman Lazaro Pena.

JIM CROW IN CUBA

I have before me a copy of a resolution passed by the recent National Conference of the CFL pointing out that racial discrimination "is becoming sharper" in Cuba as a result of Nazi-Falangist activity. "Negroes in Cuba," the resolution declares, "are being kept from better positions and forced into a category of second-class citizenship."

The "Nazi-Falangist drive," the resolution points out, is not limited to Cuba. It is being carried on throughout the hemisphere, including Mexico and Argentina and those countries, where political and cultural backwardness is great."

All of this gives point to a column entitled "Is Jim Crow Gaining Ground in Latin America?" which I released several weeks ago. And I'm sorry to report that Richard Pattee is apparently greasing Old Jim's perch by collaborating with Falangist who preach the doctrine of "racial superiority" and "white supremacy." *Sat. 3-30-46*

ALL FASCISTS HATE GOD

What I have to say is painful and must not be construed as any attack upon the Catholic religion. Most of our Negro brothers in Latin America are Catholics; Jose Maria Morelos, the great Negro liberator of Mexico, was a priest. I despise the Protestant fascists of my own faith like Gerald L. K. Smith as much as I despise Catholic fascists, Mohammedan fascists or fascists who subscribe to no formal creed. To my mind no fascist can be a Christian and, to my mind, a fascist desecrates any altar dedicated to the universal Father of all races and all nations.

Two months ago, with the connivance of certain fascists who hold fancy jobs in South Carolina poll taxer Jimmy Byrnes' State Department in Washington, a convention masquerading under the innocent name of the Second Inter-America Seminary of Social Science, met in Havana.

The real purpose of the meeting dominated by Dr. Pattee's friend, Father Arsenio Torres of Ecuador, was to set up an hierarchy dominated phoney labor movement to fight the Confederation of Latin America Labor of which Congressman Pena is an executive committeeman and which includes among its affiliates the Cuban Federation of Labor. *Sat. 3-30-46*

The Havana labor daily paper, Hoy, declared that this was the background of the conference to make Latin America safe for Jim Crow:

1. Spanish Falangists and "ultra-imperialist elements" in the U. S. State Department thought up the conference idea.

2. Franco Spain dispatched Prof. Joaquin Ruiz Jimenz Cortes to the U. S. where he worked out plans with American Jesuit organizations, especially the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The State Department gave its okay sub rosa.

3. A key organizer of the Cuba conference was Pattee, former U. S. State Department employee who has written reams in praise of Ecuadorian Dictator Garcia Moreno, was an intimate and collaborator of Mexican Sinarquist Alfonso Junco and allied himself with Falangist and anti-independence forces when teaching at San Juan University, Puerto Rico.

4. Close connections have been developed in recent years between the U. S. State Department and Latin American Jesuit leaders.

Hoy warned that the objective of this Falangist-Jesuit-State Department tie-up is to turn the Catholic Church in the Americas against "the free destiny of Latin American peoples" and for oppression, backwardness, poverty and dictatorships.

The Cuban paper called upon Catholics everywhere to judge and repudiate the conference. And, by inference at least, it called upon Negroes everywhere to judge and repudiate Richard Pattee.

Mixed Bloods Freed Latins

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Leaders of mixed Negro, Indian and white blood were the men who liberated the Southern Hemisphere, says the September issue of Color Magazine in a ten-page story in pictures on the Negro in Latin American countries and continue to dominate their political and economic institutions, the magazine points out.

Simon Bolivar, half-Indian and half-Spanish, is cited as the Western Hemisphere liberator who has freed more countries than any man in modern times. *Sat. 9-21-46*

MACEO, CUBAN HERO

Joan Jacques Dessalines, one of Toussaint L'Ouverture's trusted generals who became the emperor of Southern Haiti, was Negro and French.

Antonio Maceo, a man of mixed Negro blood, is Cuba's greatest military hero.

Other pictorial features on Latin America in this month's issue include Rio de Janeiro, World War II heroes, Mexican and Nicaraguan baseball, Cuban art, Haitian land marks, and Puerto Rican cock fighting.

The Negro In Latin America

Louisiana Weekly

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial op

LET'S STUDY NEGRO HISTORY IN LATIN AMERICA

When is some Negro university in our country going to pioneer by setting up a chair of Latin American Negro history?

I recommend such a project to the thoughtful consideration of the United Negro College Fund. Let me take this opportunity, too, to put in a plug for the Fund. It seems to me that all of us can afford to make a contribution to educate better leaders for a future which will need sensitive, devoted citizens of all colors and creeds. *New Orleans La.*

I believe that the Fund can take up the slack in what Negro universities have and what Negro universities need. One thing that the universities can help us give, with proper support, is an increased knowledge of what has been accomplished by our Negro brothers of Latin America.

Hence, the need for at least one chair of Negro Latin American history, which could be manned on a guest basis by scholars like Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of our country and Dr. E. Price Mars of Haiti.

For one thing is certainly evident today, and that is the increased interest taken in the problems of race and color in Latin America by Negroes in the United States.

This column can modestly take some of the credit for this heightened interest in the up and coming nations south of the Rio Grande. Except for occasional dispatches from Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and the Panama Canal Zone, little was published in the American Negro press about Latin America until after this column was started in November, 1943. *6-8-46*

Now, every one of the leading Negro papers, and many of the smaller ones, carry Latin American coverage often furnished by reporters on the spot. And that's an encouraging development.

TIME TO BUILD

The ground has been laid for more intensive and specialized study of the Negro in Latin America in our colleges and secondary schools. Now it's time to build something on that ground.

I realize, of course, that we would have to start from scratch on such a project. We would need textbooks and supplementary reading, but encouraging starts have already been made in that direction. *Sat 6-8-46*

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, eminent Cuban authority on the Negro, has just issued a two-volume work on the history and culture of the Negro in Latin America. This work needs to be translated into English under the capable direction of somebody like Dr. Frazier.

For supplementary reading, long out of print books like Sir Harry Johnston's "Negro Cultures in the New World" need to be reprinted. More recent books like Arthur Ramos' "The Negro in Brazil" and Ralph Korngold's "Citizen Toussaint" are easily available. *Sat 6-8-46*

Somewhere in my files, now in transit from Florida to Tennessee, I have a bibliography of works on the Negro in Latin America. I'll be glad to send a copy of this bibliography to any college which may be seriously considering the possibility of a class in Latin American Negro history.

I'm hoping that this work will be started soon. For we need to be more conscious of our tradition and of our history, in every part of the world, for the great crisis which we will have to face until we emerge happy and free into the full status of citizenship, accepted and equal, throughout the earth.

Nigeria And The Congo Labour Crisis

The recent strike undertaken by African workers in the Belgian Congo, which has just come to an end, presents an interest in its contrasts with the Nigerian strike. Really, there is nothing outstanding, nothing singularly interesting, about this labour crisis of the Congo. But the similarity of circumstances and the identity of purpose, for which both the Congo African strikers and their Nigerian kind went on strike, does excite some curiosity when placed in juxtaposition with the dissimilarity of the conduct of the whole affair and the results thereof.

West African Pilot Sat. 1-12-46

The strikers in both countries are subject peoples, as distinct from those in Europe and America. Both were engaged for the most part in technical duties. Both demanded a rise in wages as distinct from other conditions of service. Yet the difference between both their methods shows the Nigerian strikers in a light that singles them out as models to be emulated by other workers the world over.

The one class was pardonably rash and surprisingly impetuous; the other was calm, staid and determinedly calculating. The one class, counting not the cost, did resort to violence, large scale sabotage and pillaging; the other, convinced of the rectitude of their cause, kept cool but insistent, orderly but firmly determined and respectful but naturally impatient.

Lagos, West Africa

The Congo strikers returned to work with their wages increased by the authorities of that country who, as usual, attributed the cause of the unrest not to low wages, the admission of which had found expression in the wage increase granted, but to agitators. The Congo labour crisis has accentuated the exemplary and unrivalled record created by Nigerian workers and the necessary tact and liberality that should be called into play when such an upheaval occurs. Belgian imperialism is not at all better than others. But in this particular case, neither the blood spilled by the strikers nor the pleadings of those homes which had lost their bread-winners, could have proved of any avail if the Belgian authorities had wished it otherwise.

Belgian Congo Workers General Strike In Port Of Matadi Ends With Wage Rise

Several Died To Make Increase Possible

West African Pilot S. Africa — Lagos 1-12-46 Sat.

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—The general strike, which broke out in the port of Matadi in the Belgian Congo and developed in barricade street fighting between native dock-workers and Belgian soldiery for several days, has now ended, according to the Belgian News Agency.

In an earlier dispatch I gave the background of the dispute arising out of a demand by the Africans for wage increases to meet the steep rise in the cost of living.

Revolt In The Congo

Nigerian Spokesman 1-9-46

LITTLE Belgium has still not profitted from the experiences of World War II. The Belgians were made the object of pity in the war of 1914-18, when Germany interfered with her territorial integrity. As far as colonisation goes, the Kingdom of King Leopold has wrought a history unparalleled by any colonial power. Never shall we forget the Belgian atrocities in the Congo.

Whenever Europeans talk about wild Africa, the Congo often comes up for ridicule. Hollywood penetrates the movie camera into the abode of the pigmies, showing and stressing their primitive way of life. But surely all the backwardness that exists in the Congo today is due to the Belgian administration. Hitherto, renascent colonials have opposed the colour bar policy in Smut's South Africa.

But the biggest anti-black country in the West Coast today is Belgian Congo. We do not deny that the Belgians have their good points as Education Officer Duckworth pointed out, but surely the industries he spoke of are not native but Belgians. They are utilising African labour to set up another "South Africa." Onitsha

The revolt of labour in the Congo is proof of the nearness of the Sleeping Giant to the waking point. The idea of Belgian workers also striking again is a warning that race and creed are being uprooted in favour of the class struggle. The Belgians called out their troops. What a mockery! When the Nazi hordes committed their atrocities in Belgium and Leopold went to Germany after surrendering, the world wept, but the world forgot that Belgians and Germans are blood cousins. "Gooten morgen" means both "good morning" in German as well as the Flemish "lingo" of Belgium. The Congo is wild, we admit, but this time it is with bitterness and a longing for freedom.

1-9-46 Wednesday

When the employers refused to grant the demands of the natives, the workers employed on the docks and transport, especially the railway running between Matadi and Leopoldville, came out on strike.

STREET FIGHTING

Street fighting broke out when the Governor of the Congo dispatched crack troops from Leopoldville to restore "law and order" in Matadi.

According to an official statement issued by the Belgian Colonial Minister, the strikers blew up two bridges, captured the power station, removed rails along the track running from the capital to the port and erected barricades in the streets of Matadi to beat off the troops.

Fighting went on for several days during which several natives were killed and Europeans wounded.

SECRET ORGANISATION

Unofficial sources attribute much of the trouble to the "Nzunga Society," an anti-European secret organization operating in the territory of Thysville along the Leopoldville-Matadi railway.

1-11-46

The "Nzunga Society" is believed to be closely linked up with the Watch Tower Movement which carried on anti-war propaganda appealing to the natives not to join the Belgian war during the war.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The Belgian Colonial Minister has instructed the Governor-General of the Congo to set up a commission to inquire into the cause of the rebellion and to take strong measures to prevent renewed outbreaks.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the Province are reported to have arrived at Matadi.

Friday

Despite handsome rewards offered by government to anyone supplying information that may lead to the arrest of the "Nzunga Society," the ring leaders are still at large, says the Belgian News Agency.

Meanwhile the natives it is understood have been awarded some increase in the existing wages.

Belgian Congo Strike Ends

Chicago, See

Chicago Defender Sat 1-19-46

Violence Blamed On Secret Society

By GEORGE PADMORE (Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — The general strike which broke out in the port of Matadi in the Belgian Congo and developed into barricade street fighting between native dock-workers and Belgian soldiery for several days has now ended, according to the Belga News Agency.

The background of the dispute arose out of a demand by the Africans for wage increases to meet the steep rise in the cost of living.

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Nzungas Suspected

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Belgian Leader Tries To Split Congo Labor

Defender

(Defender London Bureau)

LONDON—A blunt attempt to split the Belgian Congo Labor movement was admitted this week by Belgian white supremacist Pauwels. 5-25-46

The Pauwel tirade, which broke an "iron curtain of censorship" imposed around the Congo by his imperialist colleagues, was touched off by a wave of strikes in the Congo in which chief demands were better working conditions and positions in the local government. Chicago, Ill

Reviewing the Congo situation, Pauwels, a former member of the Belgian government, said native leaders were "agitators," organizing dock and copper mine workers to fight the color bar.

The African color bar excludes "advanced" natives from better paid jobs and participation in the local government.

"The advanced blacks or elite class are those who receive a certain amount of education, at least of the occupational or technical nature," Pauwels said.

"Educated Superior"

"Their studies have enabled them to obtain posts that distinguish them from the other blacks and they have thus acquired a sense of superiority over their untutored brothers. As their work brings them into contact with white people, they have developed a number of habits similar to those of Europeans living in the Congo.

"In fact, these people feel almost like foreigners among their colored fellows." 5-25-46

In reference to the demand of advanced Africans for a higher status, Pauwels said: "In order for Belgium to continue to hold domination over the Congo, plans are being considered to meet some of the claims of the intellectuals so as to prevent them from joining up with the masses which would make the problem more dangerous." Chicago, Ill

Stating that the demands of the blacks were a menace to white domination, Pauwels said: "This Congo movement will not end here. The class of advanced blacks will go on growing in number and increasing in knowledge. A day will come when they will demand to take part on the same footing as white people, and, with no color bar, in managing positions both in administration and in private affairs."

Africa Vital Link In U. S. Economy, Rev. Bell Says

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

ALBANY, Aug. 5—Africa is vitally connected with the United States in an economic sense, Rev. James W. Bell, native of Colquitt, Ga., who has spent the last 29 years in the Belgian Congo, told members of the Albany Exchange Club at their regular meeting last Friday.

"You will be surprised to find how advanced African civilization is," said Rev. Bell, who is just back on his third visit to the United States since first going to Africa. He emphasized the fact that with improved modes of transportation that Americans will soon be able to travel extensively in Africa and should therefore familiarize themselves with this little-known continent. 8-6-46

Speaking specifically about the Belgian Congo, Rev. Bell told how this district which is comparable to the total area of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon and Montana with a population of 12,000,000 natives and 40,000 whites, produces 60 percent of the world's supply of cobalt, three and one-half million ounces of silves, 60,000 ounces of gold, 32,000 tons of coffee, 11,000,000 karats of diamonds, and sizeable amounts of copper and radium each year. He also informed the members that the Congo produced 90 percent of the uranium used in the atomic bomb project during the war years. Pates.

Food Aplenty in Ethiopia

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Politics Blamed for Failure to Draw On Surpluses to Feed Europe

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

According to Herbert Hoover, who because of previous experience, is qualified to speak and to act in this matter, famine hangs over approximately 500,000,000 people. The disease and epidemic which might easily spring from this famine would endanger the public health of the whole world. The matter therefore becomes one of great moment to all the peoples of the world and the approach calls for the broadest vision, great humanitarianism and a sincere desire to see that the problem is solved before it is too late.

Naturally, America, blessed as she is with an abundance of wheat, meats and fats, must be prepared to bear a large share of the contributions to this cause. It is also wise that all fields should be explored in order to bring to the aid of war-stricken peoples available help in their food problem. Fri. 3-22-46

The present situation has been brought about principally because of the bungling of politicians with the vital interests of the masses of mankind. The lessons of it all should lift the sights of world leaders to the fact that if these interests are not made paramount in the new approach to world problems, we may perpetuate the same conditions which we set out to correct.

Huge Surplus Available

I have just returned from Ethiopia, where, beyond doubt, there exists not only an enormous potential but a large surplus of some of the dire necessities which this urgent international enterprise calls for. Ethiopian grain is rotting while Europe starves and there is a great reservoir of meats and fats there which could be gathered in and be readily applied to the European larder. Geographically this African nation is not only within the European orbit, but it is not so far distant from the European Continent that these essentials could not be siphoned out to reach there in time to be of invaluable help. Fri. 3-22-46

The world knows that His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie has continuously pledged to help in all international undertakings to bring about and maintain peace and security in the world. In this great hour of need Europe is welcome to the Ethiopian harvests, and even at a sacrifice the Ethiopian Government would be only too glad to lend its aid in alleviating the famine. It should be pointed out that in the Middle East grain crisis of 1943 many neighboring territories which suffered from severe famine were relieved by Ethiopian grain, which also saved millions of tons of Allied shipping space. Today, when the situation is in all particulars worse, Ethiopian surpluses cannot be left out of the picture.

From my observation one of the reasons why Ethiopian surpluses are not utilized is purely political. It is the result of the political squeeze-play which has its roots in the desire of certain of Ethiopia's neighbors to check her economic development and keep her a perpetual pawn of European diplomacy. After suffering so terribly through Fascist aggression and occupation, her program of reforms and modernization set back and her economy put off balance as a result. Ethiopia is struggling to set her social and political frame in order. The purchase of Ethiopian surpluses would aid considerably in providing revenue with which to carry on her program of reconstruction and rehabilitation and at the same time assist in relieving the famine in Europe. Or must power politics be wantonly displayed at the expense of the millions already crushed? Fri. 3-22-46

Resources Were Offered

In the United Nations Food Conference held in this country in the latter part of 1943, Ethiopia, through its Vice Minister of Finance, pledged the resources of the empire in augmenting the world granary for the successful prosecution of the war. The present emergency is so appalling that it seems inconceivable that this offer should go abegging in the face of the cry for bread to save the people of Europe and parts of Asia from this grave crisis.

As Mr. Lehman, retiring director general of UNRRA, told the council in Atlantic City recently, "strong but politically unpleasant measures may have to be taken to save the world's millions from starvation." Along with the other measures countenanced by the Combined Food Board and by the United States in its own right to help the situation, it seems necessary that the surpluses of Ethiopia should be harnessed and added to the pool in order to prevent the awful cry of "too little and too late" in saving the lives of countless millions and in winning and securing the peace.

DAVID A. TALBOT.

New York, March 20, 1946.

The writer of the foregoing letter, an American citizen, is editor of the Ethiopian Review, an illustrated English-language monthly published by the Ethiopian Government.

IN GOOD FINANCIAL SHAPE

Atlanta World

NEW YORK CITY — (Calvin's News Service — Ethiopia is in a strong financial position reported George A. Bowers, Governor of Ethiopia's State Bank, as he arrived here at LaGuardia Field this week. Ethiopia has no public debt claimed Bowers, who has headed the State Bank since 1943. Bowers is in the states on a three month vacation. 1-30-46

Ethiopia Sees America as Trade Outlet

The Union-Times
Jacksonville, Florida
Fri. 7-26-46

NEW YORK, July 25, (UP)—Ethiopia has formulated far-reaching plans to enlarge her foreign trade, according to George A. Blowers, governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia. Blowers has just completed negotiations for a $3,000,000 long-term loan from the Export-Import Bank for the purchase of American goods.

Over the next few years Ethiopia plans to intensify and modernize mineral resources, and considerably increase her imports of both capital goods and finished goods, Blowers said.

Hand in hand with that will go an unprecedented educational program to raise the peoples' intellectual level and bridge the gap left by five years of Italian rule. Under the Italians, any form of higher education was suppressed and 75 to 90 per cent of the countrys' intelligentsia was terminated.

Ethiopia is undertaking this program on a sound financial basis, Blowers said. She has a favorable trade balance through constantly rising exports since the country's liberation. Her present budgetary surplus amounts to $18,000,000 Ethiopian ($7,200,000 U. S.). But her difficulty at present lies in the lack of U. S. currency with which to buy vitally needed materials from this country. Fri 7-26-46

Because Ethiopia's foreign trade moves mostly through the British port of Aden, and most of it presently goes to countries within the so-called sterling area, she has sterling holdings of between three and four million pounds, but virtually no dollars. It is mainly to provide her with needed dollar exchange until sterling can be freely converted into dollars under the financial agreement between Great Britain and the U. S., that Ethiopia has contracted for an Export-Import Bank loan, Blowers said.

Among the things Ethiopia wants to buy from the United States in particular are capital goods to rehabilitate and further organize her economy; transport equipment such as trucks, rolling stock, locomotives, airplanes, buses, heavy machinery, flour mill equipment, oil expellers, mining equipment, steel and the like. She wants to sell to the U. S. such items as leopard skins, civet, hides, beeswax, possibly also coffee and tobacco. 7-26-46

Determined to increase her exports to the U. S. considerably over the next few months, Ethiopia hopes to push her trade volume with the U. S. from its present $1,000,000 to at least $3,000,000. She will repay the Export-Import Bank loan out of dollar earnings from exports. Friday

The Middle East, India and Britain also play a dominant role in Ethiopia's foreign trade, Blowers said. Most of Ethiopia's tobacco, coffee, wheat and barley is now going to Middle Eastern countries, mainly Saudi Arabia and Egypt, he said, while virtually all of her hides and skins go to Great Britain. Egypt, in addition, is one of Ethiopia's biggest customers for lumber.

The trade balance with most of these countries is in Ethiopia's favor already, but to the degree to which her internal transportation system is being organized, export of these products will be increased still further. Several buying missions from Near Eastern countries are now in Ethiopia to seek increased deliveries of coffee and tobacco.

60a(1) 1946 General

The International Labour Conference

The Gold Coast Independent.
Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa

(60a(1) Gen.)

The 29th Session of the International Labour Conference which opened in Montreal on 19 th September has recently come to an end.

The following is a handout of the conclusions reached which should be of interest to all Colonial and non-Self-governing peoples:—

At its two previous meetings held in Philadelphia and Paris in 1944 and 1945 respectively, the International Labour Conference had adopted recommendations concerning the minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories. At the recent meeting it was the task of the Conference to consider what parts of these recommendations could be suitably translated into Convention form. The committee of the Conference, appointed to consider this matter, contained representatives of Governments, employers and workers of eighteen member States; and their conclusions were adopted by a full Conference Vote of 94 for and 2 against. In accordance with these conclusions, which were strongly supported by the United Kingdom Government Delegation, there will be prepared for the next session of the Conference to be held in June next, the drafts of three International Conventions: one concerning social policy in non-self-governing, territories, another concerning the application of International Labour standards to non self-governing territories, and a third concerning the maximum length of contracts of employment.

Sat. 10-26-46

The first of these Draft Conventions will cover the general fundamentals of social policy in non-self governing territories the association of the peoples of those territories in the framing and execution of measures of social progress, the improvement of standards of living measures for the promotion of productive capacity, and the improvement of the standards of living of agricultural producers the general principle of non discrimination of Labour policy in relation to education training in industrial skill the status of women the rights of association the settlement of disputes the establishment of Labour Inspectorates and the implementation of Labour legislation.

Speaking for the United Kingdom Government Delegation Sir Arthur Dawe said that in view of His Majesty's Government's ultimate adoption of these proposals the new Convention would constitute a great landmark in the forward movement of the peoples of non self governing territories. If the Conventions were adopted at the Geneva Session next year, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to do every thing possible to bring about their widest application through the British Colonial territories. Sir Arthur pointed out that the British Government had ratified four earlier Conventions of particular relevancy to social policy in non self governing territories and drew attention to the detailed and comprehensive report which had been submitted prior to the present session on the steps taken to give effect to these earlier Conventions.

George Padmore

WORLD VIEWS

(60a(1) Gen.)

African Trade Unionism

FOLLOWING closely on the strike of African miners in South Africa, and the publication of the findings of the Tudor Davis Commission on the cost-of-living in Nigeria, which contributed to the general strike of government employes in 1945, after the government had refused to meet the workers' claims for a 50 per cent increase in wages, the World Federation of Trade Unions has decided to support the Africans in securing better wages and working conditions.

Defender

This news was announced in London this week by Louis Saillant, the General Secretary of the World Federation to which a number of colonial trade unions in West and South Africa, as well as the West Indies are affiliated.

Chicago, Ill.

Meet In West Africa

The present active intervention on the part of the federation has been brought about by direct representations made to the Executive of World Trade Unionism by the colonial delegates who attended the Paris Conference of the federation in October, 1945. Sat. 12-14-46

Among these delegates were Wallace Johnson, of the Sierra-Leone Trade Union Federation; J. S. Annam, of the Gold Coast Railway Technical Workers Union; Chief Coker, president of the Nigeria Trade Union Congress; Desmond Buckle, of the Native Mine Workers' Union of South Africa; Ken Hill, of the Jamaica Trade Union Council; John Rojas, of the Trade Union Congress of Trinidad and Tobago; R. Harper of the British Guiana Trade Union Council and other colored labor leaders.

In a memorandum submitted to the conference, these colonial spokesmen called upon the World Trade Union Federation to render active support to the trade union and labor movements in Africa, the West Indies and other colonial areas who were fighting a difficult uphill battle against local vested interests, labor racketeers and certain government officials—all of whom were united in an unholy alliance to destroy the colored labor movements which threaten their power.

Shock World Labor

The evidence revealed in the report of the Tudor-Davis Commission, published in London as an official document, has come as a shock to the leaders of the World Trade Union Federation and as a result the Executive Committee in Paris has directed the General Secretary to convene a conference at Dakar, the capital of French West Africa, at the end of January to discuss labor conditions throughout Africa.

It is revealed that invitations have already been sent out to trade unions and labor groups in all parts of Africa to send delegates to Dakar. Organizations in Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, Egypt and other Arab lands of the Middle East have been invited also.

Color Bar

The operation of the "Color Bar" in industry and the different scale of wages paid to white and native government officials and other employes will be the subject of special discussion.

The Dakar Conference will also discuss the general economic, social and political conditions of the native races in South Africa in light of the reports submitted to the United Nations at Lake Success in opposition to General Smuts' claim to openly annex South West Africa as the first step towards grabbing the African protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

Labor Conferences

Similar regional labor conferences will be held in the Far East and the West Indies at some date to be announced.

An official of the Paris Executive of the World Federation will be leaving shortly for the Far East to contact Asiatic labor and trade union organizations and to work out plans for a conference at which it is hoped to have delegates from India, China, Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, East Indies, Indo-China, Siam, Japan, Korea and Philippines.

Approaches will also be made to the recently organised Caribbean Labour Congress to cooperate with the World Federation of Trade Union to investigate labor conditions in the West Indies and work out joint plans of action to help develop democratically based trade unionism in the various colonies.

12-14-46

An American representative of the C.I.O. has been appointed the head of the Colonial department of the World Federation of Trade Unions with offices at the Paris headquarters. He will travel to West Africa next month to take charge of the conference arrangements.

60a(1) . 1946

General

Geo. Padmore

London Correspondent

Chicago Defender Sat 4-27-46

African Labor *Chicago, Illinois*

AS AFRICAN TRIBAL society fades, a new social element—organization of landless native workers—is rapidly developing to make more and more insecure "white supremacy" on the Dark Continent.

Included in the progressive march are Negro mine workers, plantation laborers and transport employes. Despite subtle and outright opposition by white employers and government officials in the guise of "law and order" policies, which exploit Africa's natural resources with enforced cheap labor, the Negro masses continue to organize militant trade unions. Unlike the reformist British trade unions which give lip service to the Labor Government and therefore share in the exploitation of the natives, the new unions are extremely radical with a view toward ending forever the disgraceful imperialism that has marked England as the leader of the world's "vulture" nations.

After many unsuccessful attempts during which the pioneers were hounded from pillar to post, exiled, persecuted and often imprisoned, trade unionism emerged as an organized expression of the urban workers in the West African colonies shortly before the outbreak of the last World War.

50,000 Members

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress represents the largest and most mature of the West African organizations. It represents over 80 registered unions with a membership of nearly 500,000. A significant achievement considering the inexperience of many of its leaders and the hostility of the local officials, most of whom are diehard tory colonial careerists out to sabotage every progressive reform introduced by the new Socialist Government. *Sat 4-27-46*

The trade union congress of Sierra Leone, embracing about a dozen unions under the general secretaryship of Wallace Johnson, the well known labor leader, has made considerable progress against great odds.

The trade union movement on the Gold Coast is still very weak. It consists of unions covering the railway and motor transport. The thousands of natives employed in the mining industry are still largely unorganized.

Gambia has the oldest trade union organized by Edward Small, a member of the Legislative Council of that colony. The union caters to dockers and river transport workers and municipal employees. Its energetic young secretary, Councillor Gaba Jahumpa, represented the progressive movement of Gambia at the world Pan-African Congress in England last winter.

Unions Not 'Recognized'

Trade unionism among natives in South Africa has a longer tradition than in other parts of the continent, due to the fact that the Union is the most highly industrialized country in Africa.

After the whites had robbed the natives of their lands, they forced the blacks to work for the mines and plantations by imposing various forms of direct taxes upon them. In order to get the poll, hut, and other tax money, the Africans are compelled to seek employment in the gold and diamond mines.

It is estimated that over 500,000 natives are annually employed in the gold mines of the Transvaal. They come not only from within the Union but as far away as Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Mozambique.

Although trade unionism is not officially recognized by the Government of South Africa and native workers are excluded from the benefits of the labor Conciliation Regulations governing disputes between white workers and employers, the Africans have organized 119 unions of their own.

At the last World Trade Union Conference in Paris, the white delegate from the Rhodesian Union, George Goodwin, endorsed the program of demands put before the conference by the colored delegates from West Africa and the West Indies, calling for the abolition of the Industrial Color Bar in South Africa and Northern Rhodesia.

In appreciation of solidarity with the African workers, the colored delegates nominated him to serve with Wallace Johnson of Sierra Leone, on the executive council of the World Trade Union Federation. But Sir Walter Citrine, the British trade union boss, opposed Goodwin's candidature in favor of a white South African delegate whose union opposed the abolition of the Industrial Color Bar. *Sat 4-27-46*

This move by Citrine was challenged by Ken Hill of Jamaica, Wallace Johnson of West Africa, John Rojas of Trinidad and other colonial representatives, but Sidney Hillman of the CIO of America, who was chairman of the session at which the nominations were made formed a bloc with the British delegation and ruled in favor of Citrine's nominee

However, since Goodwin's return to Rhodesia he has been advocating the right of the native copper miners joining the European Union, despite the fact that the union officers have threatened him with expulsion. The government has also threatened to arrest Goodwin.

HUNGER IN ALL AFRICA

The Times

Three Dry Years Cause Whole Continent to Suffer

New York, N.Y. Nov. 6-1946

Serious food shortages are plaguing the African Continent as a whole because of three successive years of abnormally low rainfall, according to African Affairs, journal of the Royal African Society.

In East Africa, the water table fell so low in Uganda that parts on Lake Kioga were closed, and for a time Nairobi in Kenya was restricted to use of water for two hours a day.

There was a great suffering and high mortality among livestock in many areas.

Conditions in West Africa, particularly Nigeria, were severe but not so bad as in the East.

The successive dry seasons took their greatest toll in the Union of South Africa, which has experienced a major crisis. Last year's maize production was 18,000,000 bags, nearly 7,000,000 bags short of the need. The crop this year was even smaller. Other cereals also failed, with wheat yielding less than half its normal crop.

Planting of more acreage and purchases of grain from abroad have been the chief means of meeting the crisis. In many quarters there have been appeals for fundamental agricultural reforms, including a widespread renewal of the campaign to check the evergrowing menace of erosion.

W. E. B. DuBois

The Defender *Chicago, Ill.*

"The Voice of Labor"

I HAVE JUST received from England "The Voice of Labor" edited by George Padmore. It is an extract from the speeches and reports of the colonial delegates to the World Trade Unions Conference held in Paris, 1945. As the editor says, "It was significant for the fact that for the first time in the history of international labor, colored Colonial workers — the most oppressed and exploited section of the world proletariat — were given the opportunity of voicing their grievances and of expressing their hopes and aspirations. . . ." He further calls attention to the fact that nearly all the colored delegates to this conference had suffered long terms of imprisonment for their Trade Union activities. *Sat. 10-26-46*

Wallace-Johnson for instance, of Sierra Leone, had been released from a five and half years imprisonment and exile in West Africa just a few weeks before his arrival in London.

The delegates presented a charter of labor for the colonies asking for: one, the abolition of color bar; two, the abolition of forced labor, child labor and all forms of slavery; three, the abolition of pass law legislation; four, equal pay for equal work; five, abolition of race restrictions against the admission of African and colored laborers into existing white trade unions; and six, legislation for colonial trade unions which should be abreast of that existing in Europe and America.

Suppression

IT WAS POINTED out that progressive African papers regularly have been suppressed and that under present legislation an editor in Nigeria, British West Africa, could be fined $1,200 or sentenced for three years imprisonment or both without trial!

In discussing the peace settlement it was proposed that the discussion stop after American, British, Russian and French delegates had spoken. This was challenged and as a result delegates representing Arabs, the people of Jamaica and West Africa, and the Jews had a chance to state their grievances.

When a message was proposed to send a telegram of greeting to President Roosevelt, Marshall Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill, this was amended by the colonials so as to ask definitely for the right "of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

Insertion

IN THE FINAL declaration two significant paragraphs were inserted. "This World Conference rejoices in the declared purpose of the Allied Governments to give effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, by recognizing and defending the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live . . ." "In the view of this World Conference, it is likewise necessary to bring to an end the system of colonies, dependencies and subject countries as spheres of economic exploitation, and to facilitate immediately the development of free Trade Unions in those countries. In the coming Peace, the foundations must be laid with all possible speed, and in accordance with Article 3 of the Atlantic Charter, of a world order in which non-self-governing communities and nations can attain the status of free nations that will enable them to govern themselves and to develop their own institutions of free citizenship . . ."

MINE STRIKE

CABINET COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa

Strikers Attempt March On City

Sat. 8-17-46

The African mine workers at several mines on the Rand launched a big strike last Monday morning, this being brought about by the refusal of their demand for better conditions and an increase in wages to 10s. a day. The first news of the strike came from the City Deep compound when a number of men refused to go on shift. Africans who attempted to go on shift were prevented from doing so by the strikers, but the police were called in to intervene.

On the same day, other African mine workers at Robinson Deep, Van Dyk and Randfontein also came out on strike.

According to official information, between 45,000 and 50,000 African mine workers are on strike but of the 45 mines on the Rand, 32 are at present unaffected by the strike. There is, at the time of writing, a total strike at eight mines:

Clash With Police

On Tuesday afternoon, 4,000 strikers armed with an assortment of missiles and weapons formed a six-mile long procession and attempted to march to Johannesburg from West Springs.

They were intercepted by the police near Brakpan. When they refused to turn back they were attacked by the police. Three of them were seriously injured and scores received minor injuries.

Four Africans were killed, eight were shot, a large number were injured, and nine policemen were hurt as a result of clashes between the police and the strikers.

Workers President Arrested

Detectives from Marshall Square, after seizing documents from the African Mineworkers' Union, arrested its president, J. B. Marks, on Tuesday, under the Riotous Assemblies Act in connection with the strike. Subsequently several employees of the union were arrested.

On some mines where work had partly stopped on Monday additional compounds became involved on Tuesday.

The clash between 300 policemen and the strikers who intended to march from the West Springs Mine to Johannesburg took place on the Springs-Alberton Road, near the Witpoort shaft of the Brakpan Mine. The purpose of the march is not known.

With few exceptions the strikers armed themselves with sticks, iron bars, choppers, knives and other dangerous weapons. All available policemen on the East Rand and in Johannesburg were ordered to intercept them on the way and drive them back to their compound.

General Strike Possible

The 18 African trade unions affiliated to the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions decided at a meeting on Tuesday that they would all go on strike within 48 hours in sympathy with the African mineworkers.

The meeting was debating two resolutions—whether all the African unions should go on strike immediately, or whether the Chamber of Mines should be given until Friday to open negotiations with the African mineworkers before a general strike was called—when news was received that the offices of the Garment Workers' Union had been raided by the police, and all printing and duplicating machinery removed.

The mine authorities have continued to feed workers on all mines affected by the strike.

The South African Federation of Progressive Students has issued a circular to the public asking for funds for the African Mineworkers Strike Fund. Sat. 8-17-46

The letters add that the federation has decided to render technical and financial assistance to the strikers wherever possible, and that the outbreak of the strike has made this more necessary than ever. Its members have also decided to perform clerical work in the union's offices if necessary.

Members of Cabinet Committee

The Prime Minister, General Smuts, has appointed a Cabinet subcommittee to deal with the Native mineworkers' strike.

The committee consists of the Minister of Mines, Mr. S. F. Waterson; the Minister of Labour, Dr. Colin Steyn; the Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, and the Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl.

The Government is giving urgent attention to the strike. The Cabinet subcommittee was in communication throughout on Tuesday with the mine owners and also with the Native mineworkers through the Native Commissioners of the Department of Native Affairs.

Common Sense and Calm

The Bantu World Johannesburg, S. Africa

No man is wholly good or wholly bad; and since this is true of individuals, it is equally true of groups of individuals. It follows, therefore, that in the recent tragedy of the African Mine Workers' Strike, which involved 50,000 men out of a total of 300,000, this same truth must apply. The clash, with all its implications, did not merely involve mine workers and the mine managements, it went a good deal further and deeper, for in addition to the mine workers and the managements it involved "communist agitators," the police, the labour advisers of the mines, the Government and the European public. We cannot wholly condemn nor can we wholly support the actions if any one of these groups and in our thinking it may be helpful to give our reasons.

We shall take the Government first. Their responsibility is the greatest, not merely to enforce law and order but to see to the proper welfare and statesmanlike treatment of the peoples of South Africa, whether they be Black or White. Sat. 8-27-46

In the six years of war, the African people have given ample proof of their loyalty to and love of South Africa. With every opportunity, the Government has not seen fit to make a single statesmanlike gesture of practical sympathy and goodwill. Until this statesmanship is forthcoming, it cannot expect confidence and cooperation. No sane man can deny that the Government is anxious to do something for the African people, and that in education and other ways progress is being made, but it is being made on a day to day policy, with an anxious eye on the reactionary elements in Parliament, and this lack of policy suits no one.

The leaders of the gold-mining industry are unquestionably men of integrity and goodwill, but in the organisation of a great industry, these men must naturally depend in their labour advisers, whose duty it is to keep the management informed of points of friction. In this duty the labour advisers have obviously failed. Advice was given shortly before the strike that no action would be taken. As events showed, eleven mines and 50,000 mineworkers were affected at the peak period. Without stringent police action, the strike would have spread further.

Clearly, then, all is not well with the mines, and yet for the proper development of South Africa a contented labour force is necessary. The labour advisers are still living in the past and forget that the mineworker of today is not the same man as his father. He is more aware of the vast feld of knowledge the edge of which he is just touching. He is more aware of the vital contribution he is making to South Africa's economy and consequently demands a greater share in the profits from his labour.

The average payment of £3.10.0 per month for an underground worker is not sufficient to maintain his family. "The Star" has set out the position in these words:—

"According to the calculations made by the commission, the annual wages of the lowest-paid Native mineworker fell short of his minimum cash requirements by from £9 to £10, for although in his employment he is 'all found', the cost of maintaining his home in the reserve has risen some 27 per cent. since 1939. To meet this shortfall it was proposed to grant increases totalling over £2,600,000 annually. This would have been equivalent to an increase in costs of 10d. a ton milled and the commission frankly admitted that it would have put a number of mines out of production entirely and condemned huge bodies of ore to permanent unpayability. Only an equal surrender of Government revenue could have removed these effects. In the event the Government agreed to surrender £1,850,000, and Native wages were raised by that amount. If the commission's calculations were correct, the Native miner was still not able to meet his minimum expenses, and sooner or later an outbreak was bound to occur. It has probably been precipitated by the food shortage, affecting both the miner and his family, a circumstance which is also beyond the control of the industry."

Liberia Taking Her Place in Modern Developments

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Monrovia Destined to Be Leading Port in West Africa Upon Completion of Harbor

Sat. 7-27-46

By DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

MONROVIA (ANP).—"Monrovia is destined to be the leading port of West Africa, and the harbor that Americans are building will make this certain," said the British captain of our ship sailing from Marshall, Liberia, to Freetown, Sierra Leone.

His statement attests to the importance of viewing Liberia through the perspective of the current modern developments that are taking place there, rather than through operations of the present political system.

Sees Operation of U.S. Engines

The harbor development is progressing according to schedule, and should be completed by November, 1947. Once during a tour of inspection with Commander Trimble, U.S. Navy, director, I saw four American locomotives operating on 20 miles of track.

They are used to haul the huge rocks blasted from hills, not more than 100 feet from the ocean's edge to the two breakwaters, between which the piers will be built. Liberians are used for the clerical and unskilled jobs.

Natives Eat One Meal a Day

Most of the skilled work is done by white Americans, with native Liberians doing the tapping and processing. These unskilled workers live in primitive huts, eating but one meal a day, and receiving an average of 20 cents a day.

The Firestone Company offered to pay higher wages at the very beginning, but were urged by Liberian planters not to do so because it would upset Liberian wage standards. The company has done much in modern development for the area.

Teachers Paid Well

Skilled Liberians live in a modern housing project similar to those under Government operation in America. There are good schools with fairly well prepared teachers who are paid much higher salaries than the Liberian government pays teachers.

There is a thoroughly modern hospital where the sick of all classes are treated. Dr. John West of the U.S. Public Health Mission and his staff have done wonders in pubic health. The mosquito control service has wrought a miracle of extermination.

Legation Head Succeeding

As a guest of the legation, I observed the work of R. O'Hara Lanier, U.S. Minister to Liberia, with great satisfaction. A skilled diplomat, he has a real concern for the welfare of the Liberian people.

He is held in high esteem by members of the diplomatic corps, leaders and the people as a whole. The legation, under Mr. Lanier, observes the open-door policy. The work of Webster Walter, predecessor of Mr. Lanier, is praised by him.

Liberia Asks for Just Standards for Workers

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-21-46

Discloses That White Americans, Foreigners Enjoy Higher Job Status There Than Natives

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) —That fat pay envelopes on the port construction project here go to American whites and foreign-born workers rather than to tax-paying Liberians and colored Americans was disclosed during a conference last week.

The disclosure was made during a meeting between representatives of the U.S. Navy, Raymond Pile Concrete Co. and the Liberian Goverment in an effort to bring about a reduction in the cost of the project.

The recommendation was made by the Liberian Government that dark-skinned Liberians be employed as overseers of non-technical jobs, and that technically-trained colored Americans be given work on the same basis as white Americans.

Job Status Inferior

The recommendation was preceded by the revelation of the following facts:

That no Liberians were utilized at their maximum skills; that no workmen's compensation policies, hospitalization and medical attention were offered on the job;

That centeen and food privileges were not provided for Liberians in the manner that they were for white and foreign-born workers; and that Liberians had been working a 12-hour day, while others worked the usual 8-hour shifts.

Since the people of Liberia will have to bear the cost of the port out of taxes they will pay, the recommendation of the change in employment policies to adjust unfair practices and lower costs was made by the Liberian Government.

Port Project Discriminates Against Native Liberians

The World Memphis, Tenn. Tues. 10-1-46

MONOVIA, Liberia—(ANP) Fat pay envelopes on the port construction project here go to American whites and foreign-born workers rather than to tax-paying Liberians and American Negroes.

A recommendation was made here last week during a conference of representatives of the U. S. Navy, Raymond Pile Concrete company and the Liberian government for dark-skinned Liberians to be employed as overseers of non-technical jobs as a move to reduce the cost of the port. Employment of technically trained American Negroes was urged to work along side white Americans.

Jim Crow Targets

Choice jobs on the construction project not only go to whites, but Liberians are the targets of the worst Dixie jimcrow. Facts unfolded during the conference, attended by Henry B. Duncan, Liberia's liason officer, U. S. Navy Comdr. W. K. Trimble, officer in charge of port construction and Dr. A. Schnitzer, contract surgeon, constitute indicte against surgeon labor policies of the Raymond Pile Concrete company, a New York firm:

1. Failure to employ Liberians as overseers of non-technical jobs and to utilize Liberians in their maximum skill, although Liberians will be paying the cost of harbor construction for generations to come.

2. Failure to provide adequate protection for Liberian workers by formulation of workemen's compensation policies, hospitalization and medical attention.

Canteen Provision

3. Failure to provide canteen and food privileges for Liberian workers in the same manner provided for white and foreign born workers.

4. Applications of a 12-hour work day for Liberians rather than the conventional eight-hour shift for white and foreign born employes.

A token sum for the burial of a Liberian worker, killed during a blasting by company workers, was given by the Raymond Pile Concrete company, which disclosed a plan to train Liberian youths for technical training in blacksmithing, carpentry, engineering, supplies and other skilled jobs.

Liberia Needs Improved Modern Farm Facilities

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-3-46

WASHINGTON

There is a need for improved and modernized methods of farming in Liberia, declared T. M. Campbell, representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at a conference on Liberia last Friday in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University.

Mr. Campbell said that during his visit to the African republic in 1944 he found that the axe, the hoe, and the machete are still the basic tools with which native farmers till the soil.

He pointed out that the efforts of Liberian farmers in tilling the soil are unorganized and uncorrelated, and expressed the opinion that technically trained workers in this country should be sent to Liberia to introduce modernized agricultural methods to the natives.

Women's Status Low

Mr. Campbell also deplored the status of Liberian women who are denied the benefits of formal education and are relegated to the role of tilling the soil and bearing children.

He declared that the education of women must be included in the educational system of Liberia in order that they may live more useful lives and make a greater contribution to the nation's welfare.

Poor Wages Cited

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the Department of History at Howard University, deplored the low wages paid Liberian workers on the Firestone Rubber plantations which averaged from 18 to 24 cents a day.

He said that in 1933, he and a number of other colored American educators visited the State Department to protest the rubber monopoly in Liberia by the Firestone Company and to object to the proposed appointment of Gen. Blanton Winship of Macon, Ga., as U.S. political advisor to Liberia.

The result of this protest, he said, was that General Winship was "palmed off" on Puerto Rico and no political advisor was appointed from the United States to Liberia.

Freedom Guaranteed

Thus, he emphasized, the League of Nations Committee on Rehabilitation was able to proceed with its plans for the uplift of Liberia without the interference of a white Southern American political advisor.

At a luncheon meeting held in Frazier Hall in the afternoon, Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting director, Division of Trusteeship of the United Nations, said that the membership and participation of the Liberian Republic in the affairs of the UNO would insure its continued independence and progressive development.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference, an educational newsreel on Liberia was shown in the auditorium of the chemistry building by Hilyard R. Robinson, technical director of the Liberian Centennial Commission.

The centennial, he said, will be held in Liberia beginning July 26, 1947, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the republic by American colored colonists.

Huge Concession Granted in Liberia as Ships Stand By

Baltimore (Afro-American) Md.

MONROVIA, Liberia (Exclusive)—While a flotilla of American warships stood threateningly off shore, the Liberian government, against popular opposition, last week turned over to American interests a huge 3,000,000-acre mining and railroad concession. Signing for America was one Landsdell Christie. Significantly, the concession approval did not come until Rear Admiral Henry F. Burns, chief of dockyards operations, New York, and an entire Naval staff had landed from the bristling display of American naval power, anchored in the open roadstead of this defenseless country.

Intimidated Liberians huddled on Crown Hill where Elijah Johnson once battled the aborigines and stoically watched the naval ensign of Admiral Bruns flying defiantly before the properties of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., which had so long been strike-bound.

The concession, which is for 80 years, was hurriedly passed by the legislature, after a lengthy delay. Former President Edwin Barclay and many other members of President Tubman's cabinet vigorously protested in vain the granting of the concession.

Monrovia "Off Limits"

Monrovia was declared "off limits" to colored American military personnel while the concession was being hotly debated by the legislature. Steel-helmeted soldiers, put on the alert for eventualities, were not necessary while the warships stood off the Liberian coast.

Under the terms of the concession, Mr. Christie has the right to explore the Bomi Hills of Cape Mount County within a radius of 40 miles, and to set up electric power plants, run a railway, install a radio station, and import all materials, duty free, for 80 years.

Many to Be Dispossessed

It is believed that fully a half million people of Liberia will be dispossessed, the concession involving, as it does, about one-tenth of the country, not including the Firestone grant of 1,000,000 acres for 99 years.

The concession is popularly opposed by militant Liberians, and President Tubman is reported to be in seclusion at the present time. Angry threats have been made in Monrovia.

Opposition of a wide majority of Liberians to granting of the concession, it was learned, was based on 16 points. They were listed as the following:

1. The terms are too sweeping.
2. The life of the lease should not exceed 30 years.
3. The government should grant only 25 per cent of the mining area, with the other 75 per cent reserved for future use.
4. The government should be owner of 50 per cent of shares of the corporation receiving the concession.
5. Minerals in the concession area should constitute the government's share of capital.
6. There should be a royalty provision in the concession for the original owners of the land before cession to government, an inherently implied equitable right.
7. There should be no independent radio station in the nation, other than the ones already existing.
8. There should be definite conditions as to terms of handing over the works and stocks of the company as a going concern at the end of a 30- or 40-year lease.
9. No power of eminent domain should be given to a foreign corporation or concessionaire, such power belonging to the government alone and in case of extreme necessity, to Liberian citizens or corporations.
10. The present method of acquisition of private property by concessionaire fails to observe the rights of private property.
11. Telephone and telegraph rights should be a special concession with control of the government jointly with the concessionaire.
12. Reservations should be made for all other minerals except iron ores.
13. The State should have power of inspection of mining areas, and check on the shipment of products.
14. Nickle, uranium and other valuable minerals should be reserved with the same definiteness as platinum, gold and diamonds.
15. Only machineries and accessories for the works should be exempt from duty. Income and other taxes should not be exempt.
16. The railway from the mine to the dock should be the only railway concession. Other lines intended for commercial use should be separate concessions with the government having fifty per cent share and joint control, and such rights should not be exclusive.

Liberians List Seven Grievances

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By JACOB BROWNE

MONROVIA— (ANP)— Liberian workers who walked out of the offices, from the field, and the camp of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., and the United States Navy, contractors for the building of a port and harbor at Monrovia, have a long list of grievances.

For a long time the attention of the company either directly or indirectly has been called to the inadequate wage scale paid Liberian employes but no reaction has ever been forthcoming. The demands brought forward are:

WAGE PENSION 1-16-46

1. Revision of wages: the contention in this is that the present inequality existing in the wage scale of the local clerical and technical members of the staff as compared with Americans and foreigners from other countries should not exist beyond 20 per cent allowance for overseas services, and an adjustment in that light should be effective as from the first of December.

2. Although the laws of Liberia provide for 48-hour week, yet Liberians are required to put in up to 84 hours a week with payment of over time.

3. Medical attention: Under the present system, local personnel who sustain injuries only on the job are entitled to medical attention. In the case of a foreign employe, medical attention-and the best of that -is given for any complaint except venereal disease. Although a most modern hospital has been erected on the camp, yet Liberians are refused entrance.

4. Canteen privileges: All supplies from the canteen are imported into Liberia duty free, but sold only to white employes. This privilege is denied African workers although the contract grants the right to all the employes of the company.

NO INSURANCE COVERAGE

5. No insurance coverage is made for any African employe. Despite the hazards entailed in a project which might result in injury death at any moment, no African worker is insured.

1-16-46

6. A foreign employes driving a Euclid truck is paid $2.08 per hour, while a Liberian performing the same task receives $1.25 per day, and that is the maximum he can receive at any time. The highest paid Liberian mechanic receives only $1.50 per day.

7. The unskilled worker suffers a greater disadvantage for being illiterate, no one pays attention to their plea. They are fired on the flimsiest pretext without notice and sometimes without pay.

These are some of the grounds for the strike.

Liberia Dock Men Strike At 45c Daily

New York, N.Y.
Amsterdam News

MONROVIA (ANP) — Negro soldiers stationed in Liberia have been placed on the alert and Monrovia declared off limits to all military personnel as the result of a crisis which has developed here in a strike by dock workers against the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York, the Associated Negro Press is able to reveal despite rigid censorship which has been clamped down on all out-goingnews. An American warship is also expected to arrive here shortly.

The Raymond Company is building the American naval base here and recently flew Brazilian workers into Liberia to do construction work on the harbor, which is being financed by American lend-lease funds.

1-12-46

45c A Day

All of the Liberian dock workers for the Raymond Company went out on strike on Dec. 16 in protest against a low wage scale of 45 cents a day, and agai[n] alleged pressure by the company on the government for a railroad and mining concession said to eventually embrace about 500,000 shares of Liberian territory. Sat.

American Troops Put on "Trouble Alert"

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American

Tense Situation Develops When U.S. Puts Economic Squeeze on Nation

1-5-46

MONROVIA, Liberia—(Exclusive)—A situation so tense that colored American troops have been alerted by their commander, Col. William E. G. Graham, to stand guard,

EXTRA

the most worthy vocational school is the Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakata, sponsored by the New York Colonization and American Colonization societies,

The school's curriculum is geared to assist the natives in the Liberian hinterland who have little contact with modern civilization.

The school turns out capable graduates, but these have not been available for the harbor project because they are employed by the Firestone Rubber Company as fast as they are available. Firestone has been an important factor, also, in helping to maintain the school. 2-2-46

Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board is chairman of the school's trustee board.

the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and other philanthropic agencies.

Liberians Get Skilled Jobs on Harbor After Protests

Afro-American 2-2-46
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP)—The Raymond Concrete Pile Co. "is now making use of many Liberians in the mechanical trades," William V. McMenimen, vice president, revealed on his arrival here last week from Monrovia.

He said that while work of this type was new to native Liberians, they were "taking hold very well."

The company, a local corporation, is constructing a huge naval and port installations at Monrovia in cooperation with the Navy Department through Lend-Lease funds.

Labor Troubles

It ran into serious labor troubles in Liberia, yet unsettled, the Liberians charging that the company was using them for unskilled labor only, while importing skilled workmen from Brazil and the United States.

Other charges against the company said that no colored Americans were being used on the project, and that wages being paid the natives were much lower than that for imported labor.

Most American-Liberians have been trained as professionals, lawyers, doctors and teachers, and

has developed here as the result of what Liberians contend is economic pressure being applied on their republic by American interests.

First indication of impending trouble developed last Sunday when Liberian workers went out on strike against the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, which is building the huge naval base at Monrovia. Native workers, angered because the company had insisted on flying Brazilian skilled workmen here, rather than hire skilled colored Americans, demanded a minimum $1 a day scale.

Radio for Soldiers

Officials of the company alarmed at the militancy of the native workers, radioed Robert Field to Col. Graham, who immediately ordered the colored troops under his command to stand by for the "protection of American property."

Naval authorities and officials of the company, observers stated had drawn pistols on the Liberian workers, in an effort to make them return to work on the $14,000,000 harbor construction project.

The strike and the alerting of troops was in reality the aftermath of long brewing trouble between the Raymond Concrete Pile Company and the Liberian people.

Feeling developed when it became known that the company had demanded a concession of the iron deposits in Liberia, and a railroad concession to the mining area consisting of a total of nearly 500,000 acres of some of the best agricultural land in Liberia.

Machinery has already been moved on the site, it was learned.

People Against Grant

Although President William V. Tubman, allegedly under political pressure, is said to have initialed the agreement for the concession, popular feeling in Liberia is against the grant.

Even former President Edwin Barclay and cabinet officials of the Tubman administration have gone on record against the concession.

The legislature, against which pressure has been brought, has gone into recess rather than pass the bill.

A recent scheduled trip of William G. Dennis, Liberia's secretary of the treasury, and Lafayette Harmon, government counsellor, to negotiate a $25,000,000 loan in Washington for internal development was canceled after the legislature sat down on the mineral concession grant.

Warship Coming

Liberians in the know hinted that the concession would not be granted even under military pressure. A battleship is said to be on the way to Monrovia to exert additional pressure on the tiny African republic.

Earl Hanson and Harry Meeker, special territories agents of the State Department's Liberia section, are rumored to be anxious for approval of the concession deal.

Mr. Hanson left Liberia in November, after it was charged that he had journeyed to the interior of Liberia and discussed a desired change in government of Liberia with an illiterate native chief, who as the result of the coup would replace Tubman.

Meanwhile, censorship revails and Monrovia has been declared "off limits" to all colored American soldiers stationed in this country.

Soldiers Clean Rifles

The soldiers have been ordered to begin cleaning their rifles and their weapons in anticipation of trouble.

The Firestone Plantation which is across the Farmington River, has been put out of bounds to colored Americans.

It is feared that a company-inspired revolution is on the way since members of the legislature have expressed the determination to resign rather than vote to turn over the 500,000-acre railway and mining concession to foreign interests.

Liberia Opens First Railway

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP).— A new transportation era began here last week with completion of Liberia's first railroad, and initiation of a new $15,000,000 port, being built under a lend-lease contract with the United States.

President William V. S. Tubman and U.S. Minister Lester A. Walton made the first official trip on the new 50-ton oil locomotive, riding three miles over the new steel rails from the mainland to Bushrod Island.

Port Ceremony

Making the trip along with President Tubman at the throttle, and Minister Walton in the cab, were four trainloads of passengers, Liberians, Americans and other nationalities.

Later in the day, President Tubman and Minister Walton watched the first load of rock placed on the South jetty for the new port, and were honored guests at a ceremonial luncheon given by Comdr. W. K. Trimble, officer in charge of construction, and Harry Lutz, works manager of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company.

Necessities Denied Native Laborers at U.S. Rubber Plantation in Liberia

Engineers, Highest Paid, Earn Only 50 Cents; Manager Blamed for Conditions at Firestone

MONROVIA — Although responsible for the great output of rubber in Liberia, native workers at the Firestone Plantation Company's plants undergo treatment which already has prompted one serious strike and is expected to lead to others.

At the time of the strike in April at Marshall, the river transport division, engineers were making only 50 cents per hour, each lighter crew, 30 cents, and each warehouse laborer, 15 cents per day.

Terming such wages "entirely inadequate," the workers asked for $1.50 for engineers, $1 for lighter crews and 50 cents for warehouse crews, to be paid exclusive of overtime.

Promised Consideration

As a result of the work stoppage, the company sent a representative to Marshall to ask the superintendent there, Albert D. Peabody, to intervene with the promise that the grievances would be considered.

Lodged in small brick buildings far inferior to those of the lowest paid white employees, the native laborers are clustered together in camps all lined in one row.

With the small wage, employees are literally compelled to open accounts with the United States

Liberians Plead for Economic Aid

By JACOB BROWNE

MONROVIA — (ANP) — The Foreign Economic Administration which was set up in Liberia during the war years, closed down its activities here as of July 1. It was headed by Earl P. Hanson until a few months ago.

While the prime object of FEA was to develop those products urgently needed for the war effort, its activities also included mining surveys.

An expert on timber production made a tour of the country with beneficial results, and clay work was studied resulting in a group of Liberian boys being trained in rudiments of pottery and brick-making.

Agriculture was vigorously pursued leading to a year-round production of vegetables in which the Liberian Bureau of Agriculture, and Charles E. Trout, agricultural specialist, played important parts.

The FEA was starting its economic program when the close down orders came. Frank Pinder will remain as agricultural attache to the American Legation, but this does not answer the question at all for Liberia's agricultural outlook.

Liberians looked to the FEA coming here as a God-send, for they were too wrapped up in political maneuverings, and needed someone to say, "go back to the soil."

The prosperous trade owned and controlled by natives had become something of the past for two reasons:

(1) The men became politically minded and neglected their farms, trades, and business; and (2), they were too narrow-minded and refused to take their children into their confidence so that, as their successor, the businesses could continue.

A good supply of vegetables can not answer Liberia's economic problem; what is needed very badly is a resuscitation of the Liberian export trade, and to be taught how to prepare coffee, pissava, palm oil, palm kernel, cocoa and rice.

The mistake of relying on one product in years gone by should not repeat itself.

Everybody now is interested in rubber growing, the same mistake made with coffee growing; so Liberian farmers looked with great hope on the FEA for developing the other products of Liberia.

Liberians, therefore, are appealing to the good graces of Uncle Sam to continue the good work of the FEA.

Our progress lies in her economic independence, a poor citizenry makes a poor government, and with the few who are economically strong, they cannot by any degree of reasoning provide for the great mass of economic weaklings.

Uncle Sam has come to our rescue throughout the years. Our population is so small we are not able to build up minority groups in America to boost our cause; this has caused us to be without friends.

We appeal to Sen. Connally and his foreign relations committee. We appeal to Rep. Bloom and his foreign relations committee to consider the possibilities in Liberia.

Consider her role on this side of the Atlantic—a role which cannot be played as long as she is economically dependent—and authorize the continuation of an economic mission in Liberia.

Liberians are not prepared to carry on; they are without modern equipment and when receiving them, must be taught how to use them.

American investments in Liberia are increasing daily; if the port at Monrovia must be a paying proposition, Liberian produce must roll over the rails and fill the bowels of the ships lying at the pier.

This cannot be done without Liberian farmers being taught how to improve their products and prepare them for marketing.

The war years are over, and now is the time for Liberia to build up her economy to an independent status. We can ask none other to give us that technical assistance but the United States of America.

We appeal to the American State Department and especially the African Division to continue the good work in Liberia!

We appeal to the great heart of the American people to arouse a sympathy for the efforts started here on this western coast of Africa by the American Colonization Society.

Let us mark the centenary of Liberia as we did its founding, by a sound and technical economic plan which would cause us to venture into other avenues of business, and which we can only obtain through the good grace of the American people and nation.

Liberian Seeks 200 Negro Families To Join Settlement

By MAJOR ROBINSON

NEW YORK — Two hundred American families settled in Liberia and turning out products necessary to the country's welfare is his ultimate goal, G. Henry Ricketts, West African businessman in this country to recruit volunteers to return with him in November, said last week.

Interviewed in the office of Frederick A. Price, Liberian Consul General at 25 Beavers street, Ricketts, who was born in Jamaica, BWI, said that the idea of taking families to Monrovia was first conceived in 1922. Making his initial visit to this country then, the sight of many people standing in line, foraging in dump piles, kindled a desire within him to see Negroes themselves as producers of the necessary things of life.

In 1939 he returned to this country to secure volunteers to return with him, with the sanction of his government, but the clouds of war on the horizon put a temporary halt to these ideas. When he sought to return again in 1945, he was refused a visa by the then U. S. Minister to Liberia, Lester Walton, who told him the American government did not approve of taking workers from the country, as they were having difficulty themselves in getting skilled labor.

"President Tubman of Liberia has approved of my plan," Ricketts declared, "and has even given me 64 square miles of land to settle on. What we need over there is skilled laborers such as electricians, carpenters, farmers acquainted with the latest machinery of their trade and hundreds of other qualified workmen.

"The people I take won't have to pay rent as the land is tax-free. We shall build factories and mills over there and each investor will share in the profits. Already I've contacted several families who are willing to invest the necessary $5000 in this venture."

Interested most in building up the resources of Liberia and making it an independent country, Ricketts asserted that he has arranged with a large steamship company here to transport the families at half the regular price. In the country two months, he revealed that before he left, a sawmill company, which he bought, started cutting and trimming lumber for the homes of the proposed settlers.

While Liberia is not a rich country, the possibilities of making it so are ripe if people can be interested in migrating there, Ricketts said. He owns the only modern bakery in Monrovia. In the first year of operation it grossed over $25,000.

60a(1) 1946

South Africa

White South African Paper Collects £700 To Aid Starving Africans In South Africa

Lagos, S. Africa West African Pilot

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Council on African Affairs in New York has disclosed facts practically unknown in this country about the danger of starvation facing 4,000,000 Africans in the Ciskei, Transkei and Northern Transvaal sections of the Union of South Africa.

A spokesman of the council cited this condition as another indictment of that government's "white supremacy" policy

MOST ACUTE LAST YEAR

Starvation among a large section of the 8,000,000 Africans in the Union of South Africa is an almost annual occurrence, but the acute conditions of last year are among the worst known in recent history, it was stated

The principal [illegible] item of the African is corn [illegible] "mealies") because it is the [illegible] st to buy

There has been [illegible] shortage of mealies crops for the last three years due in part to weather conditions but more especially to the limitation of cultivatable land available to the Africans

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE

The government has been charged with "dereliction of duty and culpable negligence" for not taking necessary steps to avoid the present famine conditions though there was full knowledge of what was impending

No additional supply of grain was imported for African consumption nor was there any curb placed upon the sale of mealies for feeding livestock and for making of beer by the municipal beer halls

While the government has talked much of improving methods of agricultural production among the Africans, it was pointed out, officials have done nothing to remedy the root cause of the poverty and starvation which prevailed among the 5,250,000 Africans most of whom reside in the native reserves 1-11-46

LAW LIMITATION

The law limits the right of the African to buy or lease land only in the areas which were set aside by the 1913 and 1936 Native Land Acts for his use

These are the "native areas" or "reserves." Friday

To live outside of these districts he must be a servant of a European employer or a tenant in urban locations (segregated residential districts outside the city limits) owned by local authorities.

Thus it is that about 4,000,000 Africans are restricted to a land area of 58,000 square miles, about 13 per cent of the total area of the Union of South Africa while about 700,000 rural Europeans (out of a total European population of about 2,000,000) occupy 415,000 square miles 87 per cent of the total

NO ARABLE LANDS

In the Transkei and Ciskei areas the land holding of individual Africans is limited to about eight to 11 acres in size and about 30 per cent of the Transkeian peasant families and the majority in the Ciskei district have no arable allotments whatsoever 1-11-46

On the other hand the average European farm is about 2,000 acres in size with some as large as 20,000 acres (the major part of this vast area being used not for crop cultivation but for livestock herding and pasturage).

CONGRESS DECLARATION

In a resolution adopted last August the Executive Committee of the African National Congress declared that "the government land policy is responsible for the difficulties through which Africans in the reserves are passing — landlessness and overcrowding contribute the major share of the cause of the suffering...

"As a remedy against future distress like the present, the government must now immediately open land for occupation by Africans under all forms of tenure."

WHITE LADY URGES

Earlier this year Mrs Ballinger, one of the European representatives for the Africans in the House of Assembly, introduced the motion "that the time has come for a full review and revision of the native land policy of this country."

Another representative, Donald Molteno, in a recent article stated in part: 1-11-46

"The consequence of a [illegible] rately fostered agricultural backwardness — as evidenced by the land system enforced — is widespread poverty manifesting itself in periodic famine, endemic typhus and a growing army of casual and penniless work seekers in the towns."

THE CLEAR PURPOSE

The clear purpose of this system of segregation of the rural African population, as has been pointed out by many writers, is to deprive the Africans of their land, their livelihood and their independence; to force them to accept wage employment of the lowest level as servants and labourers for white farmers and mining companies.

Poverty forces hundreds of thousands of Africans each year to leave the reserves and seek work from the Europeans.

HUMANITARIAN NEWSPAPER

The Guardian, a progressive weekly newspaper in South Africa, has collected £700 from contributors toward an African food fund to aid starving families in the stricken areas.

Dr R T Bokwe, a charter member of the Council on African Affairs is in charge of the distribution of supplies purchased by this fund.

The executive director of the council, Dr Max Yergan, urged Americans to lend their support to liberal forces in South Africa who are seeking action by the government of South Africa to meet the present crisis in a fundamental way by doing away with land restrictions, the Pass Law system and other penalties which serve to keep the African majority in subservience to the white majority in the country.

Letters calling for such action, he stated, should be sent to the Honorable H T Andrews, Minister of the Union of South Africa, Washington, D.C.

SOUTH AFRICA

Rain Time, Chicago Ill.

December lived up to its Swazi name: "the time to pick teeth for a harvest." The veld lay parched in the midsummer sun. Hillsides and grasslands rotted rustily. Scorching winds raised dust from the river beds. By January even the mighty Orange had shrunk to a feeble trickle. A throttling drought gripped South Africa.

Almost a hundred districts had been officially declared stricken. The staple summer crop, corn, had failed and the country faced famine. At best the harvest could be no bigger than half the 22 million bags needed. 2-4-46

In the kraals the Negroes grew lean and hungry. Their cattle grew lean and died. The cattle price for wives (*lobola*) dropped steadily as the herds diminished. Many Negroes walked hundreds of miles to the towns for food, but there, too, the white folks were standing all night outside food stores.

Now, if ever, was the time for the rain makers. In the kraals the witch doctors prepared to use their *muti* (medicine). In Parliament Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts proclaimed a national day of prayer for rain. On the advice of their witch doctors, Basutos climbed their peaks with calabashes of Kaffir beer to propitiate their ancestors. But no rain came.

In the neighboring Drakensberg thousands of Bantu, against the advice of their doctors, climbed 12,000 feet to beseech the Christian God for rain. It rained—a little. Then, on Smuts's day of prayer the white folk prayed in their churches. Almost at once, the rains came. They have been coming ever since.

SOUTH AFRICA WAITS FOR REPLY ON WHEAT

New York Times N.Y.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, March 10—South Africa awaits President Truman's reply to Premier Jan Christiaan Smut's personal appeal for his intercession with the Combined Food Board regarding South Africa's application for 232,000 long tons of wheat.

South Africa's food problem is complicated by the diversity of races in the Union, each with its own food traditions. The Whites have retained the meat diet of the northern latitudes; the African Blacks cannot be induced to abandon corn meal and milk, and the Indians insist on rice.

The Government has endeavored to control distribution at the same time maintaining certain wartime restrictions, such as one meatless day a week. Mon. 3-11-46

The prolonged drought threatened the corn crop to such an extent that the Government recently earmarked £10,000,000 [about $40,000,000] for the purchase of cereals overseas, mostly from Argentina.

The recent rains have eased the situation and the late sowings of corn are now promising. The drought, however, compelled the slaughter of cattle because of the anticipated lack of feed, with the result that meat and milk are relatively scarce. 3-11-46

South Africa Halts Strikers

Times Herald N.Y. Thur. 8-15-46

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 14 (AP)—South African police broke up a march of 5,000 native gold mine strikers today as they moved upon the city. Some 9,000 native municipal workers said they would strike tomorrow in sympathy with 50,000 miners, who are demanding a minimum $2-a-day wage and better working conditions. Ten mines have been closed or curtailed and thirty-five have not yet been affected.

Africans Paid 50 Cents Per Day for Mine Work

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

Economic Pressure by Smuts's Regime Forces Workers to Accept or Starve

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — Britain is able to operate her famous Witwatersrand gold mines, through economic pressure that forces African natives to work an eight-hour shift for 50 cents.

This was revealed in the 1943 report of the mines native wages commission, and when coupled with the recent government mining department's report for 1945, tells the plight of native miners.

These mines pay huge dividends yearly on billions of dollars worth of stock.

Forced Peonage

"Where formerly a native was reluctant to leave his home," the wages commissions said, "today he is forced by economic pressure to seek employment which will enable him to support his wife and family.

"This pressure is so great that the gold mining industry is able, in spite of competition due to increased demands of secondary industries, to recruit native labor for underground work at a minimum cash wage of 50 cents per eight-hour shift."

Racial Differential

The 1945 government report disclosed the great wage discrepancy for white and native miners. White underground miners, employed to boss gangs of native miners, averaged about 68 cents an hour, plus time and a half for overtime.

Native workers received an average wage of seven cents hourly, regardless of how much overtime they may be forced to work.

Native workers above the ground received an average wage of five and one-fourth cents per hour; white workers above ground averaged 48 cents an hour. During 1945, 42,000 white workers were paid $83,500,000, while 312,000 native miners received less than $55,000,000.

9-16-46 Sat.

SOUTH AFRICA FACES DIRECT RATIONING

New York

Shift From Food Store Quotas Held Near to Meet Crisis—Native Diet Poses Problem

New York Times

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 3—Individual rationing of major foodstuffs, such as bread wheat and corn products, rice and possibly sugar, is expected in the South African Union in the very near future.

Hitherto the Government has preferred the system of controlled quotas to bakers, grocers and other distributors but is now abandoning it reluctantly under stress of circumstances. Instead, there will be registration of consumers in a form yet to be announced.

The reluctance is explained by two reasons: first, no one actually knows how many mouths there are to feed in the country, and second, the whites and blacks have their own traditional dietaries. It is accepted that the proportion of natives to "Europeans" is approximately five to one but the last census dates ten years back. There is to be another next Tuesday but its results will not be available for several months.

So many practical difficulties attend the enumeration of natives that for the present rationing will be limited to the nine principal cities. *Sat 5-4-46*

This step marks a radical change in the Government's food policy, entailing, it is understood, the separation of production from distribution. Hitherto the Department of Agriculture has been responsible for both; henceforth the distributive machinery will be entirely distinct. At first it will be under the direct administration of Jan H. Hofmeyr as Acting Prime Minister while Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is in Europe.

These developments are based on recommendations made by Sir Henry French, British food expert, who was called in consultation by the Cabinet last month.

The prolonged drought was the initial cause of present difficult conditions but objective observers consider that their roots lie deeper and there is much bickering betweenp olitical parties seeking to explain why the war years saw a relative "plenty" while the post-war period brings a scarcity.

On broad lines, English-speaking circles attribute the situation to "bad husbandry" that has compelled "humiliation of accepting wheat from sorely tried Britain. On the other hand, Afrikaans-speaking circles, representing the bulk of the farmers, put the blame on the government for its alleged unconcern in not providing the essentials needed by the farmer to improve his land.

Whatever the reason, the facts are that today South Africa has only six weeks' supply of wheat; that the natives, whose food is essentially cereal, are lining up in bread queues in towns and facing famine in some rural districts; that to meet the native needs the whites must accept not only a smaller loaf and forego cakes and confectionary, but are liable to find wheat control agents entering their homes to insure that the restrictions for saving bread are enforced. *Sat 5-4-46*

This right of search, in its turn, raises other political issues and the Cabinet is being assailed for failing to preserve the sanctity of the home. The search is authorized under the war emergency regulations, the continued application of which so long after V-Day furnishes a strong weapon against the Government.

South African Gold Rush Starts Boom

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—The discovery of a rich vein of gold near Odenaals-Rust in Orange Free State, has created all the drama and excitement attached to a gold rush, here in the Union of South Africa.

First deposits yielded more than 62 ounces of goal per ton, as compared with the average yield of a quarter ounce perton. Converted into cash, 62 ounces means $2,170 a ton. *4-22-46*

Lots at Odenaals-Rust, which formerly sold for $20, last week could not be purchased for $4,800. Speculators teemed into the section. *Sat.*

Farmers Get Rich

Many farmers, who have just been able to eke out a living from the poor soil, now are worth millions of dollars gained from options. Preliminary observations of miners reveal the new field may be large enough for 10 mines.

Business in Johannesburg is virtually at a standstill, as business people, clerks and shop girls join up with the rush brigade to buy stock of Blinkpoorts, on whos property the strike was made.

Fortunes were made and lost in minutes as prices fluctuated in $2 bounds. *4-27-46*

Market Zooms 50 Millions

The London market also reflected the rush as gold mining shares rose to record highs on the Exchange, last Wednesday, increasing the market valuation of seven foremost companies $50,000,000 in the first hour of trading.

So. Africa Seeks Cheap Native Labor, Demands UNO Okay New Land Grab

Chicago Defender Sat 3-30-46

Chicago, Ill.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Fresh reserves of cheap Negro native labor are vital if South Africa is to maintain its present type of economy, Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts confessed this week.

With her eye on huge diamond deposits as well as a new labor supply, South Africa, "defender of white civilization" in Africa, is out to extend its lily-white rule over Southwest Africa.

Smuts told a reporter he would ask the United Nations Organization in September to incorporate the former German colony into the South African union as its fifth province.

Russia Fights Grab

But Russia has already served notice that she intends to fight this imperialist grab. The newspaper Pravda last month attacked South African aspirations on the ground that natives in Southwest Africa would lose their rights in violation of the four freedoms and the San Francisco Charter.

Meanwhile, South Africa's 200,000 Indians are battling against the "ghetto plan" introduced by Gen. Smuts. The bill, now being discussed in parliament, would create a ghetto system for Indians and Asiatics in the provinces of Natal and Transvaal.

"Indians in South Africa are prepared to fight tooth and nail against such regressive measures and for our elementary democratic rights," declared Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Indians Protest Plan

"Throughout Transvaal and Natal demonstrations against the bill have been held daily in the last week by angry Indian communities," Dr. Dadoo disclosed.

Negroes in South Africa outnumber whites by four to one. In parliament, four white senators represent 8,000,000 natives, while 40 senators represent 2,000,000 whites.

Smuts outlined his plan for Southwest African native representation in the event the UNO agrees to its incorporation.

White Representatives

"Southwest African natives will be allowed to elect white persons to represent their interest," the aging white supremacist explained. "There is no possibility of having natives in parliament or the provincial assembly.

"They could not be elected without a change in the South African constitution and I see no reason for such a change. Besides, they are really better represented by whites than they could be by their own people," he added.

Since 1920, Southwest Africa has been under League of Nations mandate.

Explains Demand

"This is not a far distant foreign mandate we will ask to be given us permanently," Smuts said. "It's an integral segment of South Africa, separated only by a river. Today, after years under our mandate, its people are the same as ours, its natives are the same, and the country itself is almost identical with ours.

"More important is the fact South Africa has faced the danger of an attack fomented in Southwest Africa by the Germans during both World Wars."

Backing Smuts' doctrine of "pan-Americanism" for Europeans only, the white planters, mine owners and other European settlers in East Africa are threatening to revolt against the British Colonial Office and link-up with the South African government.

General Smuts, aware of Russia's stand against his imperialist aims, warned his people they must expect a "tough fight" at the next meeting of the trusteeship committee of the UNO which convenes in the United States in September. He declared that he will lead the fight in person.

Predictions of trouble between Negro natives and white settlers in South Africa were grossly exaggerated by the Boer, or Afrikander, nationalists under the leadership of Dr. Malan.

Malan is known as the Hitler of South Africa.

As long as the white people in South Africa did their duty to the natives and other non-European peoples, there was no danger of communism developing on a large scale among Africans, Smuts declared. *Sat 3-30-46*

Tells Ghetto Scheme

Smuts' idea of the whites' "duty" to non-Europeans was frankly stated when he explained his Indian ghetto scheme.

"We must separate permanently the whites and Indians. The Indians feel it is their destiny to attempt to move into white communities and this must be stopped because we cannot have such intermixing," Smuts said.

"They put all of their money into real estate and if they are not stopped they would buy up all of such a city as Durban. The time has come to stop this."

Following South Africa's Jim Crow policy of making political franchise difficult for any but white persons, Smuts' bill sets voting qualifications for Indians.

It specifies that Indian males over 21 years can vote, provided they are Union nationals, have at least a sixth grade education, have an income of at least $480 a year, and are registered owners of immovable property with a minimum value of $1,000.

Hunger in Africa 'No News' Value

'TIMES' LOVES ANIMALS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

New York, N.Y. Daily Worker

Take a good look at the item reproduced above from last Saturday's **New York Times**. It was important enough to rate a spot at the top of one of the **Times'** precious pages. Yes sir, the baboons sure have news value

But not the people—not 4,000,000 Negro people who are starving in Africa. Their plight can't crack into the pages of the **Times**. It couldn't be because South Africa is part of the British Empire, could it?

However, there are people in this city who are trying to do something to relieve famine in South Africa. On June 6 a rally sponsored by the Council on African Affairs will be held at Madison Square Garden to raise funds for South African famine relief and to protest the colonial anslavement of millions in Africa. *5-30-46*

Speakers at the rally will include Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council; City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. (Com-Man), Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash), Mary McLeod Bethune and R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Council, 23 W. 26 St. *Thurs.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1946.

STARVING BABOONS PLAGUE SOUTH AFRICA

Hunger resulting from prolonged drought in the South African velt has been driving troops of baboons from the mountains into cultivated areas, where their depredations have caused farmers to band together to repel them with shotguns. The raiders descend on vineyards.

SOUTH AFRICA OFFERS COAL

Times, New York, N.Y.

Lacks Grain to Export but Says It Can Fuel Mercy Ships

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 28—South Africa will do everything possible to respond to the appeal of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Conference, it was officially stated today. The Union has no cereals to send overseas, but it is prepared to provide coal to fuel ships carrying food from exporting countries to areas threatened by famine. *5-29-46*

However, difficulties regarding labor and transportation will have to be overcome before coal output can be increased. Collieries of the Transvaal are in a position to supply more coal if the railroads can haul it to Durban, Natal, and Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, the only possible exporting ports.

More optimistic reports regarding corn were released today by the Department of Agriculture, which says the crop is now likely to reach 19,000,000 bags, compared with early estimates of 16,000,000. Imports of corn from Argentina will still be required.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 08

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"Throughout Transvaal and Natal demonstrations against the bill have been held daily in the last week by angry Indian communities," Dr. Dadoo disclosed.

Negroes in South Africa outnumber whites by four to one. In parliament, four white senators represent 8,000,000 natives, while 40 senators represent 2,000,000 whites.

Smuts outlined his plan for Southwest African native representation in the event the UNO agrees to its incorporation.

White Representatives

"Southwest African natives will be allowed to elect white persons to represent their interest," the aging white supremacist explained. "There is no possibility of having natives in parliament or the provincial assembly.

"They could not be elected without a change in the South African constitution and I see no reason for such a change. Besides, they are really better represented by whites than they could be by their own people," he added.

Since 1920, Southwest Africa has been under League of Nations mandate.

Explains Demand

"This is not a far distant foreign mandate we will ask to be given us permanently," Smuts said. "It's an integral segment of South Africa, separated only by a river. Today, after years under our mandate, its people are the same as ours, its natives are the same, and the country itself is almost identical with ours.

"More important is the fact South Africa has faced the danger of an attack fomented in Southwest Africa by the Germans during both World Wars."

Backing Smuts' doctrine of "pan-Americanism" for Europeans only, the white planters, mine owners and other European settlers in East Africa are threatening to revolt against the British Colonial Office and link-up with the South African government.

General Smuts, aware of Russia's stand against his imperialist aims, warned his people they must expect a "tough fight" at the next meeting of the trusteeship committee of the UNO which convenes in the United States in September. He declared that he will lead the fight in person.

Predictions of trouble between Negro natives and white settlers in South Africa were grossly exaggerated by the Boer, or Afrikander, nationalists under the leadership of Dr. Malan.

Malan is known as the Hitler of South Africa.

As long as the white people in South Africa did their duty to the natives and other non-European peoples, there was no danger of communism developing on a large scale among Africans, Smuts declared.

Sat 3-30-46

Tells Ghetto Scheme

Smuts' idea of the whites' "duty" to non-Europeans was frankly stated when he explained his Indian ghetto scheme.

"We must separate permanently the whites and Indians. The Indians feel it is their destiny to attempt to move into white communities and this must be stopped because we cannot have such intermixing," Smuts said.

"They put all of their money into real estate and if they are not stopped they would buy up all of such a city as Durban. The time has come to stop this."

Following South Africa's Jim Crow policy of making political franchise difficult for any but white persons, Smuts' bill sets voting qualifications for Indians.

It specifies that Indian males over 21 years can vote, provided they are Union nationals, have at least a sixth grade education, have an income of at least $480 a year, and are registered owners of immovable property with a minimum value of $1,000.

Hunger in Africa 'No News' Value

New York N.Y.
Daily Worker

'TIMES' LOVES ANIMALS-AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Take a good look at the item reproduced above from last Saturday's New York Times. It was important enough to rate a spot at the top of one of the Times' precious pages. Yes sir, the baboons sure have news value

But not the people—not 4,000,000 Negro people who are starving in Africa. Their plight can't crack into the pages of the Times. It couldn't be because South Africa is part of the British Empire, could it?

However, there are people in this city who are trying to do something to relieve famine in South Africa. On June 6 a rally sponsored by the Council on African Affairs will be held at Madison Square Garden to raise funds for South African famine relief and to protest the colonial anslavement of millions in Africa. 5-30-46

Speakers at the rally will include Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council; City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. (Com-Man), Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash), Mary McLeod Bethune and R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Council, 23 W. 26 St. Thurs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1946.

STARVING BABOONS PLAGUE SOUTH AFRICA

Hunger resulting from prolonged drought in the South African velt has been driving troops of baboons from the mountains into cultivated areas, where their depredations have caused farmers to band together to repel them with shotguns.

The raiders descend on vineyards.

SOUTH AFRICA OFFERS COAL

Times, New York N.Y.

Lacks Grain to Export but Says It Can Fuel Mercy Ships

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 28—South Africa will do everything possible to respond to the appeal of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Conference, it was officially stated today. The Union has no cereals to send overseas, but it is prepared to provide coal to fuel ships carrying food from exporting countries to areas threatened by famine. 5-30-46

However, difficulties regarding labor and transportation will have to be overcome before coal output can be increased. Collieries of the Transvaal are in a position to supply more coal if the railroads can haul it to Durban, Natal, and Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, the only possible exporting ports.

More optimistic reports regarding corn were released today by the Department of Agriculture, which says the crop is now likely to reach 19,000,000 bags, compared with early estimates of 16,000,000.

Imports of corn from Argentina will still be required. Wed.

60a(1) 1946 South Africa

Why the African Gold Miners Struck

By J. Shields New York, N.Y.
Daily Worker London.

When General Smuts synically dismisses the case of the African Mineworkers' Union, now fighting for a wage of 10s a day, as a fight stirred up by agitators rather than as one arising from real grievances, workers all over South Africa know he is preparing an attack on the union concerned.

This is in line with the anti-Labour policy of the Chamber of Mines, which has remained unmodified for 25 years. Fri. 9-13-46

Since the General Strike on the Rand in 1922, when troops were called out to fire on the workers the history of the trade union struggle in South Africa has been one long story of bloodshed and violence, particularly where African workers are concerned.

Here is the background to the present "agitation."

African workers in the gold mines along the Witwatersrand average roughly 3s. a day in wages.

They are quartered in compounds, which are huge walled-in structures where the men live in dormitories, sleeping in tiers on concrete bunks.

Food is supplied against payment and is bought in bulk, the diet conforming to "natural" tastes rather than to scientific feeding.

While the African worker is serving his contract on the mines he is virtually cut off from normal social intercourse and certainly from his family which remains behind in one of the Native Reserves from where he is recruited.

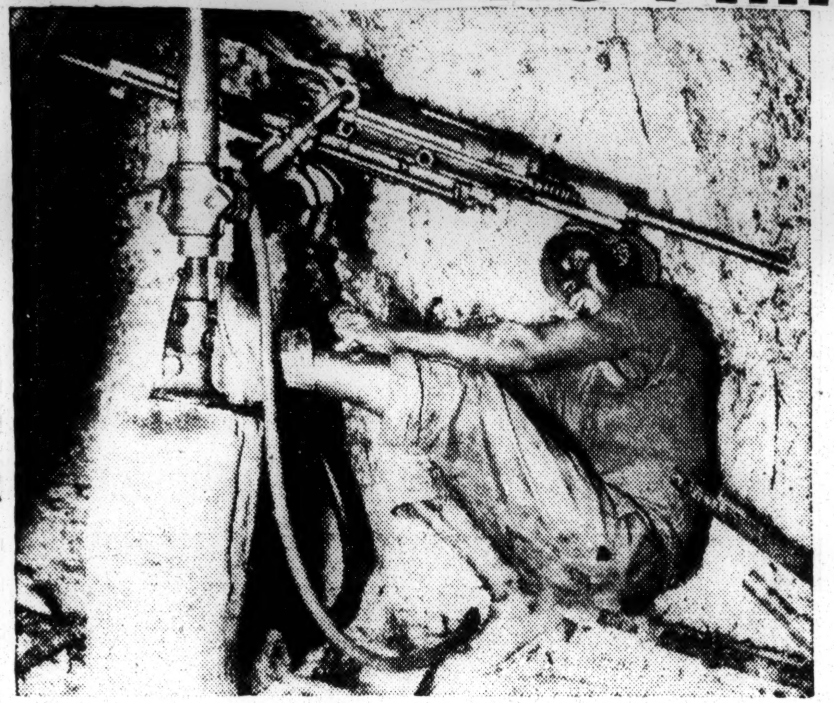
FREEDOM CURTAILED

His freedom of movement is restricted by the Pass Laws which lay down regulations for all adult Africans. In all, as many as 14 different passes may be required by the African worker, a pass to seek work, another to move from one place to another, another to remain out after the evening curfew which exists for him, and so on.

His very recruitment as a mineworker is an example of the feudal system with which he has to contend.

Living on the Reserves and without any but the most primitive ideas as to agriculture, the African finds it impossible to eke out a living for his family and himself.

In addition he has to pay annual taxes irrespective of his income. The most pernicious of these is the hut tax, a levy on dwelling quarters. Other taxes include a wheel tax levied on wagons and bicycles.



Underground drilling in the rich gold fields at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Faced with the payment of these taxes or of going to prison in default, the African naturally is forced to seek employment in the cities. He has not far to look, for in every native territory there are recruiting offices for the mines all nice and handy, which sign him up on contract.

Apart from these official establishments there are recruiting agents who get commission on the number of men they recruit. No effort is spared in this sorry trade of human labor.

Once underground, the African mineworker, forgetting for the moment his enforced recruitment, his unnatural living conditions and his miserable rate of pay does the really tough and dirty jobs under White overseers, exposing himself to daily dangers.

He is also very susceptible to the occupational diseases of mining, especially phthsis and silicosis. When he is retired from the mines with one or another of these diseases his compensation is barely commensurate even with his miserable pay 3s. a day. Fri. 9-13-46

He then goes back to his primitive kraal to spread the disease he has contracted in the mines.

In the reserves, there are no health services worth mentioning.

NOT ALL THE FACTS

These are very briefly a few of the facts which General Smuts considers are not real grievances but are stirred up by agitators!

These facts leave out the daily cruelties and personal indignities inflicted on the African, the beatings-up and summary arrests, the abuses and petty exploitation which he has to receive from the hands of every "superior" South African with a white skin, a tradition inspired belief in keeping the black man in his place, and a strong-arm anti-African police force.

The Chamber of Mines is a pillar of this tradition. General Smuts, he of the philosophic wisdom and kindness at international conferences, is one of its chief apostles.

Letters from Our Readers

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

An Appeal From So. Africa

Capetown, So. Africa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Arising from the strike of 50,000 African mine workers on the Witwatersrand for an increase of their present starvation wages of three shillings (60c.) to 10 shillings per day, the South African government has arrested 52 persons who are now appearing before the Johannesburg Courts. Thurs. 11-14-46

They are charged with inciting the African miners to strike in contravention of War Measure 145, which makes any strike of Africans a crime. This measure is a war-time regulation made under the Government War Emergency Powers. Although the war has ended, it still remains in operation.

The accused include the National Secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, all the members of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Party and officials and leading members of the African Mineworker's Union.

An urgent appeal is being made by the "People's Defense Fund Committee" which includes a large number of prominent citizens, Members of Parliament, ministers, and professional men and women. The Committee hopes to raise 20,000 pounds for the defense of the accused workers in the Courts, to assist the dependents of those who have been killed by the police and the hundreds of seriously wounded, many of whom will never be able to work again.

All donations should be sent to: The Joint Treasurers, People's Defense Fund, 201 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg, So. Africa.

On behalf of the brutally exploited millions of African workers, I urge every person and organization, whose efforts are directed to establishing social justice for all mankind, to support this appeal liberally and promptly.

W. H. ANDREWS,
National Chairman
C. P. of South Africa.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF THE MINE STRIKE

The Bantu World Johannesburg South Africa
Sat. 8-24-46

The following statement was issued in Johannesburg last Saturday:

"We, the undersigned, wish to place on record our belief that the tragic incidents of the last few days could have been avoided had channels of negotiation between the African mineworkers and their employers been provided. Johannesburg, S. Africa

"We cannot accept statements that the strike was the work of agitators. The existence of serious economic grievances was fully established by the Lansdown Commission, a considerable proportion of whose recommendations, designed to alleviate the position, were not implemented.

DISTURBANCES ARISE FROM ECONOMIC ISSUES

"Plainly, the disturbances have arisen from economic issues of which the Government should have been conscious and for the constitutional settlement of which machinery could and should have been provided.

"Failure to meet the situation in time has led to loss of life and serious personal injury to a large number. The facts themselves and the Press presentation of these facts have left the impression that the authorities were relying solely on force to settle any dispute which might arise.

"We feel the necessity to state our views in this regard, since policies which determine the existence of harmony or discord in our country remain the responsibility of the Europeans. We, Europeans, are seriously disturbed in our consciences by the policies which have given rise to this situation.

(Signed) Margaret Ballinger, M.P.; Cr. Mrs. J. McPherson, Mayor of Johannesburg; Archdeacon R. P. Y. Rouse; W. G. Ballinger; Douglas Cowin; Rene de Villiers; Rev. L. Du Manoir; F. Friedgut; A. Fisher; I. Glyn-Thomas; Prof. J. Y. T. Grieg; Prof. T. J. Haarhoff; Norman Hanson; Eleanor Hawarden; Rev. F. M. M. Haythornwaite; A. Hepple, M.P.C.; Rev. Hubert R. Higgs; Margaret Inglis; Uys Krige; Dr. Hilda Kuper; Rev. L. H. Pearson; Dr. J. B. Robertson; Mrs. J. K. Robertson; Cecil Williams.

South Africa Arrests Communist Leader; Government Seeks Accord With Workers

Times New York

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 19—Detecives in Johannesburg this morning arrested Daniel J. Duplessis, secretary of the Communist party in the Transvaal. At the same time Minister of Labor Colin Steyn declared in Bloemfontein that "the Government is considering ways and means whereby legitimate grievances of Negro industrial workers can be remedied or the true situation explained to them if their grievances are not legitimate." Tues. 8-20-46

These two developments were direct consequences of the four-day strike last week by Negro workers in the Rand gold mines. The Government took the line that the movement was fostered by "agitators," notably the South African Communist party, whose offices in Johannesburg and Capetown were searched by police last Friday for documentary evidence.

But although the strike proved abortive—the mine workers, being engaged on contract, cannot le-

gally demand more pay—it did ventilate various grievances.

There are indications that repercussions of the strike may prove far reaching. The Natives Representative Council, which on its creation ten years ago was hailed as a step toward self-government for the Negroes, persists in its decision not to sit again, as a protest against "the Government's breach of faith toward the African people."

Lovedale College in Cape Province, which provides higher education for selected Negroes, has been closed indefinitely after riotous scenes by students which the Government has ordered investigated.

Finally, the Communist party announced today that it would test by court action the lagality of the arrest of its secretary. The arrest was made under the provisions of the Riotous Assemblies Act, the same statute that is being applied in Natal to India passive resisters against the so-called "ghetto law."

Eight Communists Held in Africa

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Charged With Sedition in Aiding Strikers

CAPETOWN, S. Africa—(ANP) Sedition charges were lodged against eight members of the Communist party here recntly for aiding native miners who struck last August at the Rand gold mine.

Among those arrested were W. H. Andrews, national chairman of the Communist party; Moses Kotane, the party's colored national general secretary; Dr. H. J. Simons, lecturer at Capetown University, and Mrs. Betty Sachs, editor of the Guardian, the newspaper which supported the striking native miners.

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Official Statement Given

Coinciding with the arrests was a three and one-half column advertisement in one of the leading newspapers from the Chamber of Mines, which argued that "native workers are not yet sufficiently advanced to have labor unions."

The advertisement also asserted that the "self-styled African Mine Workers' Union is connected with, and has the support of, Communistic influence. The complaints against those arrested were taken to Johannesburg for preparatory examination on Jan. 6. Bail in each case was set at $800.

Price Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts charged that the strike movement was the result of agitation and that police raids were made in eight principal urban centers. Documents were seized at the Communist party headquarters, offices of the Guardian, labor unions, and the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Who Will Hear Their Cries?

Under-Paid, Half-Starved Native Mine Workers Resent Smuts' Lies

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-7-46

By HENRY W. NXUMALO, Courier Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa—General Smuts' recent statement that the African gold mine workers' strike was engineered by "agitators" and that the Government had carried out fully all recommendations made by the Mine Wage Commission in 1943, has caused widespread amazement here. The Commission was appointed by the present Government because of continuous industria. and labor unrest in the Union when the country was at war.

According to the Commission, annual wages of the lowest paid mineworker fell short of his minimum cash requirement from between nine and ten pounds. Although a native's food and quarters are provided, the cost in maintaining his home in the native reserve has risen approximately twenty-seven per cent since 1939.

OPPOSE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission recommended granting increases for the 308,000 native mine workers. But mineowners hesitated to carry out the recommendations, declaring that additional Government taxes and the increased wages were more than they could afford to pay.

Since the Freestate Gold strike in April, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, leading mining personality, has advocated better working conditions for African mine workers and suggested the reopening of the Freestate mines to enable proper housing developments. Said he:

"I would like to see the native mine laborers housed in villages rather than in compounds."

CAN'T RIDE TRAIN

Not only are the natives disturbed over the lack of adequate wages and living conditions, they, too, are aroused because of laws which deny them the right to ride trains, and laws that force them to live in rural districts instead of in the urban centers.

Many of the natives are leaving the farms because of the low wages and are attempting to seek employment in the cities.

Those residing in the cities are forced to abide by curfews.

Eight Killed in Riot

50,000 Natives Demand Higher Wages; Shut Down Gold Mines

The Courier Sat. 8-31-46 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa—After causing a four-day work stoppage, 50,000 native workers of the notorious Rand gold mines were back at work last week. More than 300,000 natives are employed in the mines. The strike was called by native leaders who demanded a minimum daily wage of ten shillings and better working conditions. At present they receive food and quarters and daily wages amounting to two shillings and six pence.

The demands have not been met by the mine owners. During the strike, eight of the forty-five gold mines were shut down.

At the outset of the strike, there were several skirmishes when police attempted to break up picket lines. Striking groups appeared at some of the mines and held back other workers who insisted on going to work.

UNION CALLS STRIKE

Action by the strikers was taken at a union meeting attended by delegates from most of the mines.

In the midst of the strike, the Government appointed a sub-committee, consisting of four cabinet ministers, to deal with the strikers and mine owners. Police officers assigned to the striking districts found it necessary to deal with whole compounds of Africans.

RIOT FOLLOWS

Two days after the strike was called, 4,000 native strikers armed themselves and formed a six-mile long procession and headed for Johannesburg, but they were driven back to compounds by policemen. During this demonstration, a riot followed. Eight of the natives were killed and hundreds wounded. Nine of the policemen suffered gun wounds.

Following the riot, detectives and policemen seized union documents, examined union officers, arrested the union president, J. B. Marks, and jailed at least sixty-two strikers. All were finally released under heavy bail.

INDIANS JAILED

Two Indians were among those jailed. The executive committee of the Passive Resistance Council of the Transvaal Indian Congress has been giving full support to the native strikers.

According to Prime Minister Jan Smuts, the mine strike was not the result of legitimate grievances but was caused by agitators. He said the agitators are attempting to lead the natives and country to destruction.

6 Killed as Police Fire on Africans

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-24-46

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa—(ANP)—Native workers in the notorious Rand Gold mines were trampled to death and scores injured when white South African police fired upon 1,500 African strikers at the gates of the East Rand Gold mine at Subniegal Tuesday. Six were killed under foot and ninety-one injured when the police fired upon the defenseless native strikers who in turn had threatened volunteer, scab workers who sought to enter the mines.

Probably the worst labor servitude in the modern labor world exists in South Africa, where African natives in their own country are herded into corrals and stockades, given little freedom of action and worked in the Rand mines for a pittance of pay. The mines are principally owned by the English, although the Dutch Africanders, who are the most vicious employers and the most rabid racists on earth, have some holdings.

ASK PAY HIKE

The strikes began some days ago. The three hundred and fifty thousand native workers (as they call the pure blood African to distinguish him from the mixed blood mulattoes who are mistreated also, and whites whom they call European) who are employed in the mines, worked all during the war as an evidence of patriotism. They make 45 cents a day in wages with an allowance of food valued at 30 cents a day. They are now demanding a minimum of $2 a day to cope with the rising cost of living and to give them an opportunity for a more decent existence.

60a(1) 1946

South Africa

Summary Of Events In The Mine Strike

The Bantu World *Johannesburg, So. Sat. 8-24*

On Monday, August 12, a general strike on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines was initiated by the African Mineworkers' Union as a means of bringing to the notice of the authorities the African mineworkers' grievances in respect to their pay and conditions at work which they claimed to be unsatisfactory. On the night before the strike, the police raided several mines and put a halt to the efforts of the strikers to disrupt normal duties. African workers who did not wish to participate in the strike and were on their way to work were hindered from doing so by strikers on certain mines.

Trouble broke out at City Deep Robinson Deep, and a mine at Randfontein on Monday morning August 12. The police were rushed to these mines, and those Africans who wished to go to work were given police protection against the strikers. At Van Dyk, Brakpan similar trouble also occurred on that day.

TUESDAY, August 13: Between 45,000 and 50,000 African miners were reported on strike on eleven mines in the East Rand. Some mines closed down on that day, others worked partially. At Kleinfontein Mine, Benoni, 4,500 strikers marched to the police station to protest against the arrest of three of their men whom they wanted released, failing which, they asked to be detained as well. The Commanding Officer of the Police, and the Native Commissioner addressed the men whom they urged to return to their compounds. The order being ignored, and the crowd being stated as unruly, led to a baton charge by the police on the men who scattered, most of them returning to the compound. Three strikers were injured and taken to hospital as a result. At this stage, Van Dyk Vlakfontein, the southern section of Brakpan Mines including Witpoort, Van Ryn Estates and Modder B reported a complete stoppage of work. At Sallies, till then unaffected, five strikers were arrested. At No. 3 Compound, West Springs, the strikers stoned the police. Throughout the strike period, the police kept vigilant watch on the mines, and on this, the second day of the strike, Gen. Smuts, who presided over a Cabinet meeting on the day previous, announced a Cabinet sub-committee to deal with the strike.

WEDNESDAY, August 14: 4,000 armed strikers from West Springs, forming a six-mile long procession, attempted to march to Johannesburg to interview the W.N.L.A. officials. The police intercepted them near Brakpan and broke up their march.

On the same day, Marshall Square Detectives raided the offices of the Mineworkers' Union, seized documents and arrested the Union's president and several employees of the Union. At this stage, eleven Rand mines were affected by the strike, leaving a balance of 32 unaffected. Trouble which threatened to develop at the mines in the Benoni district was quelled by the police. A clash between the police and the strikers at Sub-Nigel resulted in the death of four Africans who were trampled to death in a stampede when being charged by the police, and the wounding of eight others. 18 African trade unions affiliated to the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions then decided to go on strike in sympathy with the strikers on the mines if the grievances of the latter were not redressed in 48 hours.

THURSDAY, August 15: Two columns of strikers from Van Ryn Estates and another from Germiston, tried to march to Johannesburg to interview the W.N.L.A officials, but were intercepted by the police and clashes ensued. It was stated that the strikers were armed with various missiles and other weapons. Major Kriek, the police Commander, addressed the strikers after order was restored, and warned them against violence as a means to gain their ends. In a statement to the press, General Smuts attached blame for the strike to agitators, and said the Lansdown Commission on the wages and conditions of the mine workers had made recommendations which the Government had carried out practically in full. With a re-inforced and strong police force all along the Rand, strikers met with opposition and further clashes between the police and strikers occurred at Van Ryn and Robinson Deep. At this distance, 13,000 of the reported 45,000 to 50,000 strikers had returned to work on several mines. Would-be workers throughout are alleged to have stated that they feared to be set upon by the strikers if they dared to go on shift.

FRIDAY, August 16: All mines returned to normal and the strike was regarded as ended. 100,000 man-hours were lost through the strike. In all, 1,600 policemen were engaged in quelling the strike; they were highly commended by the Deputy-Commissioner of the Police on the Rand for their fine work. Meantime the C.I.D. were conducting wide-spread investigations throughout the Union; chiefly affected were the Communist Party offices. The Secretary at the Johannesburg Headquarters of the party was arrested after an intensive search of his office, followed by the seizure of a pile of documents.

In an explanation to the press on the line of action taken by Government officials and others concerned, the Director of Native Labour and Chief Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand stated that they pointed out to the African strikers that they were working under contracts which they had entered voluntarily, that in the circumstances any stoppage of work was illegal, that the affair was instigated by agitators, that they could not possibly expect 10s. a day and that it was in their interests to return to work.

It is unofficially estimated, that about 900 Natives were injured, few of them seriously, in baton charges and other clashes during the strike.

So far five deaths have been reported. Four strikers were trampled to death by their companions at the Sub Nigel mine during a stampede, and one Native who jumped from a mine dump at Robinson Deep broke his neck and died.

South African Gold Mine Strike

The Times, New York, N.Y. Fri. 9-4-46

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Unaided and with no effective organization, for the South African law prevents such, African workers in the Gold Mines of South Africa, involving over 300,000 men, are striking for an increase in their present pay of 50 cents a day.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 15, the Government of South Africa has announced its determination to "protect" these workers from their leaders. Four members of the Cabinet constitute a committee to make emergency decisions. Thus does one of the most oppressive Governments in the world give further evidence of its disregard of the rights of its people.

The Hitler-like statement of the South African Government that it is "agitators" from whom it would protect the workers will fool no one. Such a statement serves only to reveal the true character of the governing forces in South Africa now headed by General Smuts.

The owners of the South African gold mines, as is well known, represent a form of tyranny repugnant to decent practice in modern industrial employment. The conscience of the civilized world is outraged by these practices, and men of good-will everywhere must lift their voices.

In the name of everything that is decent in human relations, I appeal to my fellow Americans to make known their protest against such conditions to the South African Ministry in Washington; to send to the Council on African Affairs, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, an expression of support for these grievously oppressed workers in South Africa; to keep the South African situation in mind against the time when General Smuts will come to the United Nations Assembly in September to demand the annexation of South West Africa to the Union of South Africa, which means more Africans for him to exploit.

PAUL ROBESON, Chairman.

New York, Aug. 20, 1946.

S. African Police Raid Red Offices

Daily Worker *Atlanta, Ga.*

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—One of the aftermaths of the strike staged by South African native miners last week was the raiding by police of the executive offices of the Communist party, here and in Johannesburg.

The police are said to have felt that it was the discontent stirred up by Communist doctrines which led the natives to strike and sought to find some documentary evidence linking the party to strike activities. It seems inconceivable to the Dutch and British authorities that the formerly docile natives should of their own volition stage a strike which could shut down the entire Rand gold mining industry. *Sun. 8-25-46*

Wages in South African Mines

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a visitor from Johannesburg, South Africa, which now is less than fifty-five hours away on scheduled passenger airways, I noticed a letter recently from Paul Robeson about native mine workers' wages in my country.

It would ill become me to cross swords on matters of opinion, but having worked on the gold mines in the past perhaps I may state the facts.

The native employe is fed and housed by the mines and the wages he receives for six to nine months' work enable him to take a holiday for the rest of the year, or longer.

Few of us are in this enviable position.

A. D. VINEY.

New York, Sept. 18, 1946.

South Africans fined for aiding strike

Tribune *Sat. 10-5-46*

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Forty-five persons, convicted of "aiding or abetting" the strike of 50,000 native workers at the Rand Gold mines last month, were recently given their choice of \$60-\$200 fines or two months in jail at hard labor. *Los Angeles, Calif.*

SIX SLAIN WHEN POLICE FIRE ON NATIVE STRIKERS IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINES; MANY INJURED

Black Dispatch

May Be Prelude to Better Working Conditions For Laborers Who Are Treated Like Cattle

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

DEMAND TWO DOLLARS PER DAY

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa — (ANP) — Native workers on the notorious Rand Gold mines were trampled to death and scores injured when white South African police fired upon 1,500 black African strickers at the gates of the East Rand Gold mine at Subniegal Tuesday. Six were killed under foot and 91 injured when the police fired upon the defenseless native strickers who in turn had threatened volunteer, scab workers who sought to enter the mines.

Probably the worst labor servitude in the modern labor world exists in South Africa where African natives in their own country are hearded into corrals and stockades, given little freedom of action worked in the Rand mines for a pittance of pay. The mines are principally owned by the English although the Dutch Africanders who are the most vicious employers and the most rabid racists on earth, have some holdings.

The strikes began some days ago. The 350,000 native workers (as they call the pure blood African to distinguish him from the mixed blood mulattoes who are mistreated also, and whites whom they call European) who are employed in the mines, worked all during the war as an evidence of patriotism. They make 45 cents a day in wages with an allowance of food valued at 30 cents a day. They are now demanding a minimum of $2 a day to cope with the rising cost of living and to give them an opportunity for a more decent existence.

During recent years the natives have organized unions. There are 18 of these unions who are now considering urging a strike of all unions affiliated with the mine workers. Workers in eight mines are now on strike tieing up gold production. 8-29-46

Natives are not permitted to vote as free citizens but there are two white representatives who sit in the Union parliament to represent all the native and colored peoples. These two people, Sen. A. Basner and Mrs. Ballinger, the latter a fighter for native rights, conferred with the white trades and labor council. As a result it is possible that the white trade unions will lend their support also. If they do it will be the first time white trade unionists have supported black strickers here. 8-24-46

African Strikers Get Heavy Fines

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PRETORIA, South Africa (NNPA)—The issue between the Smuts Government and Left-Wing elements, including the Communist party, was definitely joined last Friday when a Johannesburg magistrate's court imposed relatively heavy fines on 46 defendants accused of aiding and abetting the "strike" of 50,000 native workers in the Rand gold mines last month. Sat. 10-19-46

Six of the original 52 defendants were discharged. The miners ceased work last month with the support of white Communists, demanding a wage of $2 instead of 50 cents. Mining companies invoked action by the police and in five days the movement had ended.

Fines of $60 or two months' imprisonment with hard labor were imposed on 35 defendants for distributing pamphlets, and $200 or two months in jail with hard labor on 11 Communists for aiding the strike. Approximately half of the penalty was suspended for one year in each case.

In South Africa

MINE WORKERS END STRIKE

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-24-46

PRETORIA, South Africa—Native laborers at Rand gold mines returned to work Friday following a four-day strike, during which they demanded an increase in wages from 50 cents per day to $2. Fifty thousands laborers were involved in the strike, which closed all of the mines.

As the strike collapsed, police raided Communist party headquarters in both Johannesburg and Capetown for documents. Authorities theorized that the mine strike was instigated by Communists as part of a general attempt to disorganize commerce and industry in the country.

The laborers returned to their jobs to work unconditionally since they are reported to be on contract "voluntarily entered into."

The South African Housewives' League

Bantu World

SOIL EROSION A MENACE TO FOOD PRODUCTION

The European Housewives of South Africa have put forward an eight point programme for the post-war period which according to the "Rand Daily Mail", is as follows:

Johannesburg

1. More active measures against soil erosion—the greatest menace to food production.
2. More food production, especially of dairy products.
3. Statutory controls of primary foodstuffs, particularly fresh milk.
4. No compulsory pasteurisation of milk. Sat 1-19-46
5. Subsidised distribution of surplus foods and a scheme similar to the present State-aided cheese and butter scheme.
6. Central government control of a wholesale market for the handling of produce from distant areas.
7. Municipal control of retail markets for the disposal of locally grown fresh produce (Newtown is a national distributing depot and does not satisfactorily perform the function of a local market, that is a place where farmers and consumers meet).
8. Greater drive for hygienic handling of foodstuffs.

It is of interest to note that the first and basic item of their programme is an intensive fight against soil erosion and its menaces.

SOUTH AFRICAN COURT FINES MINE STRIKERS

The Times, New York, N.Y.
Sat. 10-5-1946

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 4—The issue was definitely joined today between the Smuts Government and Left-Wing elements, including the Communist party, when a Johannesburg magistrate's court imposed relatively heavy fines on forty-six defendants accused of having aided and abetted the "strike" of 50,000 Negro workers in the Rand gold mines last month.

The miners ceased work last month with the support of white Communists, demanding a daily wage of $2 instead of 50 cents. Mining companies invoked action by the police and in five days the movement had ended.

The immediate sequel was the arrest of fifty-two persons on charges of conspiracy and incitement and the simultaneous launching by liberal sympathizers of a drive for $8,000 to assure adequate defense. On prosecution, the charges were modified to mere aiding and abetting, and forty-six of the accused, by mutual consent, pleaded guilty. The six others are being discharged.

In light of these circumstances nominal penalties had been expected. But the court imposed fines of $60 or two month's imprisonment with hard labor on thirty-four of the accused for having distributed pamphlets and $200 or two months in jail with hard labor on eleven Communists for having aided the strike. In each case approximately half of the penalty was suspended for one year.

Story Behind Africa Strike Revealed

The Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 9-8-46

American press accounts of the South Africa during the week of August 12 were described as "fragmentary and wholly inadequate" by the Council on African Affairs in a statement issued this week.

Air mail reports sent to the Council from South Africa during the period of the strike revealed, it was said, that at least thirty Africans lost their lives, untold hundreds were seriously injured during the suppression of the strike by the police.

On the second day of the strike in which two-thirds of the 300,000 South African gold mine workers participated, the headquarters of the African Mine Workers Union in Johannesburg was raided. Its documents and membership records were confiscated. Union president J. B. Marks, an African, was arrested.

★

WIDESPREAD ARRESTS of other leaders and supporters of the strike also occurred, it was reported, and even printers of strike leaflets were caught in the dragnet.

"The demand of all sections of South African labor for a decent living wage—$2-a-day minimum—is the common demand," said the Council. "It reflects the desperate effort of the African masses, totalling eight millions, to rise out of their present condition of poverty and hunger resulting from the government's elaborate discriminatory legislation enacted during the past three decades to insure 'white supremacy' and a ready supply of 'cheap black labor'."

The nation-wide against the pass laws has now reached the point where Africans are openly burning their passes and advocating defiance of the Jimcrow laws.

The Indian people are engaged in a passive resistance campaign in protest against the "ghetto law" recently enacted against them.

The Council called upon Americans to protest to the Minister of the Union of South Africa in Washington, D. C., against the continuation of the pass system and the denial of trade union rights and decent living wages to African workers. It urged President Truman and the U. S. State Department to give full support to the Indian government's petition to the United Nations protesting against the Souh African Government's discrimination.

Gold in Africa

The Worker

450 tons a year at $1,240,000 per ton

New York, N.Y.
Sun. 10-13-46

WHOLESALE police raids throughout the Union of South Africa upon the homes and offices of Negro and white trade unions and progressive leaders supporting last month's strike of African gold mine workers, were assailed this week by the Council on African Affairs as further evidence of the "fascist-like tyranny" of Gen. Jan Smuts government.

The police raids begun in August during the African mine workers' strike and reached their climax on Sept. 21 when simultaneous raids were conducted in all the principal cities in the Union of South Africa. In Cape Town alone thirty such raids took place.

The police carried warrants issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act, which has been repeatedly used to smash strikes of African workers and arrest their leaders.

This was the law invoked to jail J. B. Marks, president of the African Mine Workers Union. Practically all progressive organizations

Gold and the African

310,000 native workers produce the gold in Africa—450 tons of it a year at $1,240,000 a ton. Their pay? 50 cents a day. Labor gangs are brought to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corp. Big business in labor. At the mines they must live in a compound, sleep 50 to 60 in a bunk-house, leave only at specific hours. An ample labor supply is assured under tax laws which specify a yearly tax IN CASH from each native living on the agricultural "reserves". Since cash is rare on the reservations, the natives seek employment in the diamond or coal fields. Wives and families must remain behind when the native goes to Work in the mines.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

COa(1) 1946 West Africa

Report Of Harragin Commission Favours European Workers More Than Africans

West African Pilot

Lagos, West Africa

"True to the imperialist policy that characterises the British colonial administration, the Harragin Commission Report may be summarised in one sentence — over-generous to the European and extremely parsimonious to the African civil servant. Thurs.

That is the way Mr A. J. Marinho, African Senior Accountant, Nigerian Railway, sees the newly released Salaries Report.

Mr Marinho feels that nothing better could ever have been expected from the hands of Sir Walter Harragin himself for many years a civil servant and his Secretary and Assistant Secretary on the Salaries Commission members of the Colonial Office. 11-21-46

The Report, our correspondent says, has done nothing other than to refuse to better the lots of Africans in lower grades and to allow them to be on the same wages (COLA inclusive) under which they had for so long groaned.

And what is more the gap between the salaries for Africans and Europeans has only been widened, for while before the Report the difference between the wages of Africans and Europeans was between £100 and £200 per annum, the present scale makes it climb up pay which now makes the big difference is in West to become pensionable, contrary to all records of British dependencies.

And yet, Mr Marinho explains, the payment of this expatriation allowance which must obviously increase the country's burden is based on the fact that Europeans keep two homes and have to educate their children out of the colony.

These children, of course, will have free passages. W. African Pilot

Mr Marinho argues that even "admitting for the sake of argument that it is only the satisfaction that he would receive one-third salary more than his African colleague — that would be the sole inducement for a European to accept appointment in West Africa — what could be the justification for adding expatriation pay to posts that were normally filled by promotions from within the Colonial Tropical service, and will continue to be so filled for several years to come?" Lagos, W. Africa

And what is more, these super posts have so many "dignity" allowances attached to them.

Continuing, Mr Marinho says what makes this "scandalous waste of public funds" more iniquitous is the fact that even those who run scales up to £1,700 a year still get annually these additional pensionable salaries between £200 and £300 11-21-46

Finally, Mr Marinho feels that worst of it all is that the Commissioner still has the courage, after having done nothing worth while, for him to call the African Civil Servant, "the black-coated worker."

And for this gratuitous insult he demands an unreserved apology.

Mass Retrenchment Of African Workers Rages At Kafanchan

Nigerian Spokesman — Nigeria, British, West Africa

Thurs. 11-14-46

KAFANCHAN.— The probems of the working man in Nigeria and the present flimsy system of labour employment are among the many difficulties facing this country as a whole, says Correspondent Okafor.

The working man in Nigeria he says, had for long been struggling under the system of oppression and labour exploitation and his attempt to secure better service conditions is always met with threats of victimisations.

It is true that after the June 1945 Strike, government stated that it was not its intention to victimise the strikers yet certain acts of some of its departments bear the evidence of victimisation in disguise.

A month ago, about 113 artisans and labourers working in the Engineering Department. Kafanchan, were retrenched without any cogent reason, without gratuity, almost without notice and in spite of the fact that some of these men had worked there for many years and have families to feed and care for.

This did not appeal as anything to those who decided their fate just with the stroke of the pen.

The Engineering Department had an African personnel of about 180 men made up of carpenters, masons and labourers with two Europeans consisting of the Engineer, and the Inspector of Works

The idea that these African personnel were retrenched on economic reasons cannot be accepted, as the two Europeans can best be replaced with Africans of equal if not superior qualifications with these Europeans and on less expensive measure to the department.

Last week a fourth batch of 25 artisans and labourers were retrenched after the fashion of the first 113 who were retrenched before.

It is further alleged that since the arrival of the present Inspector of Works the African employees in this department are experiencing many difficulties.

Apart from using the remaining carpenters and masons as labourers they are also being threatened with retrenchment.

There is more in this mass retrenchment of workers in the Engineering Department, Kafanchan, and an appeal is directed to the Labour Department to institute an inquiry into it.

Presently, Kafanchan is a town of the unemployed which may on the long run result to an economic crisis never before experienced in its long annals.

Over 1,000 Workers Form Nigeria Labour Party At The Glover Hall In Lagos

Nigerian Spokesman Nigeria Onitsha, W. Africa

LAGOS. — History was made in Nigerian Trade Unionism when over 1,000 workers gathered in the Glover Memorial Hall on Thursday, September 12, and formed the Nigeria Labour Party under the chairmanship of Mr M A O Imoudu, Nigeria Labour Leader No. 1.

Mr F O Coker was the Protem Secretary. *Thurs. 9-19-46*

Moved by Miss H A Hamilton and supported by Mr W E Akaje-Macaulay, it was unanimously resolved by the assembly that a Nigeria Labour Party be formed throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons, having as its aims and objects the economic, political and social development of Nigeria and the Cameroons, mutual co-operation, with all other political parties on progressive basis leading ultimately towards self-government, political and economic development.

The workers also demanded an independent Labour Department and not the one run at present by the government.

Speakers at the historic assembly were Mr F O Blaize, Barrister-at-Law, Messrs S A George, F O Coker and M A O Imoudu.

Miss Adunni Oluwole said the opening grace.

Ex - Servicemen Form Unio For Economic Sake

Nigerian Spokesman Nigeria Onitsha, W. Africa Thurs. 10-10-46

AFIKPO.—The Afikpo Combined League, Afikpo Division, is bent on mobilising all her sons for co-operative effort.

In view of the rising demands of civilization the ex-servicemen of this neglected district have co-operatively and co-ordinately launched out an attempt for the achievement of social and educational improvement for the people.

As the appalling transport situation warrants an immediate attention, the League has procured for a start, a lorry to facilitate transport difficulties in the division and a restaurant which affords food, beverages, stationery and modern in and out-door amusements.

The League also reminds all that the modern gospel is losing its efficacy thereby dwindling religion into decay, because precept has taken the lead instead of example.

People cannot achieve their demands by crying out to the stars that their district is backward and is neglected instead of doing their bit towards their progress. *Nigerian Spokesman Nigeria Onitsha, W. Africa*

The League is therefore made up of no lay preachers but hard workers toiling tooth and nail with all they have for the improvement of the division.

Then as heirs to the great legacy which the League is planning for all Afikpo sons and the forth coming generation, every true son of Afikpo is given the option to enrol as member.

Thurs. 10-10-46

Those who desire to know more about the union and choose to become members are to apply to the secretary.

Emejulu Declares Harragin Report Is Insulting

West African Pilot Mon. 11-25-46

Says Workers Can't Take It

Maintaining that "of all the insults that the African has been called upon to tolerate, the ones contained in the report and recommendations of the Harragin Commission have no equal," Mr L. M. E. Emejulu, Acting General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union, declares that the workers, in their representations to Mr Justice Harragin, have asked for the barest minimum and "we intend to get it or . . . ." *Mon. 11-25-46*

Full text of Mr Emejulu's review of the Harragin report follows:

Of all the insults that the African has been called upon to tolerate, the ones contained in the report and recommendations of the Harragin Commission have no equal

TAINTED WITH PREJUDICE

However, the whole question of the appointment of a salary revision commission was wrong from its inception in the Colonial Office downwards and the whole procedure was tainted with prejudice from the start.

In the first place, Sir Walter, however versed he might be in law, is no economist—the only man likely to handle such a complicated economic problem with a modicum of satisfaction.

He is a civil servant and it is simply ridiculous to ask a civil servant to fix the salary of another civil servant.

What would he say in his own case?

He is definitely prejudiced against the African as evidenced by his rude handling of the workers representatives.

The meeting lasted not more than one hour and the lightness and unconcerned attitude with which he treated the whole matter was simply disgusting.

DEEPENED THE GULF

He has deepened the gulf between the African and European community and has thus deliberately destroyed a chance to remove the racial antagonism which is fast taking shape in this country and which has arisen out of the arrogant display of the conception of the 'master race' by foreign elements in our midst.

The salaries he recommended for African civil servants have no bearing whatsoever on the cost of living nor do they give the African a chance to improve his standard of living.

They are not based on educational qualification or the utility value of the worker to the tax payer.

What we have been presented with is nothing but a jumble of figures which cannot stand the test of scientific investigation but which is based on a prejudiced and preconceived notions of the African ways.

The designation of railway and kindred workers is perhaps the funniest joke of the twentieth century.

If Sir Walter envisages that we are taking it lying down, then he is making a grievous mistake and either he has not profitted by his stay in West Africa or he has failed to give a detailed study to contemporary events and present-day African public opinion.

We have asked for the barest minimum and we intend to get it or we shall ask for the maximum and stand by it.

EXPATRIATION PAY

Another aspect of the commission's report which clearly depicts the invidious cunning of the white man is the apparent cut in the salaries of senior European civil servants. *The W. African Pilot*

This was quickly made good by almost doubling the cut amount and calling it "expatriation allowance," and moreover making it pensionable. *Lagos, W. Africa*

I wonder if Europeans ever give us any credit as human beings with some atom of common sense.

All civil servants should resist this scandalous squandermania of the tax payers' money.

The leave arrangement is most appalling. *Mon. 11-25-46*

Certainly the age-old racket of cheap, sweated and badly exploited colonial labour is not going to remain the policy of the government.

The African gets worn out like every other human being and is entitled to a reasonable rest-period to recuperate.

If Sir Walter thinks that twelve days a year is sufficient for the African, then he has got to remodel his thoughts and quickly too.

Finally, no recommendation will be acceptable to us unless new scales of salary and better conditions of service are given the daily-paid and monthly rated workers along the lines suggested in the memorandum submitted by the Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria.

Report Of Harragin Commission On Salaries Has Been Released

Nigerian Spokesman

Nigeria, Onitsha, W. Africa

Wkd. 11-27-46

Initial Pay For 3rd Class Clerk Is £84

LAGOS.— Covering 189 pages and containing twelve chapters and fifteen appendices, the Commission on Civil Services of British West Africa (1945-6) by Sir Walter Harragin has now been published with its eleventh chapter summing up the recommendations in 171 paragraphs.

The commissioner, having in the first chapter of the report, reprinted the terms of reference and the scope of his enquiry then devotes the other chapters of the report to the examination of the facts placed at his disposal by the different groups which gave evidence at the sittings of the commission in the four West African Colonies.

FIELD COVERED

The 171 recommendations over the structure and remunerations of the civil services, housing, pensions, leave and passages and some attention to "the machinery for adjusting remunerations to variations in the cost of living", and "public service commissions,"

In its general observations, the report admits that "the service generally is unhappy."

"Officers believe themselves to have been unjustly treated.

"They allege that for years their just demands for a cost-of-living allowance were rejected and that they were told that their privations represented their contribution to the war effort" until at last some allowances "too little and too late" were granted.

Dealing with "the relationship of the salaries and conditions of service of locally recruited and externally recruited officers," the commissioner thinks that although "all African Associations have argued with force that there should be equal pay for equal work," such would be an excellent precept such as could not be "accepted entirely" by the enquiry.

The commissioner feels that as long as West African governments continue to employ persons from overseas, so long would it be necessary, however unjust it may seem, to pay an extra amount to induce such persons to leave their homes.

ON PRIVATE PRACTICE

In the twenty-first paragraph of the report, the commissioner recommends that "The taking of fees by an officer for private practice should be forbidden," and asserts that the recommendations he now makes assume that such private practice would not be allowed in the future.

Maintaining that "The raising of a family is the normal and natural function of human beings," the commissioner, in the 80th chapter of the report suggests that "every salary scale must visualise and make some sort of provision for such a contigency."

The chapter on housing of officers considers Europeans housing amenities poor and urges that government should make attempts to make them habitable, but in the same chapter the commissioner refuses to make recommendations for the African officers' housing on the ground that there is no country in the world where all civil servants are supplied with houses at government expense.

The commissioner, however, feels that African family men should be provided with more than one room and adds that in making recommendations, the enquiry had given consideration to this fact.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT

Recommending that the pension constant for the entire service be fixed at 1/600ths, Sir Walter Harragin suggests that "the method of assessing gratuities in cases where an officer has not qualified for a pension should be the same for all grades;" and that the West African non-European pension service law which fixes minimum pensionable age at twenty should be removed in view of the great number of youths coming into the service, and the age limit reduced to eighteen years.

In paragraph 105 of the report, the commissioner feels that the age of forty-five should be in future the age at which either government or the officer can decide on the option of retirement.

He makes it clear, however, that provided it is agreeable to both government and the officer, any civil servant should still be able to work till the present age of retirement which is fifty-five.

Sir Walter also recommends that every officer be given the option to retire and to be eligible to receive a gratuity after ten years' service, and further suggests that such gratuities "should be calculated at the rate of one month's pensionable emoluments for each complete year of service."

WIDOWS' SCHEME

In the eleventh paragraph of the report, the commissioner feels that although it is very difficult to deal with polygamous families which do not register marriages in a scheme like the "Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme," one such should be started on the lines on which the present Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme works, although only a wife should be registered by every African officer and that immediately on joining the service or within one month after marriage if single at the time he enters the services.

Chapter six of the report is devoted to leave and passages.

While there is not much difference in the European leave rates, Africans running up to the salary of £120 a year are now to get one day for each month of service, those on salaries between £120 and £170 one and-half days and (two days after fifteen years of service), and for civil servants earning between £170 and £360 two days for every month of service those earning between £360 and £550, three days, and those earning over £550 are to have four days for each month of service.

Sir Walter recommends that besides passages for the officer and the wife, children also should be provided with free passages.

SCALE OF SALARIES

For second and third class clerks, the present scale of £48x6x72, 80x8x120 was recommended to be replaced by a scale of £84, 84, 84x6x£112; £112x8x160, while first class clerks who are at present running a scale of £140x10x220 are to run £170x10x250.

For second and third class technical assistants, the scale alters a little,

Starting on £96, which runs for three years, the scale shifts thenceforth to £112x8£136; £144x8x170.

The report as a whole is certainly large and detailed and requires close study.

Seventy-Four Conservancy & Seventeen Sanitary Men Strike For Wage Increase

The West African Pilot

Lagos, W. Africa

SAPELE, Oct. 15.—Seventy-four conservancy and seventeen sanitary labourers have been on strike here for six days demanding two shillings daily wage and the transfer of Senior Sanitary Superintendent J. Haffenden

On September 20, eight conservators wrote the Local Authority for two shillings daily pay beginning next January instead of seventeen and half pence as at present.

It was alleged that Haffenden shelved the petition and the treatment accorded the petitioners worsened.

Wed. 10-16-46

The conservators complained that whereas they could not swim and have no money to hire canoes, they were asked to dump refuse miles labourers and wonders why the authorities refuse such a small demand by workers so indispensable to the community's health.

away across the Jameson River, an entirely novel procedure.

Secondly, they were denied four days pay for no appreciable reason.

Thirdly, they were requested to cut grass overside, an extra work without extra pay.

The conservators therefore made five demands, viz: (1) worries from European Senior Sanitary Superintendent Haffenden to cease, (2) the four days fine to be refunded, (3) two shillings daily wage to be paid henceforth, (4) their petition to be passed immediately, (5) Haffenden to be transferred at once.

Following official failure to comply to these requests, the conservators struck on October 9, after duly warning the Medical Officer, Local Authority and the Senior Health Officer, Ibadan.

The District Officer's request to resume work before negotiation was refused.

Official attempt to coerce seventeen sanitary labourers to assume the strikers' duties was resisted.

Attempts to import black legs from Warri and Onitsha failed.

The entire township is emitting sickening effluvium.

A possibility of epidemic is not too remote unless strike ends soon.

Public opinion is favouring the

It is suggested that the Trade Union Congress should take interest in this crisis.

The Health Department must also consider the tax payers' interest.

The Salary Commission

Nigerian Spokesman

YESTERDAY, we carried a banner headline announcing the arrival of the long awaited Harragin Commission for the revision of salaries in Nigeria. Our hungry workers heaved with a sigh of relief on the sight of the Salary Commissioners for West Africa. Nigerian workers have been on a starvation wage for long and need a considerable increase in their salaries if they are expected to carry on their work efficiently and faithfully. This is the only way by which we can prevent strikes among the workers. *4-18-46*

At the moment, Nigerian workers are passing through a critical time, financially, and we are sure the Salary Commissioners will help to save precious souls who are rapidly perishing due to malnutrition. Thousands are living in squalor as their homes and resting places. We cannot say that the Nigerian workers live but rather we can rightly say that they merely exist, under these circumstances.

When a worker with a wife and four or more children is forced by his meagre wage to live in a windowless room with all his family, what do we expect to be the result? The answer to this question is not far fetched—it is nothing else than endless sorrow resulting finally in death. *Nigeria, W. Africa*

While welcoming the Harragin Commission now in Lagos, we hope the Commissioners will not be influenced by the high-ups in our midst. Their recommendations should be based on actual facts. We hope too, that they are going to be helped a great deal by the memorandum drafted on the salary revision by the civil servants of Nigeria.

Labour Inspectors

Nigerian Spokesman

"IN VIEW of the recent publication in a Lagos newspaper of an article, 'Need for Labour Inspectors' the Commissioner of Labour points out that even in the 1945-46 estimates, provision was made for the appointment of five Labour Inspectors and this provision is also included in the 1946-47 estimates . . . . . The urgent need for these officers is fully appreciated by government and all steps are being taken to find suitably qualified officers." Thus runs an official communique sent to us in reply to an article published by a Lagos contemporary on the need for Labour Inspectors. *Mon. 4-29-46*

We cannot understand whether the Commissioner of Labour wants to tell us that there are no suitable Africans to take these posts, or that Europeans are not out yet to occupy them. We are in doubt because if after about five years existence the Labour Department cannot produce capable Africans who can do this kind of job, then that establishment is a liability to the community.

Onitsha, Nigeria

Several Africans have been entering into this department since its institution as Assistant Labour Officers-in-Training, some of whom were sent to the United Kingdom for further training. We cannot see the reason or reasons why some of these men cannot be used.

W. Africa

Most of them have the experience for not only were they trained here and abroad but have had previous experiences in the respective departments where they had worked before joining the Labour Department. We ask government to consider these young men. They can be used as Labour Inspectors. We are not in the least convinced by the reply of the Commissioner of Labour.

Hands Off Our Unions

Sat. Onitsha W. Africa

ACCORDING to the big guns of Britain's Colonial Office, the Nigerian trade unions are badly organised. This, coming from those who are destined to feel from time to time the blows of our workers, is certainly a surprise. Yet this "badly organised" movement staged the biggest labour revolt ever witnessed on the continent of Africa. Apart from keeping of correct accounts, we fail to see why government should interfere in the running of our unions.

If the Nigeriafrican trade unions are badly organised, let the British colonial policy booth cast its eyes on Jamaica. If they look around enough, they will come across Labour Boss Bustamente and his union. The Indo-Irish labourite is virtually a dictator, for he occupies every executive post in his union. Yet, this man has been getting results for Jamaica. Therefore, if it seems to the moghuls of that office in London that our unions are so vastly different from those of Great Britain, it need not surprise them.

The background, culture and way of life of the African must creep into his trade union movement. It is a part and parcel of his which cannot be rubbed off as it were, anymore than the leopard can get rid of his spots. The ceremony of the God of Africa is but an example of this phenomenon. We do not expect Englishmen to understand such a ceremony. The fact however remains that voodooism is Africa and Africa is voodooism. *Nigerian Spokesman*

Let us run our unions in our own pattern. There is no God laid down law that trade unions must be run according to the fashion of those in the England that soldiers call Blighty. Our trade union movements are not merely a weapon to extract bread and butter for workers. More than that, they are in the rank and file of the forward march to the great tomorrow. They cannot fail to have that African and nationalistic background. We thank the Colonial Office but the Nigerian Barkis is not willing to copy England in every mode of life and its struggles. *8-22-46*

A Family Affair?

The Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha

THE NIGERIAN Government must not give an impression of monopolism. During the war, a number of European wives were given appointments, described as temporary, in the civil service. A great hue and cry were raised. Government, as if to pacify or diplomatize, appointed one or two African women. But the war is over. Year by year, hundreds of youthful Nigeriafricans are leaving schools with the Cambridge Certificates.

Our demobilized soldiers are workless in spite of their victory over the forces of evil. Yet in civil life they face unemployment. Meanwhile, the young men with the necessary passport to the civil service are going around like America's hobos and tramps. There is no better future for them. *Tues. 7-2-46*

Yet, despite the fat salaries of Mr John Bull in the colonies Mrs Joana Bull, his wife is not allowed to sit and manage her husband's home. By being appointed into the Nigerian Government's apparently surplus temporary posts, she is placed in a precarious limelight of criticism. Who is to blame? The European madame for accepting such an offer in the midst of Africa's hunger or government for failing to exercise tact?

It would be interesting to find out how many of the women have for instance the Cambridge Leaving Certificate or the London Matriculation. These appointments must be stopped. Africans are available. If necessary, they will sit competitive examinations with European wives to prove their ability. The government is giving the impression that the civil service is a family affair. Diplomacy is on the wane in Nigeria. A casual glance at the Gazette will prove our contention.

Live In Want
British Drain Mines, Natives

Sat. 9-2-46 Defender Chicago, Ill.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. Africa.—(ANP)—Poverty stricken Ashanti, descendants of the proud warriors who resisted European slav-

ers for 400 years, live in squalor and sub-standard conditions here, while British imperial drains the colony of millions of dollars in mineral wealth.

Recent statistics reveal that more than $480,000,000 has been taken from the rich mines of the colony since its subjugation by the British, 66 years ago. Gold alone comprised 75 per cent of this amount. The Gold Coast colony is the world's second largest producer of diamonds by weight, the third largest producer of maganese ore, and is second only to South Africa in gold production.

Paper Hits Exploitation

"The wealth of the country is sent abroad to be enjoyed by foreigners," said one African paper recently, "while Africans continue to live in poverty and want. The mines do not give scholarships; no African is ever given an executive post, nor do they encourage the training and employment of African mining engineers."

Only by achieving complete political independence may the natives hope to gain control of their country's mineral wealth, the paper stated. Only by nationalization of the mines and mining industry can the contiued drain of the country's mineral wealth be curbed, it concluded.

With the Ashanti gold fields mine the richest in the world, mineral production of the Gold Coast has risen from $152,000 annually to $36,640,000 since 1941, excluding the value of bauxite. Nsuta is the largest single maganese mines in the world, and the Berin diamond field has yielded more than 17,000,000 karats of diamonds.

Cameroons: A Nation's Shame

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

TALENTS ARE not the same. If one is the best lawyer of his time he may not be the best doctor or farmer at the same time. The same holds true of a journalist or a carpenter. God has His reasons for having it that way. We cannot question His infinite wisdom. Those living by the sea exist by the resources of the sea and those on the land eke out their living by the fruits therefrom. It would be highly trespassing for the coastal dweller to encroach upon the other's resources simply because he is stronger.

Every nation lives by the natural resources of its land. God has endowed to Africa with an enormously rich farmland and mineral resources. This is our natural inheritance and any attempt to deprive us of it may end in perpetual bloodshed.

That the British Cameroonians have been deprived of their means of existence by foreign plantation owners is a case worthy of giving attention. The Cameroons land has been dominated by banana and other cash crops which are exported to foreign countries.

The British Cameroons is becoming rather like Smut's South Africa and the natives are crying to be allowed enough land to plant consumer crops, which are their staple foods. It is the duty of the British Government as a trustee to protect the Cameroonians from foreign exploiters. It is her duty to develop that country on the lines of modern civilization as was promised before the first UNO, the League of Nations. British prestige may die a natural death and West Africa may become another India unless the British pull up their trousers now and quickly.

tracted by the British in the Gold Coast colony since its capture 66 years ago is $480,000,000, of which gold alone contributed to 75 per cent of this amount. The Gold Coast colony is the world's second largest producer of diamonds by weight, the third largest producer of manganese ore and the largest producer of gold of any country in Britain's colonial empire, with the exception of the Dominion of South Africa.

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WEALTH SENT ABROAD

"The wealth of the country is sent abroad to be enjoyed by foreigners," said one African newspaper, "while African indigenes continue to live in poverty and want. The mines do not give scholarships; no African is ever given an executive post, nor do they encourage the training and employment of African mining engineers."

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One Guinea After Forty-Six Years

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

A MAN who worked for a European for 46 long years has retired with a pension of only £1 1s. 2d.

He is 65 year old Kadiri Bida, an Hausaman now living at the Hausa Quarters of Onitsha.

Before leaving the company on July 31, 1944, he was Quartermaster; his salary being then £2: 5s.

Wed. 9-4-46

Africans Stay Poor While Europeans Rob Rich Mines

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 9-5-46

African Indigenes Get Little Or Nothing From Land

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, W. AFRICA—(ANP)—Poverty stricken Ashanti people must remain poor while their wealthy mineral mines are robbed by the British. According to recent estimates, the total value of minerals ex-

Strike Is One Year Old Today: London Remembers

Nigerian Spokesman

LONDON, June 21. — According to Democratic and General News, illuminating British Colonial Policy on freedom of the press, is the story of the banning of the "West African Pilot" and the Nigerian "Daily Comet" which occurred on July 8, 1945.

Both papers were suppressed until August 14, on the grounds that they had infringed the wartime defence regulations by "false publication."

An analysis of this charge and a condemnation of the administration for misuse of war-time regulation to gag the democratic press is contained in an interesting little pamphlet, "Suppression of the Press in British West Africa" by Nnamdi Azikiwe M.A., Editor-in-Chief of the Associated Newspapers of Nigeria. *Onitsha*

Following the General Strike in Nigeria, which commenced on June 22, 1945, and lasted for 44 days, the Government Press Relations Officer, a Mr D C Fletcher, dictated a hand-out to a reporter representing the "West African Pilot."

Later in the same day (July 5), the Editor of the "Pilot" received a letter from the PRO informing him of a new press law under the defence regulation and, stating that no warning would be given should this law be violated.

The report of Mr Fletcher's press statement which concerned the government's attitude to the General Strike was printed the next day in both the "West African Pilot" and the "Daily Comet." Government House. *Sat.*

On July 7, Mr Nnamdi Azikiwe as Manager of the press concerned, and the Editors of the "Comet" and "Pilot" were called to the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

On Our Salaries

THE HARRAGIN commission on salaries arrives Enugu the capital of this Province to take evidence. We, as an organ of expression for many thousand souls here, feel it is a duty bound to make some pronouncements on the issue. The salary issue is no mean one for it will decide the fate of thousands of youths in the Civil Service of Nigeria.

For a long time now, the government is aware of the fact that salaries meted out to its African employees are not only inadequate but an apology. European or Superior Appointment in the Government Service is a fiction whereas a European fresher, not minding the question of age bags in £400 per annum and so many allowances to wit: separation, local and all of it whilst an African who has proved his worth in the work by putting in some thirty years meritorious service is thought very much compensated with an initial salary of £300 at times with negligible allowances though he may be the husband of five wives the father of ten children and the guardian of ten relatives How far can his salary carry him?

The question of initial salaries is more burning than the above. There have been instances especially in the Railway Department, where Europeans who even find it difficult to express themselves, are highly paid, at initial salaries of £240 per annum. Their allowances run as high as £30—£50 a month. An African who is just as educated receives only £18 per annum. Clerical service is not encouraging today because of the salary. Now an African with the London Matriculation certificate does not consider £48 per annum good enough. He sees no reason why a European counter part with the same or equivalent certificate should come out on £400. These anomalies should go bag and baggage.

After consulting with some civil servants, we have come to an opinion that our young boys would be satisfied only when they can get at least half of what their white co-workers receive as salaries.

Ukwuani Clan Unions Are Amalgamated

JOS — A general meeting of the Ukwuani Improvement Union, Plateau Branch, was held in Mr Simon Otulugbum's residence 13 Church Street, and all the Ukwuanis resident in the Minesfield District of the Plateau Province, were summoned to this historic meeting which began at 10.30 a.m.

The chief aims of this great convention of Ukwuani Ibos were to effect reconciliation and build a powerful union here devoid of petty segregation.

The aims were successfully achieved after some tough and interesting arguments, and all the several clan unions which formerly existed as independent units, amalgamated to reinenforce the U. I. U. Plateau Branch.

After agreeing to bring all the private accounts of all the clan unions to one general fund, the meeting was adjourned at 4.30p.m.

General re-election of officers for 1946 followed thus: Messrs J O Egwuonwu, President; Dickson Iweamah, Vice-President; S L S Odili-Obi, General secretary; F E Opene, General Financial Secretary; D O Agali, General Treasurer; P O Thomson, General Auditor.

Messrs William Afuakame and P Aimona, Spokesmen John Osakunih, Assistant General Secretary; Peter Okei Assistant General Financial Secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of all the officers excluding their assistants, and including unofficial members Messrs M O Olukwu, George Ebo, William Obi, J Enebeli and J D Osaku-Ahin.

Unemployed & Common People Complain Of Hardship Accompanying Rise In Taxes

Assessment forms are now being issued to tax-payers and there is a lot of worries and dissatisfaction among the people.

Apart from what had already been said by the people's representatives in the Legislative Council, the sufferers themselves still have pathetic stories to tell.

A civil servant with a family of four children and a wife narrated how difficult it was for him to provide for his family with a salary of £6.10 a month and with further increase in taxation he did not know what would become of him and his family.

His children needed education, he continued, and he was yet to be told why there should be an increase in income tax when a small sum of eight pence was refused the workers

In his opinion, it should be a matter of "give and take."

A petty trader was unusually annoyed at his servant for having accidentally broken a lamp shade.

When questioned as to the cause of his annoyance over such a small matter, he said that there had been an increase in the income tax, and things being so dear in the shops these days, he could hardly realise enough to keep himself and his family going.

The same bitter feelings were expressed by a truck-pusher a bricklayer, and a scarvenger.

Several men complain of being jobless and yet are asked to pay tax

To secure his daily bread, one of these jobless men said, was a tug-of-war for him, not to talk of securing money for the payment of tax.

At the Employment Exchange, he continued, he usually stayed for hours each day and so for months without succeeding in securing a job.

If he were given work to do, there would be no quarrel about his being taxed; but in his present condition, he was being assessed on nothing.

Nothing can ever be late to amend, these men asserted, and it would only make the government more popular among the people, if the cries of the unemployed could be taken into consideration.

A Labourer Is Worthy Of His Hire

IF there is any department of government that has groaned for a long time now under the weight of persistent public criticism, it is the Public Works Department. Right from Lagos, across to the north and down to the east, the cry everywhere has been astoundingly low wages, amazingly large number of daily paid workers in spite of lengths of service, lack of promotion facilities, etc, etc.

Today, we desire to deal particularly with the staff of this department at Ibadan. According to evidence so far at our disposal, some of the workers there (presumably still daily paid men) have put in from seven to eleven years of service. And yet their conditions of service are still so woeful as to occasion a series of pathetic petitions to the Yard Superintendent.

In the first place, we believe a labourer is worthy of his hire. What is more, if a man has been considered fit enough to be retained for eleven years, his work and conduct must have been satisfactory. Otherwise, whoever retained the men is guilty of condoning inefficiency and wasting public revenue.

That is how we view the case of the men in the Yard Superintendent's branch of the PWD, Ibadan. They have complained of poor wages and they must be given all sympathy. Will the Director of Public Works please step in to ease the situation.

One-Hundred And 23 African Assistant Agricultural Officers Are Trained

Nigeria Spokesman

They Will Cure Swollen Shoot Disease

LAGOS.— According to an official communique, Government trained 123 African Agricultural Assistants in the Gold Coast as soon as the danger of swollen shoot disease in cocoa trees was recognised.

For the last eighteen months these men have been back in Nigeria and conducting a special farm-to-farm survey.

Their job has been to recognise signs of the disease and report, instructing the owners of the crops concerned about the danger to which they are open.

These facts were revealed in a statement issued by the Civil Supply Officer, Ibadan, over the week end. 4-29-46

He referred to a statement made in the Press that "it is an open question whether the destruction of diseased trees is the surest means to save cocoa farmers from ruin."

He went on "The Gold Coast, with 40,000,000 trees destroyed in the Eastern Provinces alone, has longer and more costly experience of this diseases than we have.

"Both the Gold Coast Government and the farmers themselves have reached the conclusion that the removal of diseased trees, followed by replanting, is the only chance they have to save the crop.

"Both are working together towards this end and there at least the matter is no longer regarded as 'an open question.'

"Must we in Nigeria also lose forty million trees before our farmers and the Nigerian Papers reach the same conclusion," he asked.

Then he went on to give a most interesting account of the tour made by the Olubadan and his Chiefs, to see the disease for themselves:

"A visit to these areas cannot fail to carry conviction," the Civil Supply Officer went on.

"Here the visitor can see for himself the farm where, in November, 1944, the disease was first found to exist in Nigeria.

"Twelve trees were reported as diseased at that time and a year later the number had increased in this one farm to 39.

"Now the number of diseased trees approximates to 80, showing dramatically the spread of the disease in eighteen months.

"Moreover in an adjacent farm across the road, notable for its fine vigorous trees, two already show the first signs of infection, and a similar tragedy will unfold there—if these trees are not removed before the poison spreads throughout the farm.

"Let the visitor go next to the village of Badeku where the disease has progressed very much further and where, over a large area, only the stumps of dead and dying trees show that flourishing cocoa covered the ground until the coming of the plague.

"Finally let him go to an infected farm where cutting of diseased trees is being done.

"Here he will see the scrupulous care which is taken to identify the trees which carry the disease, and which must be removed if the cocoa in the vicinity is to be saved."

He then declared that any reference to 'the indiscriminate destruction of the trees now going on in many parts of the cocoa area in Oyo Province," was entirely without foundation and completely misleading: it could not be too strongly emphasised that only diseased trees are being cut out and even then only after careful identification and under strict supervision.

"There has been no indiscriminate destruction by the Agricultural Department," he asserted. 4-29-46

"The survey of cocoa farms is far from complete, but of 200,000 acres of cocoa surveyed, less than 400 acres have so far been found to be diseased.

"As the survey progresses more will undoubtedly be found, and it is important to remember that the disease, judging by experience in the Gold Coast, increases its hold ten times in every three years unless effective counter-measures are taken.

"Prompt action now will save much greatest loss later.

"Fortunately the cocoa farms are not damaged by this disease beyond repair.

"As soon as every tree carrying the poison has been removed it is safe to re-plant cocoa.

"The disease does not linger in the soil.

"It is of course most desirable that replanting should be done whenever the soil remains suitable for cocoa and to this end the Agricultural Department will issue seed selected from good high-yielding trees, and quite free of cost, in order that the diseased trees which are removed may be replaced by vigorous young cocoa of the highest quality, and will demonstrate methods of planting and cultivation," he revealed.

It had been stated by people to whom he had referred that "the danger of Swollen Shoot to the cocoa industry is fully appreciated by us and well-informed and educated members of the community."

"Surely, then," he concluded, "it would be best for the farmers and for the community generally if these more favoured members were to use their advantages not to oppose these measures which on expert advice are the only effective steps against the disease, but rather use them to assist the specially trained staff in their efforts to save the cocoa crop, and to explain to their less fortunate brethren the true facts of the case and the need for prompt and effective action if disaster is to be prevented."

Back To The Land?

Nigerian Spokesman

WHILE receiving Nigerian soldiers, who arrived Lagos recently from Burma, on the behalf of the Governor, the Emir of Gwandu in hiscourse of speech advised the men to go back to the land. Any one who has known how often such words have been uttered by top dog officials will agree with us that the Emir spoke 'his master's voice,' because, in telling those who have passed through the jaws of death, to go back to the land, no conditions were offered. Will they carry on farming in the same old crude way?

We are sure that many of our ex-servicemen would be glad to take to farming but not in the way of their fathers. None of these men would like to return to the old method of using hoes. With that method a farmer has no prospects. His harvest is poor and the work is usually tedious and boring. Tue. 4-9-46

If really he is to go back to the land he must be equipped scientifically. He needs ploughs, tractors, and mowing machines. But the ex-serviceman has not the capital. The government does not think in the terms of providing them with modern machines for farming before advising them to go back to the land. Of course, it is grand for any official earning a fat salary excluding allowances to advise less fortunate individuals to go back to the land.

The old method of farming has led us nowhere. It cannot be gainsaid that our farmers constitute the lowest class of people in Nigeria. Our farmers are poor. Their products are not in great demand; and the harvest is not only at times very meagre, but very poorly paid for. If a graph is drawn it would be seen that our farmers get poorer and poorer day by day. Who then will take to farming when that word spells poverty, misery and futility?

Tue. 4-9-46

U.S. Varsity Scholarship Missionary Prince Nwafor Abyssinia Orizu

Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha

Presents His "Orizuntal Currents"

Tuesday, 4-16-46

PRINCE A. A NWAFOR ORIZU, M. A. (Public Law), B. A. (Pol. Sci.), F. A. G. S. Editorial Columnist of "Pittsburgh Courier" Associate Editor of "Negro Digest;" Member of Academy of Political Science; Founder of African Students Association of U. S. & Canada; Director of African Academy of Arts & Research; Founder & President of American Council on African Education; Author of "Without Bitterness."

This Education Director went so far to write some African parents and guardians in Africa, informing them that we the African students in America were bad, irresponsible, beggars who did not engage in our studies but rather go about giving false impressions of ourselves.

It came to a point where some of our African guardians and parents had to yield to some of this ruthless propaganda.

Some refused to send us money.

We were seriously embarrassed.

Our people in Africa have been led to doubt, our integrity, we have no relatives in America to approach.

VIOLATION OF STATUS

We were therefore forced to go to the same man who is against us to ask for small funds for mere existence.

To give us this little help, we shall be forced to submit to all kinds of humiliation.

The grants given out of his treasury were accompanied with conditions and red-tapeism of the worst kind, and upon the student raising his voice in protest over this form of slavery and intimidation, there were scenes, and reports, and correspondence, and charges of "unappreciation" "irresponsibility" and "beggarlimers" levelled at these students.

The men therefore in some cases had to go to work, either part or full time.

The results of this were disastrous in the extreme.

Some got into trouble with their draft-boards, which charged them with violation of their status and deprived them of the privilege of remaining students any longer, subject immediately, therefore, to the draft law and induction.

ASUQUO IDIONG OF IBIBIO

To date, three have been admitted to hospital as a direct consequence of overwork, undernourishment, and exposure during employment, and one of them, Asuquo Idiong of Ibibio, among the most brilliant of the entire group actually died from such causes.

A fourth has recently almost had his back broken through heavy lifting at his job, and is now covered with adhesive tape bandaging.

BIRTH OF THE COUNCIL

This was the background that acted as incentive to the founder of The American Council on African Education.

It was back in 1942, and he was then at Ohio State University, just about to graduate, the awful news of plight of the Africans was too much to be borne without action.

He himself was subjected to very serious financial inconveniences, and he worked with both the hand and brain to make for a bare existence.

In spite of his own personal agony, he was much more concerned about other Africans who are with him or those who may come in the future.

The first thing to do with such an idea was obviously to discuss it with somebody at once.

In President Bevis, of that institution, the founder had not only the perfect listener but the eager co-operator, who at once lent the prestige of his name to the movement, and in addition used for the benefit of the youngmen from Africa in whose interests the idea was conceived.

CREATIVE STUDY

This idea was simply that an organization should be speedily established to take care of all future classes of African students in America to the end that no more of them may go through the rough financial experiences of the present group.

For the disposal of energies which such hardships entailed was alike, a threat to health and well being, and unproductive of the highest intellectual result.

In the face of the facts of the situation, it thwarted completely, the founder felt, creative study.

With the stimulation supplied by the response of the President of Ohio State, it was then only a question of time, finance and trouble to make a round of other universities and colleges, seeking more openings upon which to establish a "fund of scholarships" henceforth available to students from America.

WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT CITY

After these were secured in good numbers, it was necessary to put the Council on an organization basis.

Toward the closing of 1943, the Council had begun to function in full swing but without a separate office of its own.

In April 1944, it moved its headquarters to 55 West 42nd Street room 552, in the heart of the most important city of the world — New York City.

On April 18, 1944, the Council was incorporated under the laws of New York as a non-profit organization.

On November 22, 1944, the Council became tax-exempt as authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LACK OF MONEY

America is a very extensive country.

It is also a country with the highest standard of living.

Travel here means a lot of money which Prince Orizu, the founder, as a student, did not possess.

Besides, there was no special time for him to travel to other universities to speak to their presidents.

He registered with Columbia University for M.A. degree in Public Law, and while studying, was also writing his book "Without Bitterness."

Lack of enough money, lack of time, lack of encouragement from Africans at home lack of many friends in America who understood — all combined to form a formidable barrier to effective action.

But something had to be done.

Orizu believed that there were many Americans, like Dr Bevis, who if they understood, would sympathize and co-operate.

He was right.

Liberal and right-thinking Americans are legion.

They are ready to protect and defend neglected Africans in spite and not in the absence of negative propaganda against us.

ORIZU ABANDONED SELF

The task was to discover them.

That was not easy.

You have to convince them to your integrity, honest of purpose, and ability to execute your designs.

Prince Orizu, fearlessly, and without concern for adverse opinions launched out on his mission.

Great decisions were made.

He had abandoned some of his personal interests in intellectual and financial affairs in order to attain this higher purpose.

The response of some Americans was electric.

Among those who came to the first aid were: Mrs Margaret Lamont, Mrs Dorothy Norman of the "New York Post," Mr Paul T. Raukin of Education Board Michigan, Henry K Craft; the Executive Secretary of Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs Eileen J. Garrett of Creative Age Press; Dr. George B. Pegram, Dean of Graduate School, Columbia University, Howard L. Bevis, President Ohio State University; Francis P. Bolton, Advisory Council, School of Nursing, Western Reserve University; Harry J. Carman, Dean of Columbia College, Columbia University; C. H. Cloud, President University of Detroit; William A. Dougherty, Attorney New York City; George B. Ford, Counsellor to Catholic Students, Columbia University; Robert. I. Gannon, President Fordham University; Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University; Ernest B. Kalibala, Principal Aggrey Memorial College, Winfred G. Leutner, President Western Reserve University; Benjamin E. Mays, President Morehouse College; Joseph Park, Dean Ohio State University; E. George Payne, Dean School of Education New York University.

Irving M. Rosen, Attorney New York City; Charles Seymour, President Yale University; Ninon Tallon, Vice-chairman Women's Council, Post War Europe; Charles H. Wesley, President Wilberforce University; Frank T. Wilson, Dean Lincoln University; L. Hollingsworth Wood, Attorney New York City; Walter L. Wright President Lincoln University.

Education In Basutoland

Mochochonono, Maseru, Basutoland.

The Editor,

The writer of a recent article on the education of this territory deserves to be congratulated on his exposition of the true state of affairs as at present. The facts of the situation were laid bare, no doubt to the disgust of the new head of the Education Department and his Catholic friends. No man in an official capacity should try to satisfy the impossible earthly desires of Catholics whose motive is always the rise to power and domination. *Sat. 3-23-46*

However much confidence the country had in Sir Fred Clarke and his Commission, it would be folly to imagine that all his recommendations will be accepted without consideration. If for instance, the radical changes in the re-organisation of the Basutoland High School are a revelation of what is to be read in the report, then we shall have little to do with recommendations dictated to us and forced down our throats. We are not such a low society as exists in N. Rhodesia, nor shall we allow undesirable influence of Achimota to permeate through our lives all in one breath. After all, retired men do not care a scrap what happens because they no longer look forward to any promotions or decorations. There is no compulsory education in Basutoland, and to put an age limit as a condition in awaiting bursaries and for admission to the Basutoland High School is a propos'tion imposed without the slightest thought and consideration.

Poor parents whose children are at the Basutoland High School are being told to pay all the fees at once for a whole six months at the beginning of a session What an idea! Where will they get the money from? If the children are not clever, then they must go to the devil; the High School is holy ground for shem. Is the High School aiming at educating the children of this country or at building up a good reputation for itself? What a selfish motive! Why not try both, instead of expelling students as at the beginning of the year because they had failed. We cannot but be driven to the conclusion that the King, His London Government and the Basutoland Education Department have no time for us. Nigeria, Gold Coast and other North African Colonies are more interesting specimen to them, and certainly not us. The Department is ill-advised. It should do nothing until advisory committees or boards are set up.

Gigantic Bluff.

The Catholics are far from being a progressive element. [illegible]

What happened before the Commission came? They climbed the hills and yelled until their voices were hoarse that they were getting 1½d for each child in their schools, while the others got much more. They are apparently satisfied now, because somebody went to London to pray that they be given "the Christmas Box for their Schools" which Sir Fred had declined to favour them with. The Catholic system is not in the least for progress, and if the cries of 180,000 Catholics will be heard, then those of 382,311 non-Catholics cannot be given a deaf ear. Remember with Catholics the means justifies the end.

Sat 3-23-46

As part of Catholic action and propaganda, we hear so many semi-educated "Catholic taxpayers" claiming that their examination results are the best, except those conducted by the Basutoland Education Department. What sheer nonsense! Is the Department so dishonest as you suggest? Why did the Department take so much trouble in organising a new system of Commissioners for Std VI examinations? No amount of propaganda will make your candidates pass when they do not deserve it. Do not indulge in useless philosophical rhetoric in bluffing your uneducated Catholic masses. This is also in conflict with what Father A. Langevin wrote in "The Friend" of 25/2/43. Writing from Mokhotlong he said: "Nine times in thirteen years our students have come out first in the Government examination for Std VI; in December ast, they obtained 50 per cent of the first class passes, the other 50 per cent being divided between the other mission and the Government schools." What has brought about this 0% in your former claim of 50 per cent of the first classes. *Sat 3. 23. 46*

Allow me, Mr Editor, to suggest that the Department could have had Form A in some of its schools as well as having it at the Basutoland High School instead of creating the confusion and commotion which resulted from its lack of foresight.

"Friendly Critic."

Basutoland African National Teachers' Association.

Maseru Basutoland
Mochochonono (The Comet)

Over 500 teachers members of the Basutoland African Teachers' Union and Basutoland Catholic Teachers Association gathered at the Council Chamber on Friday 20th December, 1946, to give their decision on a vitally important issue which was described by the Resident Commissioner, as an important milestone in the furtherance of education in Basutoland. This important milestone as described by His Honour, was the unity of the foresaid Associations into one solid body referred to as the Basutoland African National Teachers' Association. *Sat. 12-28-46*

The Basutoland African Teachers' Union and the Basutoland Catholic Teacher's Association have been at loggerheads for a considerable length of time. We may as well say the two bodies lived a cat and dog life, and it is no exaggeration of facts that the weapon of separatism was mainly constructed on religious ideologies. While the B.A.T.U. which included teachers of various denominations in the territory except those of the Roman Catholic, didn't interfere with the religious rights of its members, it was probably blamed by the other body for its-denominational characteristic it for concerned itself mainly on matters educational other than religious. On the other hand the B. A. T. U. probably blamed the B.C.T.A. for the fact that it stood mainly for the benefit of Catholic teachers and not for Basutoland teachers in general. It is therefore obvious that the weapon of separatism between the two bodies was religion, particularly on the part of B. C. T. A. which had long been objecting to cooperate with B.A.T.U. although the latter had long advocated a policy of unity between itself and its irreconcilable enemy, the B.C.T.A. The relationship between the two bodies was such that neither of the two thought that the time would come when they would decide on such a vitally important issue of unity, unity which will develop mutual understanding and spirit of brotherhood among African teachers of various denominationgs in the territory, unity which will promote the interests and welfare of these teachers politically, economically, socially and educationally.

Contrary to what has been taking place in the past, all the African teachers in this territory will enjoy equal rights and privileges as members of the same family and as citizens of the same territory. Those who know something about the history of the two bodies will remember that only B.A.T.U. enjoyed the privilege of representation in the Central Board of Education and also in the National Council while the B.C.T.A. didn't enjoy such privileges. These associations will now be represented in both the Central Board of Education and in the National Council by representatives who will not only represent a certain section of African teachers in the territory; but all teachers without any denominational discrimination.

Maseru Basutoland

United as it stands, the Basutoland African National Teachers' Association will be a fully recognised mouthpiece of all African teachers before those in authority. Similar bodies in other countries have succeeded to some extent if not to a greater, to achieve what they clamoured for primarily on account of unity. Therefore, there's absolutely no reason why the newly established B.A.N.T.A.—as a body standing for the welfare of all—will fail in its task to effect educational progress and betterment for the life and work of African teachers in this territory. *Mochochonono*

An important and examplary step has been taken by the B.A.T.U. by introducing an annual singing competition between Intermediate Schools, the first of which was recently held at the Lerotholi Technical School, and the cup for the competition has been generously donated by Mr W. Yeats. The educational importance of this competition lies in the fact that funds thus raised will be granted in aid of those students who would desire to broaden their musical knowledge. Let us therefore hope that the B.A.N.T.A. will take steps that will be more important than the one already taken by the B.A.T.U. which was a certain section of Basutoland teachers.

As it is through the untiring efforts of the Director of Education, Mr D. S. Miller that the formation of the B.A.N.T.A. eventually materialised, words of credit should be justly extended to him for its importance is not only far-reaching but will also remain high-sounding in all what he has done or is still to do in the furtherance of education in this territory. Let us also hope that the B.A.N.T.A. will carry out its obligations with gusto, full determination and harmony, and that it will work hand in hand with other recognised bodies whenever necessary.

Africans Demand Education Rights

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-11-46

Thirst For Learning Changes Old Customs

LONDON — "The African demands education as a right! Neither coercion nor cajolery is necessary to induce him to attend school," the Commission on Education for East Africa, reported here recently. Citing the impact of western civilization on African thought and life, the report added, "The education of the African is inevitable."

The effects of western civilization have changed the old tribal organizations, and instituted new habits of life according to the report. "The African sees that European methods give control over the forces of nature and the circumstances of life. Under these circumstances it is impossible to keep the natives as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water," the report stated.

Missionaries Praise Natives

The report added that the experiences of missionaries and traders proved conclusively that the natives have the ability to absorb European knowledge, that they profit greatly by education, and that the outstanding achievements of those who are given opportunities to learn indicate the character of the race.

The passion of the natives for education is so great that there are many people who believe steps should be taken to curb it, according to the report.

Education Sub-standard

The report, which was prepared by 7 Europeans and 1 South African, covers the East African provinces of Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda. It disclosed the fact that education of almost all the native children is sub-standard, while that of whites is the same as in England. Most native children are forced to leave school at early ages and work on the plantations of the Europeans, in order to help pay that "Hut Tax" (a type of head tax) levied on every native between the ages of 18 and 75. Sat. 5-11-46

Little Provision Made

The money allocated for the education of native children in the territories is fantastically small. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika each native child is allowed 1 percent of the money spent on European children yearly, and in Nyasaland the amount is only one third of one percent.

60a (2) 1946

DR. T. THOMAS FORTUNE FLETCHER embarked for Ethiopia Monday for a post with the Ethiopian government. News 7-28-46

Dr. Fletcher will direct a program of English instruction in Addis Ababa. A graduate of Fisk, New York and Columbia Universities, Dr. Fletcher also holds a certificate from the University of London. Birmingham, Ala.

AFRICAN ART AND EUROPEAN ART (1)

West African Pilot

By MARY JONES

Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

Art Education in this country is a new and not yet properly organised development. 4-29-46-mon.

In teaching the European techniques of painting, drawing and sculpture, the aim is to enable the student, not to copy European work, but to adapt European methods to a specifically African outlook and mentality.

It must be born in mind that the function of the artist in Africa is a different one from that of the European artist.

Those African artists who are able to visit any of the European art centres should be able to grasp this.

I have met African artists who have thought they had nothing to gain from the experience, which is available to them in London, of being in contact with the art of man from his beginnings and through the ages, who have presumed that Europe had nothing to teach them.

Perhaps two elements in modern European art have diverted their attention from the place art plays in the life of a country in any age.

First — the interest shown recently by the European artist in "primitive art," and secondly — the varied forms of modern European art itself. Mon. 4-29-46

All civilisations have at some time been primitive, and most early cultures have produced utensils, figures in stone and wood, and drawings on rocks, which appeal to us as works of art.

Their appeal especially to the European, striving for something straightforward in a world which has become complicated and highly mechanised, is largely in their simplicity, and deep sincerity inspired often by religious ideas and a close communion with nature.

This interest has nothing to do with "curio hunting" nor is it the "how quaint" attitude of the adult to a child's precosity.

Nor does the European desire to copy 'primitive art," and reject all the centuries of science and technical knowledge behind his own art tradition.

AFRICAN ART AND EUROPEAN ART (2)

West African Pilot 4-30-46-Tues.

By MARY JONES

Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

The European artist has reached a stage of intellectual experiment, symbolised by much of modern painting, which has grown up with new developments in science, new forms in architecture, and the diminishing need for a purely utilitarian art. Tues 4-30-46

Many artists, after acquiring a high standard of ability, feel the desire to free themselves from the fetters of academic tradition, and experiment further, searching for a new and spontaneous approach, and in so doing may seem to neglect real proportion, and show an aversion to conventional subject matter.

But their work in no way resembles that of primitive people, with its obvious and accidental imperfections.

Africa still calls for a utilitarian art, and her need for artists, at this present stage of expansion and development, is very vital.

The artist of any epoch works to supply the needs of his community.

The Egyptians, so concerned with the life of the spirit in the afterworld, built tombs, temples and statues to house the spirits of their ancestors, and to last forever.

The Greeks, the first race to strive for the beautiful in art, symbolised in their statues their ideal of the perfect man.

The oppressed peoples of the Middle Ages erected cathedrals and painted pictures dedicated to the contemporary glorification of the Christian ideal.

The early Nigerian artists made utensils, ornaments, masks and images connected with the religious beliefs and customs of their day.

Because modern education has done away with most of the beliefs in which this art was rooted does not mean the cessation of art in Nigeria.

It means that the more matured Nigerian artist with a knowledge of new methods and materials, can lend his services to the establishment of an improved form of architecture, and beautify this with mural paintings, and sculpture; he can help in developing the native crafts, and supply the ornaments, utensils and apparel needed in the country.

Africa calls for more from her artists than mere curio making.

It is unfortunate that in the past there has been so ready a market for curios and trinkets.

There is quite an inspiring example for the African artist, in Mexico.

Two Mexican artists, Rivera and Orozco, handling European materials and trained on the continent, but using their native sense of colour and vigorous arrangement of shapes, have made their names famous, and decorated the walls of many Mexican public buildings with brilliant frescoes. Tues 4-30-46

The introduction of new methods, materials and technique calls for a period of learning from the African artist.

Until he feels the compelling desire to create a live art in Africa, and works towards this aim, he will not have fulfilled the innate artistic capacity which is undoubtedly in him.

60a(2) 1946 General

Our Law Students

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

OF ALL the African passengers on board each ship that leaves Apapa Wharf for the United Kingdom about 99 per cent of the total number go to study law. Undoubtedly, if this craze for law continues for a while, Nigeria will automatically become a nation of rentier classes. Tues. 8-27-46

Whilst it is not our wish to embarrass the ambitious youths pursuing legal studies we must of necessity warn them of the danger looming. We say this because it seems students merely rush into this profession without first examining themselves as to what part they will play in the Nigerian drama. A nation cannot condone an army of unproductive men and women, who earn, gather wealth and become rentier classes, helping to enrich the capitalist by depositing money in his bank and increasing poverty unconsciously by allowing his wealth to be stagnant.

If we must have more and more barristers let us hope a breed will arise who will imbue a lot more of the heart element into the practice of law, a new breed of men who will devote their wealth towards creating more avenues of livelihood for their less privileged brethren and for themselves as well.

It is a breed of patriots who will lend their legal talents to the limitless tasks of exposing strange laws and ordinances that we want, a breed seeing further that the acquisition of property as a means to wealth but the establishing of projects designed to make the worker, the country as well as the lawyer himself wealthy. That wealth then would be honourable in the light of the new patriotism designed to obliterate want, squalor and unemployment. Till that is done, lawyers will continue to be frowned upon in the perspective of Midas. "cinched." Wed. 8-14-46

Negro Press Of The USA Scooped Orizu's Cables

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

As a result of cablegrams exchanged between Prince A A Nwafor Orizu, President of the American Council on African Education, and various Universities and colleges in the United States of America, the Associated Negro Press of America was able to get a scoop for certain Black American organs.

Amongst these was the Chicago Defender which published the news about Miss Antigha and Mr Eubana being scholarship winners.

Copies of the original cables were shown to a special representatives of the Spokesman last Monday by Prince Orizu himself.

He admitted that the news is correct but that in view of further arrangements being made to obtain entrance for more students, the official announcement would not be made until everything is

Weekly Review

Mr. Campbell

Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 23, 1946— Thomas Monroe Campbell, Field Agent, United States Department of Agriculture with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is in receipt of notice of his appointment as a member of the Executive Sub-Committee on the Committee of Council for African Students in North America. Mr. Campbell was informed of his appointment by Mr. D. J. B. Robey, British Consulate-General, New York City. Sat. 7-27-46

African Scholars to Take Railway Course in London

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LONDON (ANP)—Two winners of scholarships for practical training in railway administration, R.O. Osunbanjo, 27, and A.O. Akinyemi, 32, arrived here recently for a two years course, sponsored by the United Kingdom railways, which is bearing cost of tuition fees and paying subsistence for the families of the trainees.

Yank Educated Africans Challenge British Way Of Life

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-22-46

LONDON — American educated natives, who return to their African homelands to spearhead popular progressive and nationalist movements, are a danger to the British empire, it was declared last week, in the British House of Commons.

They return, Tory Alarmist Erroll told the House, filled with Jeffersonian radicalism and pro-American sentiments. There associations in America lead them to challenge the British way of life.

Attacked in particular, by Erroll as dangerous influences on their countrymen, was Mwafor Orizu, president of the American Council of African Education, and Nnamdi Azikew, newspaper editor and publicist.

He inquired if the members of Commons were aware that Orizu recently visited Nigeria to arrange the award of 100 scholarships to American universities. He was told by a Labor members that no scholarships had been awarded yet.

Azikewi, he pointed out, has done more to endanger the empire, by his leadership and utterances than any other native African.

"Does not the Honorable Secretary of Colonies realize," asked, "that this man sponsors the notorious Zik organization and should not be allowed to influence African education?"

Replying to the aspersion on Azikewi, the colonial secretary replied he did not know as to the truth of the accusation, but did know that both men have the promise of support from persons of reputation and influence.

In British colonial circles it is said that Orizu enjoys the patronage of a number of distinguished Americans, among whom are Mrs. Roosevelt and Henry Wallace, Erroll told the Lords.

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

British Fear Colonials Trained in U.S. Colleges

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-7-46

Expand Program to Aid Students in United Kingdom Schools; Scholarships Emphasized

By S. A. HAYNES

The irresistible desire by colonials in Africa and the West Indies to attain freedom through education in foreign schools, and its impact on the masses now being successfully welded into nationalist movements and trade unions, has the British Government on the defensive.

Colonial administrators during the war, and since V-J Day, have flooded London with confidential reports on the success of these movements and unions, which they charge directly to the leadership and guidance of native scholars educated in American colleges and universities.

Nigerian Problem

These administrators are distressed that returning graduates and scholars from American institutions are revolutionizing the mind and spirit of the once docile and subservient tribal chiefs and unorganized masses, while English-trained graduates are eclipsed in the bid for the people's confidence.

London is currently worried over the situation in Nigeria where Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Lincoln University graduate, fearless publisher, and president, National Council of Nigeria, has just raised $20,000 to fight adoption of the new Richards (Gov. Sir Arthur Richards) Constitution in Parliament, as head of a special delegation.

Scholarships' Plan

In Nigeria, also, Prince Orizu, Columbia University graduate, after a year of organization and lectures, has opened headquarters of the African Council on Education at Harcourt.

The council is raising funds to award scholarships of from $1,500 to $3,000 to natives for studies in American colleges. The African Academy of Arts and Research, NYC, led by West Africans educated here, also has a scholarship program.

Azikiwe is a protege of the late Herbert Macaulay, distinguished African scholar, engineer and nationalist who is the patron saint of Nigerians.

Life Threatened

He is a bitter foe of the Richards regime, and was threatened with assassination after the great strike last year when he was imprisoned and his papers silenced by the Government.

It was through the counsel of Mr. Macaulay that Azikiwe, while at Lincoln, in co-operation with other African students in other American institutions launched a long-range program to develop leadership for the Nigerian freedom movement back home.

In the West Indies, some half a dozen native leaders in the various legislators and the Trade Union movement, educated in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, are challenging colonial autocracy with growing success.

But London is chiefly concerned with those in close touch with West Indians in American cities, the CIO, and the NAACP, and colonial officials, through the British Embassy and Information Service in New York, are keeping tab on West Indian students, journalists and nationalist leaders here.

Report on Manley

The Colonial Office was supplied, for instance, with a full report of two recent successful American tours and receptions tendered Norman Manley, Jamaican legislator, advocate of West Indian Federation, and advisory member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

To offset this cultural challenge from the West, the British Government is backing the campaign of the West African Students union in London for $200,000 for housing and recreational facilities for West African students flocking there.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is heading a special drive among Britishers, and the colonial office is stepping up scholarships for West Indians and Africans, with emphasis upon training in the British Isles. Progressive colonials believe that American colleges hold the key to colonial freedom.

Geo. Padmore London Correspondent

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-10-46

Interesting Development

AN INTERESTING development is taking place in colonial circles here in London which may ultimately benefit large numbers of African students who desire to pursue higher studies at British and American universities.

Arising out of a move by the American Council on African Education of New York to grant 100 scholarships to Nigerians to study at various American universities, officials in London and West Africa are following the activities of Mr. Ozoru, the representative of the council, who is now touring Nigeria selecting the candidates to proceed to the United States.

At a recent sitting of the House of Commons a member asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the attempt to induce African youth to study in America instead of at British universities. It is a well known fact that ever since Nnamdi Azikewi, the militant nationalist editor, returned from America where he studied at Howard and Lincoln universities, the British authorities have become alarmed by the dynamic political leadership which American-trained Africans seem to provide as compared with the sycophantic attitude of most native intellectuals mis-educated at Oxford and Cambridge universities, and are doing everything possible to prevent other Africans proceeding to America. Not without reason, Mr. Ozoru's mission to West Africa is causing much uneasiness in certain imperialist circles who would like to see the fast-growing nationalist movement headed by Mr. Azikewi, secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons suppressed before it develops into the dimensions of the Indian National Congress and the Arab and Egyptian popular mass movements.

To counter this danger, certain propositions are being discussed not only among Tory imperialists but also among the Fabian Colonial Bureau, as to how best the Labor Party can appease the colonial leaders, most of whom have expressed great disappointment with the pro-imperialistic policies of the present top-ranking officials at the Colonial Office.

Africans Studying in Britain

DESPITE ALL the talk about mass education in Africa and plans for higher education in order to prepare the native races to take over the administration of their countries, figures showing the number of such students now attending British universities either on colonial government scholarships or on grants from the British Council (the propaganda department of the Foreign Office) and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, are disgracefully small, especially when compared with the generous offer of the American Council on African Education to help Britain educate her own wards.

According to Secretary of State George Hall, there are only 30 students from Uganda of which number two receive scholarships from the British government and one from the Uganda government; Kenya has one British government scholar and 14 colonial scholarships; Tanganyika, the former German colony, which as a mandate is considered by colonial experts as a "model" territory to be followed by others has only three native students in England, all studying under local government scholarships.

Larger Quota

THE QUOTA for West Africa, the richest and most prosperous part of Africa, is much larger than that of East African territories. The figures given by Mr. Hall show that Nigeria, with a population of 22 million, lead with six United Kingdom scholarships and 64 granted by the Nigerian government. Gold Coast comes next with 23 United Kingdom scholarships and 45 paid for by the local government out of native taxation. Sierra-Leone, at one time the pioneer in higher education in West Africa, falls far below the other colonies, with 13 United Kingdom scholarships and six local ones. Gambia, the smallest of the West African colonies, has only three colonial scholarship students in Great Britain.

It is estimated that at the present rate of expenditure on higher education of Africans it will take 500 years before the number of university graduates and professional Africans reach the present percentage of American Negroes with college degrees and professional training.

Education of Natives Falls Under Three Heads

Native education at present fell under three heads, said Professor Z.K. Matthews, of Fort Hare, in an address to the Native Advisory Board congress on Native education. Where schools were controlled by the missions, the needs of the African were interpreted in one way and "other worldliness became the principal aim;" where they were controlled by employers, they were directed to making the African into a good servant; and where schools were controlled by the Government, the Government policy towards the Native determined the aim and content of education.

It was apparent, therefore, that the African had too little say in the management and control of the education of his own children. He should press for a share in this control in school committee, through teacher's associations, parent-teacher's associations governing councils, provincial advisory boards and Union advisory boards. On all these bodies African representation at present was either non-existent or too small to be effective.

Reviewing the growth of Native education, Professor Matthews said that there had been a great increase in enrolment with a longer school life of the average pupil. At one time the great majority of children did not pass beyond standard one. There had also been an increase in enrolment in the upper primary standards and in secondary schools.

The defects of the system were that too large a percentage of African children remained out of schoool. The state of the buildings and equipment was generally poor. There was gross understaffing, particularly in the primary schools, where the proportion was 40 to 50 pupils to one teacher. Teachers had poor qualifications and poor salaries. There was a lack of vocational and technical schools and a complete absence of facilities for preschool education.

Hopeful Signs

Among the hopeful signs was the assumption by the State of full financial responsibility for the maintenance, extension and improvement of African education under the Native Education Finance Act of 1942. Until recently, he explained, that Government had only undertaken to pay grants in aid of Native education, the main grant being towards teachers' salaries. In future the Government would be responsible for teacher's salaries and the building and equipping of schools. The financing of Native education would be dissociated from the poll tax, and the administration of Native education would be separated to a large extent from the Native Affairs Department and not be linked with the Union Education Department. There would be an increase in the facilities for higher education. More students were attending Fort Hare, some of the European universities were opening their doors to Africans and consideration was being given to the establishment of further university colleges for Africans.—Friend.

BISHOP IN LIBERIA SEES VAST NEEDS

Rt. Rev. Bravid W. Harris Writes to Friends Here of Arrival for New Work in Africa

Word has reached friends in America that the Right Rev. Bravid W. Harris, Auxiliary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, finally arrived in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, on Oct. 12. Bishop Harris, the only Negro holding that office in his church, was for many years pastor of a congregation in Norfolk, Va., before moving to New York three years ago to take up work among Negro parishes throughout the United States.

The Missionary District of Liberia, it was revealed, has been without a titular head for months, but at one time a native Liberian, Bishop Gardner, had been in charge. Bishop Harris was elevated to his present position in Norfolk last summer, with white and Negro parishioners and clergy taking part in the ceremonies. In his new assignment he will have charge of both school and church work, and he hopes to stimulate education in that country.

Liberia was settled by American Negroes, ex-slaves, who settled along the Atlantic coast and founded the city of Monrovia, from which place Bishop Harris directs his work. The most important industrial factor in Liberia for many years has been rubber cultivation.

Dr. Harris wrote that "there are so many problems here that one hardly knows where to begin." He said that modern agricultural methods will go far in solving some basic problems, but that the country is handicapped by a lack of teachers. "We must first feed the people at least their accustomed normal diet of rice, palm oil and fish," he wrote.

Many American Negroes have visited Liberia in recent years but few have remained who were not supported by either the American Government or American churches and church missions. During the war American Negro troops and officers have been stationed there, however, and important installations for the Army and the Air Force were initiated by American Negro engineers. In past years American Negroes have served the Liberian Government, and both the late Col. Charles Young, at that time ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, and Brigadier Benjamin O. Davis have done tours there.

Bishop Harris said that "until the abundant and rich resources are really developed so as to provide a living for the great masses" of the Liberian people, the future "is not going to be too bright." He added that "technical leadership" must come from abroad, and hoped that trained American Negroes will begin to migrate there, for the Liberians will hardly be able "to lift themselves by their bootstraps."

Mail to Liberia still is an uncertain matter and the Bishop said that air mail takes two weeks. However, his letter carrying this information was posted on Nov. 21 but it did not arrive in New York until Jan. 30. The envelope bore five stamps totaling 73 cents. The rate from America to Liberia is 50 cents for each half ounce.

Bishop Harris said he and Mrs. Harris have spent most of their time "getting around to the churches and being welcomed," due largely to the importance of ceremony and an almost "Asiatic 'face,' as we in America understand it." He said he was having some difficulty adjusting himself to "the custom of having so many servants," but continues to try to push his way through the maze of habit and custom in order to do something tangible for the people he has elected to serve.

Writes in Bantu Dialects

CAPETOWN (CP)—The University of Capetown has appointed A. C. Jordan as its first native lecturer. At 39, Mr. Jordan has written several books in Bantu dialects and holds the degree of B. A. and M. A.

A. & M. College Chaplain Pres. Liberian School

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Rev. Walter C. Wynn, chaplain of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been elected to the presidency of the Booker T. Washington Industrial Institute in Liberia, West Africa, according to a recent announcement of Dr. William H. Gray Jr., president of the local institution.

The Liberian school, a missionary institution supported by American church agencies, offers the youth of the Negro republic a type of education similar to that which may be obtained at Tuskegee Institute in this country.

TRIBUTE PAID

One of the finest tributes that President Wynn will take with him as he goes to assume his new duties is that paid him by his friend and colleague, Dr. Gray, president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Addressing a large audience of students and teachers recently, Dr. Gray said of Rev. Mr. Wynn, "In all my years in the teaching profession, as instructor and as college president, he is the most outstanding character that it has been my privilege to work with."

EXCELLENT TRAINING

President Wynn, who is leaving the college in February, is a graduate of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. He received his B. D. degree from Andover-Newton Theological Seminary in Boston and his A. M. degree from the Hartford Seminary Foundation. He has done further study at Brown University, Providence, R. I. For several years before being called to the chaplaincy of his alma mater, Rev. Mr. Wynn was engaged in the pastorate in Providence, R. I.

He will be accompanied to Africa by his talented wife, the former Miss Thelma Thurman of Boston. Mrs. Wynn is a graduate of Emerson College, Boston, and has done graduate study at the Hartford Seminary Foundation. She has served as a member of the department of English at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Liberia To Die Without Education

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. (NNPA). The Republic of Liberia will pass out of existence as a civilized nation unless educational facilities are extended it, Bishop Willis J. King of Monrovia told the council of Methodist Bishops last Thursday.

Bishop King told the opening business session of the council that there is an overwhelming lethargy among the 60,000 civilized residents. He declared "the million and a half uncivilized aborigines must take an active role in the life of the Republic."

The 60,000 educated persons, all living on a 40-mile "beachhead," regarded the war as "none of their business" for the most part, the Bishop said. They looked upon the United Nations organization "as just another League of Natons."

Atomic energy and its implications mean little to the average Liberian, he continued, "even though the country is a major source of uranium, key to atomic energy."

Bishop King, formerly of Atlanta Ga., urged the Methodist bishops to adopt a missionary program that will penetrate the country's interior.

He said the Liberians look to the United Staetes to provde outside economic penetration "essential to the country's existence." Eventually, Liberia probably will become a protectorate of the United States, he added.

Bishop Newell Booth, of the Belgan Congo, told the council that America is to blame for low wages and living conditions in Africa, and pleaded for higher prices for African goods.

"Africa's low wages are linked to America's gold policy," Bishop said "America must change its insistnece on low-cost raw materials, including gold, from Africa in order to permit the dependent people to progress under the direction of the United Nations Organization."

Liberian school gets first Negro head

NEW YORK—Walter C. Wynn, a graduate of Florida A & M college, left here recently for Kawata, Liberia, where he will be the first Negro principal of Booker T. Washington institute, a vocational school maintained by several American philanthropic and missionary groups.

Wynn was accompanied by his wife, who will teach at the school. His predecessor, the Rev. R. L. Embree, has returned to this country with his wife after five years in the position. The Rev. Mr. Embree was president of the College of West Africa in Monrovia and educational advisor to the Liberian government before he became principal at the institute.

African Woman Is Cabinet Minister

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MONROVIA, Liberia—Mrs. Ellen Mills Scarborough, senior education supervisor in the Education Department of Liberia, was recently appointed acting secretary of education in the Liberian Cabinet, while Dr. J. W. Pearson, the secretary, was in London attending meetings of the United Nations Education and Cultural Council. Sat.

Mrs. Scarborough, who is the wife of a leading dental surgeon in Liberia, is a graduate of Columbia University in the U.S. 3-16-46

Liberian School Gets U.S. Prexy

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wynn are en route to Liberia where Mr. Wynn, educator and minister, will become acting principal of the Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakatah, Dr. Jackson Davis, chairman, announced at the board of trustees' meeting last week at the Parkside Hotel here.

Mr. Wynn will become the first colored principal of the institution upon the retirement of R. L. Embree from that position on May 1. Sat 3-9-46

The institute, one of the best-housed and supported educational plants in Liberia, was founded in 1929 to train the natives, particularly the aborigine population, in agriculture and mechanical skills.

U.S. Minister Speaks

Bishops Willis J. King of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Bravid W. Harris of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently returned from Liberia, and R. O'Hara Lanier, U.S. Minister to that country, addressed the board.

The school is supported by certain missionary and philanthropic interests, including the American and New York Colonization Societies, the Phelps Stokes Fund, the boards of mission of the Methodist and United Lutheran Churches, and Harvey S. Firestone Jr. The Protestant Episcopal Church is expected to join these groups.

First Negro Heads Liberian Trade School

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-20-46

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Booker T. Washington Institute, outstanding vocational school in Liberia, came under the direction of a Negro principal for the first time in its 16 year history, with the recent appointment of Walter C. Wynn.

Wynn replaced Rev. R. L. Embree who directed the institute for five years. A graduate of Florida A. and M. College, Wynn, who later served as chaplain there, has long been associated with U. S. Minister, R. O'Hara Lanier. He will preside over 10 faculty members and 126 male students. All faculty members are Liberians except Wynn's wife who serves as English instructor and librarian. Later, Morris E. Miles, another American, will be added to the staff as auto mechanics instructor.

Former Head Praised

After completing his tour of duty, Rev. Embree, retiring principal and his wife reported to the board of directors which sits here. The board passed a resolution acknowledging the progress the institution made under Rev. Embree. Before accepting a position at the school, Rev. Embree served as president of the College of West Africa and educational advisor to the Liberian government.

The only school in Liberia which equips students to teach or practice agriculture and manual arts, Booker T. Washington Institute is similar to Tuskegee, except that it is not on the college level. Founded in Kakata in the interior, 16 years ago, by American philanthropy, the school was intended to furnish training for Liberian aborigines. Now over half the students are Americo-Liberians.

Economic Factor

The institution has already shown itself to be a factor in the economic development of the country. Farmers trained there have carried modern farming methods back to their native villages. Furniture made of abundant hardwoods has been sold by the cabinet shop to the Liberian government, the U. S. Army, and Firestone Rubber Company.

Future status of the school will be of increased importance to the country. Four more American instructors in trade subjects soon will join the faculty, and the U. S. State Department has placed its agricultural attache at the disposal of school heads.

Booker Washington Institute Liberia's Educational Center

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BY CHANNING H. TOBIAS

MONROVIA — (ANP) — The only educational institution in Liberia offering courses in subjects that prepare students to do and teach agriculture and the manual arts is Booker Washington institute. Fri. 7-19-46

It is similar to Tuskegee and Hampton, except that its work is not yet on the college level. It was established at Kakata about 16 years ago by the aid of the Phelps-Stokes fund and Philanthropic American friends. Its board of trustees is in the United States, with Jackson Davis as chairman and Thomas Jesse Jones as secretary.

There is a board of managers in Liberia with the secretary of state, Gabriel Dennis, as chairman along with such distinguished American members as R. O'Hara Lanier, United States minister to Liberia; Bishop Bravid W. Harris, Episcopal church; Bishop Willis J. King, Methodist church and Ross Wilson a representative of the Firestone company.

FAMCEE PRINCIPAL

The newly appointed principal, and first colored man to hold that position is W. C. Wynn, formerly chaplain of Florida A. and M. college. There are 10 other members of the faculty, all of whom are Liberians except Mrs. Wynn, wife of the principal, who is teacher of English and librarian. A total of 126 young male students are enrolled at the school. Fri 7-19-46

They are doing creditable literary work. Their woodwork, poultry raising and farm cultivation would do credit to American institutions offering similar courses. Arrangements have been made for four other American teachers of trade subjects to join the faculty in the near future. The U. S. State department has placed its special agricultural attache here at the disposal of the Booker Washington institute for demonstration and teaching purposes. Fri. 7-19-46

It is my hope on returning to America to more fully acquaint the people of the United States with the highly significant place that this institution occupies in Liberia, and to appeal for larger support, especially from colored people.

60a(2) 1946 South Africa

20 Uprisings in Two Years

64 Lashed and 88 Fined In Capetown School Strike

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-14-46

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—A "veritable catechism of terror" was the term used to describe the sequel to the recent student strike against missionary management of the Lovedale College here. The sequel took the form of a ninety-six-itemed questionnaire sent to all male students of the school, supposedly designed to give school authorities the real reason behind the rebellion.

The roiting involved 152 students, who were arrested, tried and sentenced in Alice magistrate's court. Convictions resulted in sixty-four obtaining between six to ten lashes each, and eighty-eight students over nineteen years being fined $20 or two months imprisonment.

The college was ordered closed by school authorities pending an investigation to ascertain if any more of the students were actively engaged in the rioting. According to the Rev. R. H. W. Shepherd, chairman of Senate and principal of Lovedale, this incident represented the twentieth which native institutions have had within the past two years.

TO DELAY OPENING

In an open letter to parents of students attending Lovedale, Rev. Shepherd said that the institution would not be opened up until authorities were satisfied that at least three things were accomplished. Declaring that "the riot came as a complete surprise to the authorities, but it cannot have been a complete surprise to every student," as evidenced by the many preparations made, he said, "While we wish to admit as early as possible every innocent student, we cannot afford to open our doors for a single person whose loyalty is in question. We know some of the innocent and some of the guilty, but we do not know all."

Decrying the methods being undertaken by the school board was an editorial appearing in the Torch, Capetown colored newspaper, which said, "We do not know the purpose of the questionnaire. If it is meant to pardon those who suffered innocently, such a precaution should have been taken earlier. On the other hand, there is a dark suspicion that the students are still being victimized and that their accusers are also their judges."

The Choir That Graduated

60a(2)

(Dr J.M. Nhlapo) The Bantu World

At the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year, there passed into eternal rest Charles Dube, who was the only surviving graduate of a group of Africans who went to the United States of America in 1892 to sing, but remained there to study. The late Rev E.T. Magaya, B.A., B.D. on whom an article appeared in "The Bantu World" of November 23, was one of the "Choir that graduated."

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Charles Dube who died in Durban, was the younger brother of the late Dr J.L. Dube and the father of Mr Frederick Dube, M.A. (Columbia) of Durban.

Of the group, there were also the late Rev. Henry Msikinya, B.D., who was principal of Wilberforce Institute. He lies buried at Evaton, Transvaal. Others are the late Rev. Marshall Maxeke, B.A., whose remains lie buried at Boksburg; the late Rev. Dr James Yapi Tantsi, B.D., D.D., whose last resting place is in Pretoria, and the late Mrs Charlotte Manye Maxeke, B.Sc., buried at Kliptown in the same cemetery as her son Mr. Edward Clarke B.Com. Sat. 12-7-46

Wilberforce University, Ohio, U.S.A., was the "Alma Mater" of these sons and daughters of Africa. The Rev and Mrs Maxeke were educational pioneers who established schools for Africans and had a great deal to do with the establishment and development of Wilberfoce Institute. Mrs Charlotte Manye Maxeke is undoubtedly the greatest leader so far produced among African women in this country. A story of her wonderful life and work should be written. She introduced the A.M.E. Church to the Africans of this sub-continent, while Dr Tantsi was a quiet but efficient Superintendent-General of this Church at the time of his death.

The Negroes, "Our brethren 'neath the Western sky," adopted the members of the choir and saw them through the university. How we wish these "adoptions" could be revived and continued for the mutual benefit of the Africans on both sides of the Atlantic. In those days of the "choir that graduated," there was no provision for university education for Africans, so that Wilberforce and Lincoln Universities did for our people what Fort Hare, Cape Town, "the Wits" and the Natal University College are doing for us to-day.

HISTORY OF WILBERFORCE

A peep into the history of the university which produced the African graduates whom we are discussing should be interesting. Wilberforce University, which was named after William Wilberforce, the great English statesman and abolitionist, was founded in 1856, in the state of Ohio, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is what the Methodist Church in America is called. The Methodist Episcopal Church entered into co-operation with the A.M.E. Church in the running of the University under a board of twenty-four trustees among whom were Ashland Keith of the Negro Baptist Church, and Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne of the A.M.E. Church.

On March 10, 1863 Bishop D.A. Payne purchased Wilberforce University for the A.M.E. Church and became its President or principal from 1863 to 1876. Samuel T. Mitchell was the president of the university when our African group landed in "the States." It is interesting to note that Bishops John A. Gregg, M.A., LL.D., D.D., and Richard R. Wright, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., D.D. who have served in South Africa, and did so much to develop Wilberforce Institute, were both presidents of Wilberforce University when they were made Bishops and sent to this country.

At Wilberforce university there are: a high school and a school of vocations. The university section contains these departments: College of Liberal Arts which prepares candidates for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, College of Education which prepares candidates for the B.Sc. (Education) degree, and Payne Theological Seminary whose courses lead to the B.D. degree for which only those who already hold a university degree are eligible.

May the ashes of the "Choir that graduated" rest in peace.

AN OUTSTANDING AFRICAN ARTIST

Johannesburg, Africa
Bantu World Sat 1-19-46

PARTICIPATION IN MANY EXHIBITIONS

[illegible] ... Paul Robeson ... Max Yergan ... "SPRINGTIME IN LINDEN," ... "Early winter morning on the ..." ... **Empire Day Exhibition.** ... [illegible]

exhibited): "Midwinter near Roodepoort"—a painting that gives a view of his beloved Magaliesberg; "A road through Dryfield near Vierfontein, O.F.S."; "Daybreak in the Capital"—among the most recent and biggest canvasses and a moving morning study of Union Buildings from Bantule "heights."

Of the many interesting aspects of this artist the writer has been particularly struck by his love of desolate scenes; for the more rugged the natural scene, the better for Mohl; his symbolic use of eminences; his gloomy handling of grass and, of course, his infatuation with the bushveld.

J. K. MOHL AS MUSICIAN

His remarkable acquaintance with and his piano rendering of Grieg (his favourite) and Beethoven are amazing. He has rearranged Beethoven's Minuet in G into a part-song and shows a characteristically stubborn vigour at the piano. The "Minuet in Words" was sung a few years ago in Johannesburg by his own choir—the words having been written by himself.

One of his latest paintings was sold at one of the big galleries of Johannesburg for **110 guineas!** This is his second highest sale, the highest having been **150 guineas!**

THE FUTURE

Mr. Mohl is now planning to open a second school of art in Pretoria. This will be attached to his second studio in Lady Selborne, Pretoria. A group of African amateurs of great promise has already been attracted to his work there. His interest in the national organization of Non-European talent in art, music etc. has been demonstrated practically by his service on the Organising Committee of the newly-formed **South African Non-European Arts Congress**—an organization whose membership is designed to include all serious Non-European artists, writers, actors, singers, composers and journalists.

Sat 1-19-46

South Africa must not forget (J. K. Mohl): for unlike most African artists, **he has no patron.** He has never had one—except his own free will to do his best.

Mohl exhibited at the Empire Exhibition 1936-7 in the Fine Art section. Johannesburgers will remember that this show was held at the Show Grounds, Johannesburg when he "cheek-by-jowled" some masters of international fame from England, Italy, Poland, Germany, America, New Zealand, Holland, France, etc. His exhibits were a portrait of his tribal Chief, Tshekedi of the Bamangwato, Bechuanaland and a Magaliesberg landscape. The former was sold to a resident of Cologne.

60a(2) 1946

South Africa

Nairobian Becomes Doctor Of Literature

Nigerian Spokesman

NAIROBI. — For the first time in the history of South Africa a native has had the degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on him. Thurs. 4-18-46

He was one of the 500 students who received degrees and diplomas at the summer graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Onitsha

The new doctor of literature is Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi. Nigeria

Senator Brookes on Education

Bantu World

Addressing the Joint-Council of Africans and Europeans in Cape Town, Senator Edgar Brookes said that the work of these Joint-Councils was proving very fruitful. They had helped the Government in the face of adverse public opinion to do many things which they would not otherwise have been able to do. 4-13-46

Since 1923, when £340,000 had been spent on the education of the African in the Union, the figure had risen to more than £3,000,000. There had also been an increase of 1.2 percent in the expenditure for welfare services for the Africans.

The lack of accommodation was a serious factor in the education of the African, he said. It was pathetic to see the number of African children who, wanting to go to school, had to be turned away each year. The fault lay in the lack of provision made for capital expenditure in education.

The provision of schools was an important factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In the Cape, while 228,000 African children of school-going age had been enrolled, there were more than 337,000 who had not been enrolled. Johannesburg S. Africa

There was a call for doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers and stock inspectors among the African population, and members of these professions could be absorbed. It was hoped that soon sanction for the training of dentists and pharmacists among the Africans would be received.—Sapa

The Education of The African

Johannesburg South

The inadequacy of Native education has been condemned by men and women who are deeply interested in the creation of a better and greater South Africa. They realise that no country could be prosperous and progressive if the majority of its inhabitants are not pulling their weight on account of ignorance and superstition. They realise also that the African's ways of life have been changed as the result of his coming into contact with Europeans; and that in this change he needs education so as to be able to cope with the problems of civilised life.

"A resolute refashioning of the whole structure of Native education is a condition of progress for South Africa," said Dr. Ellen Hellman at the conference of the Transvaal Teachers' Association in Johannesburg last week. She went on to say: "To change the whole economic basis of a society and expect that society to develop along its own lines is impracticable." This fact is indisputable although there are many Europeans who think that it is possible for the African to do so. But what they seem to forget is that he has been uprooted from the anchor of his ancient life; and that he has been called out of Africa's darkness and started on the road to civilisation—a civilisation which is not the exclusive product of Europe, but the "gathering achievement of the human race." There can be no parallel lines of the development of peoples in a Europeanised Africa—an Africa which is no longer dark and which, during the war became "a lamp of freedom, a torch of liberty, to the human race in its anguish." The African, therefore, should be brought into civilisation by means of education so that he can also bring his gifts to the progress of the world. He has human qualities which are seldom found among Europeans, and their development will certainly benefit mankind.

There are white people, no doubt, who are afraid that the education of the African will deprive them of his labour, and yet on the contrary education will make him useful and industrious. Ignorant farm labourers hold back the development of agriculture. Uneducated and untrained African workers are not an asset but a clog to the wheels of industry. The educated African has learnt the dignity of labour; he knows that he must live by the sweat of his own brow, and that he is, therefore, a useful member of the community. This fact, Dr. Hellman says, is being recognised by employees of labour who are finding that "an educated employee is more valuable than the uneducated. 4-13-46 Sat.

The State, it must be admitted, has recognised the fact that the education of the African is no longer the responsibility of the Missionaries but its own. Since 1923 the amount of money spent on Native education has risen from £340,000 per annum to more than £3,000,000. All broad-minded men will praise the State for these efforts. But as Senator Brookes has pointed out, "it is pathetic to see the number of African children who, wanting to go to school, has to be turned away each year" because of lack of equipment and accommodation. The fault is that Native education is not financed in the same way as that of Europeans, Coloureds and Indians. Until this state of affairs is remedied, thousands of African children will grow wild in urban as well as in rural areas. "Juvenile delinquency," says Dr. Hellman, "will continue to increase, particularly in the towns, unless the discipline of the schoolroom takes the place of the indiscipline of the street."

"Getting Together"

Free State Advocate
Mochocho

Recently there was held at Fort Hare College what from all accounts appears to have been a highly successful course for African teachers drawn from all parts of South Africa.

In the past, similar courses have been held at other centres and their value is undeniable for not only do they afford opportunities for obtaining up-to-date guidance in respect of modern methods of approach in respect of much that concerns and is of importance to our teachers, but they also provide opportunity for invaluable pooling of experience when, as in the instance of the course held at Fort Hare, the teachers came from areas which possess differing systems of educational administration. Sat. 8-10-46

During recent years the Education Department of the three High Commission Territories have in their separate countries organised courses for teachers and one hazards the suggestion that the time is now ripe for the organization of courses at which selected and representative African teachers and school supervisors from not only Basutoland but also Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate could be in attendance. We make this suggestion not with the idea of introducing any rigidity into the educational methods of our Territories or the curricula as we believe a fair measure of flexibility to be essential but it is nevertheless essential that no opportunity be lost of applying to a total potential school population of approximately one million children techniques, skills, principles and regulations which have been tried out and found succesful in countries linked together politically although separate geographically. There is much that our teachers can learn from teachers in Swaziland and Bechuanaland and much that they can learn from our teachers that would be of benefit to all concerned.

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An African Prodigy

The Bantu World, Johannesburg, S. Africa

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During recent years the Education Department of the three High Commission Territories have in their separate countries organised courses for teachers and one hazards the suggestion that the time is now ripe for the organization of courses at which selected and representative African teachers and school supervisors from not only Basutoland but also Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate could be in attendance. We make this suggestion not with the idea of introducing any rigidity into the educational methods of our Territories or the curricula as we believe a fair measure of flexibility to be essential but it is nevertheless essential that no opportunity be lost of applying to a total potential school population of approximately one million children techniques, skills, principles and regulations which have been tried out and found succesful in countries linked together politically although separate geographically. There is much that our teachers can learn from teachers in Swaziland and Bechuanaland and much that they can learn from our teachers that would be of benefit to all concerned.

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Here in Basutoland we have a Progressive Society and a similar society is functioning in Swaziland and—maybe the Bechuana have something akin. Surely it would be of general advantage if on occasions representatives of these societies could meet and pool experiences—in fact would it not be of mutual advantage to "get together" sometimes in connection with matters of common and vital concern and thus learn from one another to the eventual mutual advantage of both.

From time to time our Resident Commissioners are called together to discuss matters of common interest and we also know that the Directors of Education of the three High Commission Territories and other Heads of Departments hold similar meetings and there is no doubt but that such meetings are of value to all concerned. Will the day arrive perhaps when representatives of Councils established in the High Commission Territories will also meet in combined conference? It is worth thinking about.

Quite recently, the newly appointed Director of Adult Education for the Union of South Africa, Dr G. W. Eybers, in the course of a lecture delivered to members of the Transvaal Workers' Education Association at Johannesburg, made it quite clear that the initiative in respect of Adult Education would have to come from groups of local people themselves before the Union Government would assist by means of financial grants. In the same way we feel that the inter-territorial "Getting-together" suggested in this article depends on those most concerned taking the initiative if after due thought they think it would be worth while in the furtherance of what they particularly wish to see advanced.

An African Prodigy

The Bantu World Johannesburg, S. Africa

Dr. J.M. Nhlapo, Wilberforce Institute, writes: In a speech at a function recently held in his honour at Cape Town, professor de Wet, who has resigned the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Pretoria, to assume a similar position at the University of Oxford, England, complained that the standard of the South African universities was low. He said that the students were so intellectually poor that three quarters of them had no business to enter the university, and were so unwilling or unable to work on their own that the time required by the staff for research work was devoted to teaching or driving the students to learn and giving them regular tests. Mr Raikes, principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, after placing a cushion between professor de Wet's hard blows and the universities of our country, admitted that the professor's strictures were not devoid of truth. *Sat. 8-31-46*

I do not know anything about European university students who are obviously the target of professor de Wet's complaints. What I do know is the type of students in our African Secondary or Teacher-training schools, who have to be driven even with the stick to do their work. We have a growing number at Wilberforce and other similar institutions.

Of the good students we have at Wilberforce Institute, I wish to mention one brilliant son of Africa, Mr Elias Jiyane who hails from Middelburg, Transvaal. He came to us at the beginning of 1944 with a standard six certificate. Desiring to be trained as a teacher, he joined the First Year teachers' class (N.P.L. 1) and at the same time studied for the Junior Certificate privately. At the end of 1944, he passed both N.P.L.1 and the J.C. At the beginning of 1945, he was placed in the First Year Higher Teachers' class (N.P.H. 1), and at the same time studied for the Senior Certificate (Matric) privately. At the end of 1945, he passed N.P.H. 1 and five Matric subjects. He has been informed that he has passed Biology and has thus fully matriculated. When he passes N.P.H. 2 at the end of the current year he will have done in three years what most students would have done in more than twice that length of time.

In 1947 Mr Jiyane should begin his degree studies only three years after standard six! We hope some money will be found to enable him to go to a university for, like most students of his type, he has plenty of brains but his parents are two poor to finance his education.

South African Doctors Given Permit To Practise In Nigeria

Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

LAGOS, Sept. 6. — Two South Africans are to be allowed to practise medicine in Nigeria. *Sat. 9-7-46*

Gazetted in the official organ of the British Government in Nigeria, they are Adriaan William Malherbe, M.B., Ch.B., University of Cape Town and Maria Martha Coetzer, M.B., Ch.B., University of Witwatersrand.

It is not known whether the two practitioners are to undertake private practice or to join government service.

In view of the present delicate relationship between officialdom and the enlightened citizenry in this country and in view of the vast areas of land being acquired, it is feared that more and more "foreigners" may be coming to settle in Nigeria.

Recently, a number of Germans, Italians, Austrians and other continentals were permitted to practise in this country.

Education in South Africa

The Bantu World

Published by Society of the Friends of Africa Price 1s.

Johannesburg, S. Africa

(By Mary McLarty, M.A.)

Miss McLarty, until recently principal of Jeppe Girls' High School, believes that the greatest task of all the many tasks confronting South African education is the problem of overcoming illiteracy. In addition to adult illiteracy, some 66 per cent. children of school age cannot receive even the most elementary education because facilities do not exist. Miss McLarty says: "The time is long overdue for us to summon up our resources, our ingenuity and our will to make an assault in this citadel."

Miss McLarty's summary of the educational position is well worth quoting. She says: 'There may be those who think that the Native is best left to his ignorance, but the reply to that surely is that you cannot keep a population of 8 million in darkness. Literacy is the first step, education the second. The third will be co-operation in building true nationalhood. For whether we like it or not, the future of South Africa depends on our working towards such a happy and full co-operation. Co-operation does not imply assimilation, nor does it mean domination. It means exactly what it says: working together'. *Sat. 9-14-46*

In this booklet, Miss McLarty has done an excellent piece of work, for in a brief 36 pages she has managed to give a history of education in the Union and a summary of the present position. Above all she has many rare recommendations to make which, if carried out, must have beneficial results on our country.

Copies may be obtained by sending one shilling, to:

The Manager,
South African Affairs Pamphlets,
P.O. Box 4118,
Johannesburg.

80% Illiterate in South Africa

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

PRETORIA, South Africa — (ANP)—A report submitted recently by the Adult Education Committee shows that 80% of the native African population in South Africa is illiterate.

Almost as grave, from 70% to 75% of the Indians and "colored" or mixed bloods are likewise unable to read or write, the report sets forth. *Sat. 10-12-46*

The government makes little or no attempt to educate the blacks in the native reserves, leaving it to a handful of teachers maintained by various missionaries supported by churches principally in the United States and England.

The government does support a few training schools for teachers. In most areas, what education there is, is free but not compulsory. In Natal, however, it is not free nor is it compulsory.

Outlook Hopeful

Hope is expressed over the fact that during the last few years, the number of non-whites receiving high school and college education has greatly increased.

Over 700 are studying at South African university institutes. Fort Hare, an important native university, is trying to develop a plan whereby 200 natives will be given a four year course in medicine.

The Transvaal Chamber of mines contributed $300,000 toward this plan "in recognition of the service rendered by the native people in the gold mining industry."

AFRICANS PLEASED WITH C.O.T.T TRAINING SCHEME

The Bantu World

The training of African ex-soldiers as building artisans under the Central Organisation for Technical Training scheme, now started at Milner Park, Johannesburg, is receiving the enthusiastic reception of the trainees themselves, Mr. Solomon Crutse, of the Orlando Vocational Training Centre, who is in charge of the literacy side of the training, told a "Bantu World" representative recently.

"I started one evening at the Trades Hall at Milner Park, and you can imagine the reception I was given. I was drenched to the skin when I got there, but I soon forgot it all in the pleasure I found in the thirst for knowledge on the part of the boys...and you bet, they knew the ruler well."

At the present time, 32 ex-volunteers are undergoing training at Milner Park.

NATURE OF INSTRUCTION GIVEN

Johannesburg, S. Africa

In addition to trade instruction, literacy classes of not less than five hours per week are held after normal working hours for those trainees considered to be in need of such tuition. Attendance at these classes is compulsory. It is anticipated that the training for builders will last for a period of twelve weeks. *Sat. 12-7-46*

The training is financed by means of the £100 grant available to African ex-volunteers, such grants being paid into a pool as is done in the case of Europeans.

Trainees are housed and fed by the C.O.T.T., and for this a charge against the pool of £2. 10. 0d. per head a month is made. Subsistence allowance is paid in addition at the rate of £4 per month for men with no dependants and £5 per month for those with one or more dependants. These allowances are operative from the date of commencement of training.

The Governor-General's National War Fund has undertaken to grant an additional allowance of £1 per month to trainees with more than one dependant.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER TRAINING

On completing their training, ex-volunteers will be provided with a kit essential for their trade, and an effort will be made to return them to the centres from which they were selected, when they will be handed over to the local Divisional Inspector of labour who will place them in employment. *Sat. 12-7-46*

The rates of pay are 1/5d. per hour for the first six months, 1/6d. per month for the second six months, 1/8d. per hour for the third six months, 1/10d. per hour for the fourth six months and two shillings per hour after that.

The Johannesburg selection committee for candidates to be trained under the scheme comprises Captain G. Kretchmar (chairman), who is the Officer-Commanding the Johannesburg Bantu Ex-Volunteers' Employment Bureau; Mr. G. E. C. Barcley, of the Department of Labour; Captain E. A. Kernick, Chief Native Pass Officer for Johannesburg, Mr. Theo Keen, Principal of the Orlando Vocational Training Centre; Mr. J. R. Rathebe, Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for Non-Europeans and Mr. Solomon Crutse, Principal African Instructor at the Orlando Vocational Training Centre.

Although one of the essential requirements from prospective candidates for training under the scheme is that ex-volunteers must not be over 30 years of age on the day of selection, representations are, however, being made to the appropriate quarters that the age limit should be raised.

60a(2) 1946

ADULT EDUCATION IN BENONI

Bantu World Johannesburg

Sat 2-2-46

(Zali. Mbalu)

To many people the headline above will conjure up in their minds the night classes conducted by the Technical College for advanced academic work. But, in Benoni Location, there is a far more important night school which is known only to a few; that is because its humble head and staff feel so modest about it that they do not think that making a noise is the right procedure.

It is also not known because most Africans do not bother to know anything besides their own selves. Passing the St Alban's school the other day, I was struck by the sight of lights, burning in an entire wing, of the school. There were some people engaged on something in all the class-rooms of that wing. Succumbing to curiosity, I decided to trespass the school grounds and ascertain what business was going on there.

THE STAFF

This is what I found: Mr. Ben Tame, a popular Benoni personage, whose personality is not only forceful but also colourful, was conducting a school for adults. Under him were five fully certificated African teachers among them school principals!

By kind arrangements between the principal of the St Alban's school and the inspectors of this night school (The Transvaal Teachers Association, not, of course, the Transvaal African Teachers Association), Mr. B. Tame is able to organise classes up to the sixth standard for elderly people. There are of course some juveniles who, of their own free choice, have presented themselves for tuition—a mighty realisation! Asked if the adults were keen on their work the answer was: "Come in and decide for yourself."

KEENESS SHOWN

In the beginners class under the most able guidance of Mr. Simon Thipe were elderly men and women busy with the elements of reckoning. Here reckoning was not an abstract affair as they were "learning to do by doing," aided by such improvised tools as stones etc. in the absence of modern and accepted media. A more keen class I still have to meet! In standard one I found the class dribbling and manoevouring to advantage the difficult relation of words to words in our common day English.

As I gazed at the "whiskered" class in silent admiration, I thought how they must be regarding their "child" teacher as a specimen of wonder, wondering how such a small head should carry all it knew!

LANGUAGE QUESTION

Asked if he did not find some difficulty in the admixture of languages in his class, Mr. Mabanga replied, very confidently: "Benoni, as you know, is essentially a Xhosa speaking area. No, there is no difficulty at all. They understand Xhosa well."

As I was slowly wending my way to the gate, Mr. Tame remarked: "The people must have the working knowledge of the elements of speaking, correctly and with some intelligence. That they should be able to reckon their £.s.d. goes without say." I concurred, feeling the eloquent pregnancy of purpose in that statement. Sat 2-2-46

NATIONAL SERVICE AND EXAMPLE

The men who are sacrificing their time after a hard day's work toil in the classroom, are doing national service of the first order. These men are dealing with the immediate truths of life and are doing greater service than those sermonisers of our African political parties who tell us that we can be led to the Utopian realms of political freedom and otherwise, without necessarily paying due priority to the three R's.

So many words per minute, plus "congratulations for your good speech" will not add one iota to progress nationally. There can be no political following until the people have some "working knowledge" of writing and reading and reckoning. By people I do not mean the mean few whose education has turned them into bigots, the mentally stiffs who see in the masses an incorrigible ignorami who must be led in toleration because selfish ends cannot be attained otherwise.

One wonders what pleasures exists in those heights which make some of our leaders loathe to come down and help conquer our difficulties by the organisation of mass adult education. Perhaps our salvation does not ultimately repose in us. A system of correlating politics with a "working knowledge" for the masses should be given thought. To earn their daily bread our elders must speak for it. To do so they must be taught. Who is on their side? These six men together with others in Johannesburg are already on their side, but not our organisations!

EDUCATING WOMEN FOUND PROFITABLE

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald

CAPETOWN — Women have proved during the war the worth of educating them, according to Dr. E. G. Melherbe, of Natal University College, South Africa, who envisions the completely emancipated woman, university-trained and competent in any profession.

South Africa

Particularly in coastal defense units and special signals units, trained girls were worth their weight in gold, he said, in Durban: "South Africa needs all the trained minds she can get if she wants to maintain white civilization in this subcontinent." Tue. 8-5-46

DR. JOHN L. DUBE

Bantu World

LEADER AND EDUCATIONIST

Johannesburg, Africa

(By A. S. Vil-Nkomo)

The Oberlin Graduate passes on in honours and immortal distinction. Well done, Ngcobo. If Oberlin his Almer Mater had done nothing more than to give us John L. Dube, its history would be immortal. Sat 3-9-46

This pure blooded Zulu of the Amaqadi tribe, has indeed revealed to the world at large, that it is not quite true to say the African is incompetent as far as achievement is concerned.

I first met the late Dr. Dube many many years ago, when I was a little nipper watching a Mchopi war dance at the Robinson Deep, which place he frequented because of his late and dear friend Mr. Cele, that dignified genial gentleman, under whose jealous eyes I was brought up. Through the dark years of passive resistance of both the Indians in Natal, and the great African race, he played a leading role. This role is immortal; it comes with a legend from the days of Shaka the Great. Dr. Dube, like the late Booker T. Washington, was a great man, one that comes once in many centuries. Unlike most Africans who have gone overseas to return as egotists, he has in time produced from latent talent some great leaders. No one else in his educational generation had produced such devastating and decisive effect with such meagre economic means. A scholar, gentleman, leader, farmer, teacher, politician, patriot, and philanthropist. When I met him for the last time in his house in January, 1946, his wife together with him told me a little about Bambata's Rebellion and then at that moment an ex-Natal European police, who had walked all the way from Port Shepstone, entered, hungry, tired and ragged. Mrs. Dube was asked to make food for this poor soul of God; a sleeping place was arranged, the next morning a lory took him as far as Eshowe, as he was walking through to Zululand. This indeed was another reflection of his philanthropic character.

His death only removed the shadow of an established fact: greatness with visible achievements of his life. If the expositions he has made in Government Commissions, deputations and Council meetings were buried in oblivion, then indeed, his work at Ohlange would remain a citadel of light—a cross on which barbarism was crucified. I see the Amaqadi tribe building edifices and arbours on the hill-tops, on the slopes etc., and it reminds me of Booker T. Washington: what Hampton was to Dr. Washington and what Tuskegee is to the Negro, Oberlin was to Dr. Dube and Ohlange must be to the Zulu Nation. Sat 3-9-46

I share the doubts of my Race when it comes to appreciation precisely because we are not patriotic enough to know the sence of appreciation: we hate and despoil others in the end; and do not respect and appreciate our own. If my critical dictum is premature then on this point I suggest as a compromise that a South African National Committee be established to consider ways and means to embark on a drive for a National Monument to mark his great work.

Catholic College in South Africa Trains Native Leaders

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

ROMA, Basutoland — The long-range evangelical program for native Africans as planned and prosecuted by the Catholic strategists who direct the renowned College of Propaganda in Vatican City, is reflected here in the operation of Pius XII Catholic University College.

The curriculum offers courses in law, philosophy, literature, history anl language leading to the B.A. degree. Board, room and tuition cost 40 pounds sterling per year, or about $160. 3-30-46

A hostel has ben organized for students who wish to prepare more immediately for the B.A. course, the matriculation fee being 25 pounds sterling, or about $100. Students also receive 24-hours counselling and guidance.

Extensive Courses

The complete courses include study of native languages such as that of the Afrikaans, Zulu and Sotho, and English, Latin and French; constitutional law, South African criminal law, native administration, politics, social anthropology and psychology.

Basutoland is a reservation set apart for the natives of South Africa, administered by a resident commissioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa. It is one of the few British African "sphees of influence" where white people are not allowed to own land.

High Illiteracy Shown In Africa

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 10-4-46

PRETORIA, South Africa—(ANP)—A report submitted recently by the Adult Education committee shows that 80 percent of the native African population in South Africa is illiterate. Almost as grave from 70 to 75 percent of the Indians and "colored" or mixed bloods are likewise unable to read or write.

The government makes little or no attempt to educate the blacks in the native reserves leaving it to a handful of teachers maintained by various missionaries supported by churches principally in the United States and England. The government does support a few training schools for teachers. In most areas what education there is, is a free but not compulsory. In Natal however it is not free nor is it compulsory.

Hope is expressed over the fact that during the last few years, the number of non-whites receiving high school and college education has greatly increased. Over 700 are studying at South African university institutes. Fort Hare, an important native university, is trying to develop a plan whereby 200 natives will be given a four year course in medicine. The Transvaal Chamber of mines contributed $300,000 toward this plan "in recognition of the service rendered by the native people in the gold mining industry."

THE FIRST AFRICAN D.LITT.

Bantu World, Johannesburg, South Africa

For the first time in the history of the Union, an African Mr. B. W. Vilakazi, *3-23-46* had the doctorate of literature conferred upon him by a South African University. In the picture above, Mr. Vilakazi, wearing his scarlet gown, kneels before the Chancellor of the Witwatersrand University, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Union's Minister of Education, who capped Mr. Vilakazi. Mr. Vilakazi, who is on the staff of the Witwatersrand University, was awarded the degree for his thesis: "The New Bantu Society In Natal." Dr. Vilakazi, to give him his appropriate title, has written several books *3-23-46 Sat* in Zulu; and almost every year, students pursuing higher learning, particularly those taking Zulu as a subject read his works. He is the first African to venture successfully into this new field of learning, and in lending this distinction to letters, he has secured an achievement which redounds creditably to the African race.

Opening Of New University College

Johannesburg, South Africa

Bantu World

"The early voortrekkers were people who often obtained education only with great difficulty. They realised what a disadvantage this was and now that the sons and daughters of these brave pioneers are obtaining their education more fully, they are anxious to share their good fortune with some of the less privileged people of this country."

These remarks were made by Major H. Rodseth, under Secretary for Native Affairs, at the opening of "Kolege Ya Bana ba Afrika" at Atteridgeville, Pretoria, last Saturday. The college has been established by the Dutch Reformed Church for Non-Europeans.

Major Rodseth said that he hoped that Africans would benefit from this institution where they would be trained to be leaders of their people so that they could also pass on their good fortune to others of their race.

"We are, however, all a little apt to think and speak of education as meaning the same as uplift and progress," said Major Rodseth. "This is not so. The cleverest criminals in this and other countries are often well educated men. Uplift and progress is only real when education is combined with a life lived to a higher purpose than the service of self. That is when it is not lived only to get money or position for oneself but when it is lived mainly to help others.

"We are, therefore, particularly glad to see that a cornerstone of the college is to be christianity, and the builders, the members of a great church. With such a foundation, such building cannot be one which will fall."

"May the 'Kolege Ya Bana ba Afrika' become a milestone—an Isivivani as the Zulus would call it—on the path of Native progress and uplift." *3-30-46*

The Rev. W. Nicol, Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, described the opening of the college as a realisation of the accepted policy of Afrikanerdom. The college would not be controlled by any one church unless that church accepted an overwhelming responsibility. At present the committee consisted of Afrikaans church people, but this was merely because the idea had originated among them.

A section of the Press had expressed surprise that the Afrikaans churches had taken the lead in this matter, but this should not be surprising as they had many Native schools, two training colleges at Stofberg and Bethasda and a high school at Warmbaths. The establishment of the college, therefore, was only a continuation of this policy inaugurated more than 40 years ago.

The Rev. S. S. Tema, the only African who spoke, said that the establishment of the college by Afrikaners was an epoch-making event in the history of South Africa. This opening day would never be forgotten by Africans, although there were those among them who did not believe that anything good could come out of Nazareth. He knew the Afrikaner people well. "When they say no they mean no, and when they say yes, they mean yes. To-day they have admitted that it is their bounden duty to give Africans a university education and they know that men with university education cannot be expected to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, but men who should make their distinctive contribution to the civilisation of the world." *3-30-46*

Other speakers were Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, Chief Inspector of Native Education, Mr. C. W. Sinclair, the Mayor of Pretoria, Mr. J. R. Brent, Manager of Native and Non-European Affairs. The Rev. J. H. Van Wyk presided.

Education and The Census

Bantu World Johannesburg South Africa

In the issue of, "The South African outlook," dated March 1, 1946, there appeared an article entitled, "African Education—A view of Recent Trends." *Sat.-4-27-46*

Written by Mr. H. Jowitt, C. M. G., M. Ed., who has had a distinguished career as an educationalist in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda, the article has appeared at a time when a general Stock-taking is taking place with a view to ascertaining our future needs and requirements and it should be read and pondered by all of us who realize how greatly the future of South Africa depends upon the sound education of its citizens. The answer to what is meant by a sound education is supplied by Mr. Jowitt's own well-known definition of education as being the effective organisation of a person's experiencies so that his tendencies and powers may develop in a manner satisfactory to himself and the community in which he lives!

Early in the article it is pointed out how much in the dark we are in respect of what progress has been made during the past thirty years in respect of such important matters as increased school enrolment and attendance, literacy, lapsed literacy, age group distribution and population increase although it is clear that the number of African pupils in recognised schools has increased greatly throughout the whole of Africa. Indeed, in some territories, it is stated by Mr. Jowitt that it has been more than trebled within a period of ten years. *Sat.-4-27-46*

It is on this account that educationalists welcome the Census that is to be taken in South Africa, including the High Commission Territories, on May 7.

We shall have some statistical data on which to base our estimates of future requirements. Up to date knowledge of quantitative gains will be of great value.

It is unfortunately not possible to obtain from a census similar information in respect of the qualitative value of educational work and it is in that connection that each individual must set himself the task of assessing whether those who have passed through the educational mill have developed, "in a manner satisfactory to themselves and the community in which they live." Should it be that there is a marked consensus of opinion in respect of either advance or retrogression there are now available a number of channels by means of which the flow of informed public opinion can be brought to the fountain heads. Stock in hand must be examined so that we may be guided in respect of our replenishment of stock and our new purchases.

In the article also appear these pregnant words in respect of what has been achieved and possible difficulties that lie ahead:-

"At all levels desire has been stimulated, anticipation quickened, hopes strengthened and demands multiplied, and everywhere there is a race to-day between action and reaction in the educational arena. Unless early and progressive action of increasing magnitude win the day, action made possible by funds on a much bigger scale than those in sight, the enthusiasm kindled will be damped down, and disappointment may well lead to retrogression. A similar result will follow the withholding of commensurate economic opportunity, and suspicion, however undeserved, might be engendered concerning our good faith, the belief emerging that we prefer to structures made to function. *Sat.-4-27-46*

The writer refers in this excerpt particularly to the Secretary of State for Dominions for whom we can substitute so far as the Union of South Africa is concerned, our Government.

We and they must both take stock but let us do it with fair and open minds.

South Africans Make Scholastic History

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred recently on Benedict Wallet Vilakazi, one of 500 graduates to receive degrees and diplomas at the summer commencement of the University of Witwatersrand.

It was the first time in the history of the Union of South Africa that a native received the coveted honor, and warm applause greeted him as he walked to the platform to be capped by J. H. Hofmeyr, university chancellor, and Union Minister of Finance.

History was also made by two other natives, H. H. W. Hormanus, who received a bachelor's degree in medicine, and J. L. Z. Njengwe, who received a bachelor's degree in surgery. *8-3-46*

60a(2) 1946 West Africa

First Ibo National College

Nigerian Spokesman Mon. 9-2-46 Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

ABA, the largest commercial centre in Owerri District and seat of the modern Ngwa intelligentsia will be the first town throughout Nigeria to receive the envious and most sacred blessing of the first Ibo National College, soon to be established there. Geographical favouritism and completeness of all the necessities of life have won the great honour for this ancient level city of the Ngwa war lords.

The happy announcement which flashed here from the Lagos Colony, the headquarters of the Ibo Federal Union, received the hearty welcome of the Ibo community at this area. The immediate establishment of the first Ibo National College out of the proposed six will lessen immensely the acute pain of the need for more secondary schools in this part of the country. It is one of the greatest needs of the people at the moment.

We do not doubt that the second National College to follow this will secure an accommodation somewhere in the Northern Provinces where the demand receives public sanction. Not only will the Northern branch of the college when instituted redeem the Ibos there from educational slavery, but it will at the same time bring a memorable and an unquenchable light to our Hausa brothers who are still in a deep slumber, educationally.

The Ibo National Colleges which are non-denominational and non-discriminatory, stand out for national education.

N.U.T. And Its Problems

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

FAR AWAY on the Savannah lands of Kaduna, where the city has ceased to bourgeon with fresh leaves, and miles apart from the tumultous hustlings by which Lagos has been identified, the opening ceremony of the Second Regional Conference of the Northern Branches of the Nigeria Union of Teachers was performed.

Of the topics tabled for discussion we have no idea, but it goes without saying that the welfare of the toiling teachers must have an honourable place in the agenda. The Nigerian teacher has been constrained to face multitudinous inconveniences due to the fact that he is always on the thin end of the wage stick. The NUT must always keep this fact in mind and ensure a healthy body for its members. *Fri. 8-30-46*

Northern Provinces, it would appear, are utterly neglected as far as education is concerned. At present there is only one or two secondary schools catering for a region by far greater than the South. Even discrimination is alleged in these institutions.

The NUT has a lot to do for the North. Educationally, our Northern brothers are nowhere compared with the Southerners. But is it their fault? May we hope that the Second Regional Conference of the Northern Branches of the NUT touched these points. The North and South are two inevitable partners, one cannot go leaving the other behind.

2 African Students Win U.S. Scholarships

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

The first two West African students ever to be awarded a scholarship to study at a college or university in this country by the American Council on African education will arrive in the United States in September.

According to a cablegram received here from Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, president and founder of the council, Miss Antigha was awarded the Mary McLeod Bethune scholarship, and Mr. Eubana, who received the Robert L. Vann award will come to the U. S. to study along with 25 other student scholarship winners.

Half-Breeds Get the Breaks:

'FRANCE IS DENYING NATIVES HIGHER EDUCATION'--SENGHOR

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Courier Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—No one is better qualified than Leopold Sedar Senghor to give an exposition of the educational system in Africa. He is one of the rare examples of a Negro Fellow of the University of Paris. He is a member of the French Constituent Assembly and is a distinguished Latinist and it was he who was appointed to revise the text of the Declaration of Rights, so that it might be published in correct French and not in gibberish.

In a future article I shall have something more to say about this great Negro, who is possessed with rare powers of rhetorical expression.

5-18-46

TURNING POINT OF LIFE

The turning point of his life began when he was given a bursary by the Governor General of French West Africa. Since then he hasn't looked back. "I am struggling to obtain bursaries for twenty students, but Dakar will have nothing to do with this," said Senghor.

"Do you know that they only allocate 14 million francs to elementary education in Senegal, while they give 17 millions to the muncipal police of Dakar alone?"

I replied: "These figures indeed speak volumes; can you give me some others?"

Mr. Senghor went on to show that out of a total of 2,700,000 boys and girls of school age, only 108,-911 can go to school, elementary education included, which makes an average of one child in twenty-four. While in Martinique the credits allowed for public instruction are 26 per cent of the budget, they only represent 5.38 per cent in French West Africa, and 4.1 per cent in French Equatorial Africa, and even these figures leave me skeptical."

He said in French West Africa the half-breeds, according to whether they succeed or not, are classed as Europeans.

FIGHTS FOR AFRICA—Prof. Leopold Sedar Senghor, a member of the French Constituent Assembly, serving as a deputy for Senegal and Mauritania, is staging a forceful fight for better educational conditions for natives in French West Africa.

HOLD DOWN EDUCATION

"You see, at the bottom, the whole question rests in the fact that the administrators do not want to educate the blacks. They will give them an elementary or technical education, and we have just seen on what a reduced scale they are doing that. They want to prohibit all higher school education. At the conference of Brazzaville we were told that the native would have a much larger share in the government of his country. But these were only words. In that very conference no provision was made for secondary education."

"At present, how many higher schools are there in French West Africa?" I asked.

"Three in all," said Mr. Senghor, "and there are only 174 Africans out of 723 pupils. Out of ten pupils who presented themselves at the entrance examination of the sixth class in the Dakar Lyceum in 1944, only one passed. It seems that the others were too backward. But among those who failed was a girl who had passed in second place in Senegal for the elementary certificate. How can you explain that? The truth is that the formation of a native elite is being opposed by all possible means."

NO RACE ANGLE

I asked if this was due to racial prejudice.

"No," said Mr. Senghor, "I must give the colonial bourgeoisie credit for the fact that the question of race does not have much importance for them. You know that the descendants of the great Bordeaux families all have a touch of black blood, and they are even proud of it. But the native is always an enemy whether he be black, yellow, or even white. It is a question of class."

I told Mr. Senghor that I knew of a scientist, and a geologist who quite recently submitted a report about the Dakar University, and in it he stated that the blacks "are biologically incapable of carrying on scientific studies."

"I wish I were able to laugh at this," said Mr. Senghor. "For my part, I affirm the contrary, the higher elementary schools, and the normal schools recruit their pupils by means of examinations. There were 1,317 in the former and 517 in the latter, and they are all Africans. I shall not talk about the flourishing faculties in the Sudan during the middle ages, who were admired by the Arabs who came to be instructed by them. These also were primitives, without doubt."

SOME WHITE TEACHERS

"Are all the teachers black?" I asked.

"No, because we do not train enough. They send us white teachers, and they are poorly paid. A white teacher in Africa earns less than in France. In Dakar, a female teacher earns 2,500 francs per month, while a typist earns double."

"What are the remedies in your opinion?" I asked.

"We have asked the French Colonial Minister to appoint a commission as soon as possible, to be composed of representatives of French colonies, and of technicians," said Mr. Senghor.

He continued: "It will have for its object, the study of teaching reform in the French colonies. Naturally, it will get into contact with the Langevin Mission.

"In Black Africa, teaching will above all seek to give a culture to both native and French, as I believe that all civilization results from a mixture of races. It will, in addition, seek to give an instruction which will permit the formation of technical executives of whom Africa is in so much need. For elementary instruction it will first of all be necessary to double the credits granted and to revaluate morally and materially the teaching profession.

"For higher education, it will be necessary to transform completely the higher elementary schools into modern and technical colleges preparing for the Bachelor's degree. On the other hand, it will be better to open largely the entry of the lyceums to the native youth

Sat. 5-18-46

60a(2) 1946

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The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

The first two West African students ever to be awarded a scholarship to study at a college or university in this country by the American Council on African education will arrive in the United States in September.

According to a cablegram received here from Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, president and founder of the council, Miss Antigha was awarded the Mary McLeod Bethune scholarship, and Mr. Eubana, who received the Robert L. Vann award will come to the U. S. to study along with 25 other student scholarship winners.

West Africa

Half-Breeds Get the Breaks:

'FRANCE IS DENYING NATIVES HIGHER EDUCATION'--SENGHOR

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Courier Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—No one is better qualified than Leopold Sedar Senghor to give an exposition of the educational system in Africa. He is one of the rare examples of a Negro Fellow of the University of Paris. He is a member of the French Constituent Assembly and is a distinguished Latinist and it was he who was appointed to revise the text of the Declaration of Rights, so that it might be published in correct French and not in gibberish.

In a future article I shall have something more to say about this great Negro, who is possessed with rare powers of rhetorical expression.

5-18-46

TURNING POINT OF LIFE

The turning point of his life began when he was given a bursary by the Governor General of French West Africa. Since then he hasn't looked back. "I am struggling to obtain bursaries for twenty students, but Dakar will have nothing to do with this," said Senghor.

"Do you know that they only allocate 14 million francs to elementary education in Senegal, while they give 17 millions to the muncipal police of Dakar alone?"

I replied: "These figures indeed speak volumes; can you give me some others?"

Mr. Senghor went on to show that out of a total of 2,700,000 boys and girls of school age, only 108,-911 can go to school, elementary education included, which makes an average of one child in twenty-four. While in Martinique the credits allowed for public instruction are 26 per cent of the budget, they only represent 5.38 per cent in French West Africa, and 4.1 per cent in French Equatorial Africa, and even these figures leave me skeptical."

He said in French West Africa the half-breeds, according to whether they succeed or not, are classed as Europeans.

FIGHTS FOR AFRICA—Prof. Leopold Sedar Senghor, a member of the French Constituent Assembly, serving as a deputy for Senegal and Mauritania, is staging a forceful fight for better educational conditions for natives in French West Africa.

Sat.

HOLD DOWN EDUCATION

"You see, at the bottom, the whole question rests in the fact that the administrators do not want to educate the blacks. They will give them an elementary or technical education, and we have just seen on what a reduced scale they are doing that. They want to prohibit all higher school education. At the conference of Brazzaville we were told that the native would have a much larger share in the government of his country. But these were only words. In that very conference no provision was made for secondary education."

"At present, how many higher schools are there in French West Africa?" I asked.

"Three in all," said Mr. Senghor, "and there are only 174 Africans out of 723 pupils. Out of ten pupils who presented themselves at the entrance examination of the sixth class in the Dakar Lyceum in 1944, only one passed. It seems that the others were too backward. But among those who failed was a girl who had passed in second place in Senegal for the elementary certificate. How can you explain that? The truth is that the formation of a native elite is being opposed by all possible means."

NO RACE ANGLE

5-18-46

I asked if this was due to racial prejudice.

"No," said Mr. Senghor, "I must give the colonial bourgeoisie credit for the fact that the question of race does not have much importance for them. You know that the descendants of the great Bordeaux families all have a touch of black blood, and they are even proud of it. But the native is always an enemy whether he be black, yellow, or even white. It is a question of class."

I told Mr. Senghor that I knew of a scientist, and a geologist who quite recently submitted a report about the Dakar University, and in it he stated that the blacks "are biologically incapable of carrying on scientific studies."

"I wish I were able to laugh at this," said Mr. Senghor. "For my part, I affirm the contrary, the higher elementary schools, and the normal schools recruit their pupils by means of examinations. There were 1,317 in the former and 517 in the latter, and they are all Africans. I shall not talk about the flourishing faculties in the Sudan during the middle ages, who were admired by the Arabs who came to be instructed by them. These also were primitives, without doubt."

SOME WHITE TEACHERS

"Are all the teachers black?" I asked.

"No, because we do not train enough. They send us white teachers, and they are poorly paid. A white teacher in Africa earns less than in France. In Dakar, a female teacher earns 2,500 francs per month, while a typist earns double."

"What are the remedies in your opinion?" I asked.

"We have asked the French Colonial Minister to appoint a commission as soon as possible, to be composed of representatives of French colonies, and of technicians," said Mr. Senghor.

He continued: "It will have for its object, the study of teaching reform in the French colonies. Naturally, it will get into contact with the Langevin Mission.

"In Black Africa, teaching will above all seek to give a culture to both native and French, as I believe that all civilization results from a mixture of races. It will, in addition, seek to give an instruction which will permit the formation of technical executives of whom Africa is in so much need. For elementary instruction it will first of all be necessary to double the credits granted and to revaluate morally and materially the teaching profession.

"For higher education, it will be necessary to transform completely the higher elementary schools into modern and technical colleges preparing for the Bachelor's degree. On the other hand, it will be better to open largely the entry of the lyceums to the native youth

and not to ask them at the examinations more than you ask from a Frenchman in France. Thus the Dakar University which we esteem necessary will cease to be simply a cardboard table piece."

Africans Decry Curtailment of 119-Year-Old School Setup

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Plans by the Secretary of State to curtail the facilities of the 119-year-old University College, the Fourah Bay, have raised a storm of protest in British West Africa.

60a (2)

The new plans for Fourah Bay College, which is connected with Durham University in Sierra Leone and Achimota College on the Gold Coast, were made following a report of the Elliott Commission.

Curtail Activities

Plans for curtailment of activities at the college were made the subject of an official dispatch last July after the commission under the chairmanship of Col. Walter Elliott returned a majority and miority report in 1943.

The minority report, recommending curtailment, was accepted as the official decision of the Secretary of State, although West Africans strongly opposed such a move.

Three West Africans were among nine members who signed the majority report against breakir. up the Fourah Bay College w! : the present Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Creech Jones, was among five signing the minority report.

Cut Work

Plans in the minority report would cut the work of the Fourah Bay College to the intermediate level, while a new West African University College with facilities for full university courses would be set up in Nigeria.

The argument of West Africans, who are supported by university people in Britain, is that already existing institutions of hgher learning should be developed in each territory instead of scrapping them and establishing a unitary university college in a single territory.

The Africans oppose, too, the breaking of university tradition to divide university courses between two or more institutions. They say such a change could reqire students of the second intermediate year to trav l 1000 miles to take examinations in a strange place.

60a(2) 1946

Ibo Education Week

MOVED by national consciousness, branches of the Ibo Union all over Nigeria have for some time now launched a concerted effort at their respective quarters to raise funds for the establishment of six secondary schools to cater for the needs of thousands of students who, for want of accommodation, are often refused admission in the existing colleges. The Education Scheme is one of the agenda in the Five-Year Plan of the Ibo Federal Union and as far as we are aware the Ibos in Lagos and Port Harcourt are still leading with very big margins. We commend this spirit of great national awakening to other tribes of Nigeria for emulation.

To contribute her quota to this national call, the Onitsha branch of the Ibo Union has planned a series of events to take place this week — April 8 to 12. Starting today is a lecture to be delivered by Mr Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.A., M.Sc., in the Achukwu Memorial Hall, at 6. 30 p.m. on "The Right of the Taxpayer to Representation," under the chairmanship of Captain R. J. Hook, Resident-Designate, Onitsha Province, supported by prominent personalities in the community.

We cannot for sake of space dilate on the different items on the programme that are going to occupy the whole of this week, but the community is assured of a very enjoyable time throughout. To miss any of the events would bring an unforgettable regret to individuals. The week promises to be one of the rarest occasions ever witnessed in this township.

While we congratulate the Ibo Union, Onitsha Branch, for taking part in this national duty we cannot pass without making a remark on the slow steps taken by that body. We see no reason why Onitsha which is supposed to be one of the most enlightened centres in Iboland should allow cosmopolitan towns of Lagos and Port Harcourt to lead her in things affecting the destiny of Iboland. Let us always bear in mind that charity begins at home and for goodness sake let us all support the Ibo Education Scheme by attending all the items scheduled for the week. Here lies our ...

Secondary School Education

THE system of our secondary school education is in certain aspects deplorable. We cannot understand why most of these schools, with all the modern developments around them should still continue to bring up our youths in conditions reminiscent of the old stone age.

The nature of the education given to our youths in these institutions is rather too parochial. The major part of the work done in schools is theoretical and there is no adequate provision for practice. The scope of the education is generally confined to the narrow compass of the School Certificate syllabus with the result that most of the students leave school with a superficial knowledge of the world. Many of them do not know how to behave when in a society. Some cannot argue logically while others suffer from the bug of inferiority complex when in a social gathering.

The students are in no way to blame but the college authorities who curb the liberty of the students by enacting a series of rules and regulations thus preventing them from reading extra curricula books. While we concede that sufficient attention ought to be paid to the schoolwork, we do not hesitate to say that it is disastrous to have a

West Africa

student's field of learning so circumscribed and so limited.

This system has its disadvantages because the students are stuffed with literary acquisitions whereas they remain completely lacking in real knowledge. The education authorities should see to it that the best system of teaching obtains in our secondary schools. This bookish way of educating our youths should be erased. The curricula of our high schools should be enlarged and amplified so that when our youths leave school, they will be fully acquainted with the world, and prepared to battle with life.

PUBLIC OPINION

BRAVO QUEEN'S COLLEGE !

By V. L. ODEWALE

The eyes of the curious reader will not fail to observe the news about Queen's College magazine for 1945.

According to the magazine, 1946 has seen the establishment of a post-school certificate class.

I say bravo, Queen's College !

The geniuses of this country have suffered enough for lack of opportunities.

And if such encouragement is given to our boys and girls our onward march in real education will be ensured.

Our girls must try to astonish those who are responsible for the recommendation of this novelty.

They must seize the opportunity of widening their knowledge before entering the business world or any pursuit of higher education.

I presume what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander.

If Queen's College can formulate and execute a plan for the advancement of our girls, what are other secondary schools doing ?

It is high time post-secondary classes were started in all secondary schools in order to give equal opportunity to both boys and girls.

Sir Walter Scott found opportunities for self improvement in every pursuit, and turned even accidents to an advantage.

I strongly appeal to our educationists and more especially to the Education Department.

YABA.

Queen's College Leads The Way

OUR congratulation goes out to the authorities of Queen's College, Lagos, particularly to Principal Alice Whittaker, Ph.D., for the institution, this year, of a "Class VII Middle" for girls who have taken the Cambridge School Certificate examination. This news is contained in the maiden issue of the Queen's College Magazine, which records a miscellany of the college's activities for the preceding year, 1945.

We are particularly interested because, some time ago, we had made the suggestion for such class in each of our secondary schools in view of noticeable decline in the stuff of youngsters turned out of our schools, with particular regard to the English language and General Knowledge.

Too often does one come across young folks, whose apparent insubordination and habitual recalcitrance have been nurtured by their one obsession, namely, the possession of an ordinary Cambridge/Oxford School Certificate.

Quite reasonable are the aims of the Queen's College "Class VII Middle" as published some days ago. This is a challenge to the Education Department and the rest of our secondary schools. Widen the knowledge of our young folks and make them more humble and responsible Nigerians.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 28

Urhobos & Educational Awakening

CLOSELY following the steps of the Ibibios and Ibos in the general drive for educational awakening are the Urhobo clans of Nigeria. Refusing to be left behind in the country's march to a new era, these erstwhile conservative and mostly trading elements, living in contented seclusion in their far-off towns and villages of the Warri Province, have now decided to shake off the scales of darkness and face the dawning light of modern civilisation, buoyant with hopes.

For a long time now, we have been watching the moves of the Urhobo people in their frantic though belated attempts to educate their people. We have been noticing the various individual and collective efforts to realise a dream — a common dream of one day being in a position to fend for themselves in the general scheme of things.

That is why we feel that the public should give them all the support that they deserve. At the present moment their President-General is on a tour of the country and he is to address a monster mass meeting here in Lagos tomorrow.

While we promise the Urhobos our pledge of support, we congratulate them on their constructive efforts and wish for them every success. Now that they have decided to shed the cocoon of backwardness, we can only wish for them a most pleasant hunting.

Campaign Against Coloured Students

NEWS of the new drive alleged to be sponsored by London landlords to deprive West African students of accommodation is distressing. We learn that whilst this "offensive" is not necessarily universal, in that Oxford and Cambridge have made provision for their students, being residential universities, a goodly number of medical and law students in London have been affected.

No tenable reasons would appear to have been advanced for this deplorable antagonism to coloured colonial students, and we are naturally left to conclude that it is simply a new method devised to propagate the racial issue.

After the great damage to buildings, caused by German ruthlessness, one appreciates that accommodation is bound to constitute a problem and, had this been the only reason, no comment from us would have been necessary. But what we find is no more than a studied attempt to force English lodgers, who are willing, to refuse to accommodate coloured students.

That this South African brand of policy should exist, even in the heart of the British empire, is ominous. Coloured nationals of the empire fought and died in order to win freedom for the British people and should deserve more than this brand of reception for their sacrifices. A call in of this unjust campaign must be immediate.

ANGLICAN WRITER BRANDS ARCHITECT J. B. BENJAMIN AS NIGERIA'S CHRISTOPHER WREN

BELOW is the description of the distinguished career of Mr Joshua Bagan Benjamin, as Nigeria's Christopher Wren, having planned the building of Nigeria's Saint Paul's Cathedral in the structure of the Cathedral church of Christ, Lagos.

Born in Lagos on April 2 1877, Joshua Bagan Benjamin is one of the three surviving of the eight children of the Mr and Mrs J Blackall Benjamin whose parents settled in Freetown, Sierra Leone, after having been rescued from a slave ship bound for America by a British man-of-war.

MATHEMATICS AND DRAWING

Educated at the Olowogbowo elementary school, the Methodist Boys' High school and at Harrogate College, England from 1895 to 1897 he at an early age showed a remarkable liking for mathematics and free-hand drawing which he developed with a passionate devotion.

He was articled as a civil engineer pupil for three years under Mr Henry E Stilgoe Mice, Borough Engineerand Surveyer of Dover, who afterwards became the Chief Engineer to the Metropolitan Water Board of London in May 1897

He was admitted a student of the Institution of Civil Engineers on November 10, 1897, and studied the fundamental principles of engineering under Mr S E Ackermann the noted consulting engineer of Victoria Street, Westminster London by Correspondence.

On his return from England he passed the examination for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, February 1900.

BECOMES AMICE

He was appointed Senior Draughtsman of the old Land and Survey Department in August 1900 and Surveyer of the same Department in January 1902.

He was elected an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (AMICE) on January 9, 1906.

He resigned from the government service as "Cheif Native Surveyor" in January 1911, since which time he has been practicing privately as a licened surveyor, architect and land valuer.

He is the Vice Patron of the local association of Architects

Of Bagan Benjamin's architectural ability there is no doubt.

If Rome during the classic age of Augustus was beautified by many fine buildings, if the genius of Christopher Wren made his name immortal by his rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral and fifty-three parish churches beside building many other famous edifices in his long career. Nigeria also can boast of its Christopher Wren in the person of Bagan Benjamin the builder of St. Jude's church Ebute Metta, St Peter's Methodist Church, John Street, St Gregory's College, Anstarud Deen (Alakoro) School, the African Church Cathedral Broad Street (after the crash of 1917) the Salvation Army Hall at Ebute Metta All Saints School Chapel Yba(now used as a church) and Tom Jones Memorial Hall.

But Christ Church Cathedral is indeed a magnificant architectural achievement and in this glorious edifice raised to the eternal glory of God Bagan Benjamin has left a splendid and unsurpassed monument to his own gift.

Wren's greatest building is St Paul's Cathedral regarded as the national monument of England and the greatest building of our local Wren, Bagan Benjamin in the Cathedral Church of Christ.

SINCE my arrival in this country, my hands have been too full to permit me to write anything by myself.

Newspaper interviewers and other friends have commented on the nature of my educ tional mission.

Sometimes they have made wrong projections, many a time they are pretty accurate.

Seriousness of purpose has made my personal statement impossible.

In such a critical period of Nigerian history, a sense of obligation forbids me to deviate from any of the cardinal policies and principles of the Council that sent me to this country.

The sacrifice of great Americans, the solemnity of their good intention are too great to be set aside and busy myself with anything else.

I am concerned with work-hard, work for African irredentism.

NOT DIGESTED

As far back as 1944 I sent a long article to local papers here — the purposes of the American Council on African Education.

That article did not seem to have been digested by Nigerians or else, people would have been conversant with my mission.

I am, therefore, presenting the same article in a revised version.

This article will be a prerequisite to further detailed itemised interpretation and explanation of the nature of our scholarship scheme.

The whole article will come under the caption "Orizontal Current."

We may be reminded that the 1944 article was entitled 'To the People of Nigeria."

And in a revised version it reads thus:

TWO GROUPS

When in the growth of any people's culture, the inevitable force of change imposes itself upon the social landmark, there usually arise two different groups.

One belongs to what we call the progressives, another belongs to the reactionaries of the time.

We are living in a momentous time.

Everywhere on earth is suffering from social wreckage, philosophical confusion, ideological imperfection, economic insecurity, and political revisionism.

My country men, I have the utmost confidence in you as a people to understand when the sons of your own blood speak — even imperfectly — from a far land of America.

The distance between us is only an artificial phenomenon which cannot control the flow of that spiritual and emotional energy moving in a constant current between you and us.

The very thought of you as Nigerians gives me and those others with me a great sense of pride which keeps strong the inflexible determination to work day and night so that tomorrow will find our nation and our people better.

OZUOMBA MBADIWE

An example of your readiness to listen and understand us has been demonstrated in your recent support of one of us — Mr Ozuomba Mbadiwe.

He is one of those sons of Nigeria whom we must be proud of because he possesses some unusual qualities and foresight which command the respect of those who know him.

His "African Academy of Arts and Research" embodies a philosophy that will put African culture in the limelight in America and possibly everywhere in the world.

That is a part of our national goals.

We are also grateful that you share the feelings of the African Students Association of the United States and Canada which, though young in existence, is comparable to W.A.S.U. which operates in England.

JONES QUARTEY

All these active demonstrations of wakefulness in your part gives us infinite pleasure and induces us to work harder.

The Editor of "The African Interpreter," is another patriotic dynamo whose efforts and determined convictions may yet unfold on the horizon of West African irredentism.

We, the African students here in America, owe him much.

His name is H. A. B. Jones-Quartey, now President-in-charge of American Council on African Education in New York City while I am away.

The battle for national growth is not easy.

We do not expect it to be.

A nation grows like a child.

First, it is born out of a great travail.

Then it starts its life which is henceforth controlled by the factors of heredity and outside influences.

NIGERIA IS BORN

Nigeria is born.

It is a nation.

Our forefathers suffered to bring us here.

It is a matter of extremely special privilege that providence has so blessed Nigeria.

Nothing is more certain than that of all African nations today, we are the most populated and that we can boast of enormous natural wealth

We live in one undivided, fertile, extensive country.

Heaven has blessed our country with a variety of soils and commodities, and watered it with streams without number — and the mother Niger with its tributaries has provided a chain of communication that binds us together.

AFRICAN RACE

The pleasure is ours in being conscious that "whatever God it is" He has been pleased to give this country to a people of the same origin.

For whatever the anthropologists try to say or write, we who live in Nigeria — whether we are called Fulani, Yorubas or Ibos — belong to the African race.

We do not participate in the same religion, but we profess the same ceremonial; as Africans we do not speak the same language, but we have one destiny as Nigerians! as opposed to any other people, we have the same mannerisms, principles, customs, discipline and convictions that are peculiarly Nigerian.

In olden days our forefathers enjoyed these liberties untrammelled; they had repelled invaders in common defence of each state.

They had several independent states which demonstrated the spirit of liberty and independence through joint action in arms; efforts — fighting together, dying together, and conquering together.

When one section of Nigeria succumbed to the forces from the outside, that defeat affected the whole country.

Defeat of Kosoko is a typical example.

WE WANT TO KNOW

We are one people.
We are made for each other.
We are great in number.
We have the wealth.
But why are we poor?
Why are we degenerate?
Why are we branded "backward"?
Why do we accept inferiority before other sovereign nations?
Why do we slumber?
Why do we work in factions and waste energies and the strength which the Providence has so bestowed upon us?

It goes back to the remarks I made in the first paragraph — that social change breeds reactionaries as well as progressives.

The presence of factions in any community is not a new experience.

DANGEROUS OBSTACLES

History is full of them.

Among the most dangerous obstacles to social change is the interested classes.

These are men who resist all changes which may destroy their power, privilege, interests, aggrandizement, honour, or prestige.

The "educated" class is in a herculean struggle.

The intangibles and abstractions of Nigerian institutions are as far beyond their comprehension as they are to a foreigner.

In their heart is a formidable struggle — the class between their admiration for the approximates of European culture and their moments of yearning for their real Nigeria.

Sometimes it is a mere elementary conflict between shame and pride, between sheer family loyalty and a critical ashamedness for the present state of things, ...and between a sincere desire for reform and mere shallow modernity and worship of the modern witchgoddess, there is....only a very thin margin.

THE RETURN OF AZIKIWE

The reader may get the impression that all persons with Western education and all the young people with a British education can be viewed as above, or that the Sierra Leones and the peoples who immigrated from the West Indies in the early days have deliberately disintegrated Nigerian society.

Those would be false accusations.

The disintegration was an inevitable effect of an unconscious action on the part of our brothers from other places, just as the Nigerians who imitated this type of education to the detriment of our culture, were only miseducated.

Many West Indians have done good pioneering work in spreading European education in Nigeria.

We owe a great deal to them.

Besides, the process of redemption is with the return of Azikiwe to West Africa from America.

He came, he saw, and he preached the gospel of mental emancipation through which sons and daughters of Africa learned that an education in book knowledge is not sufficient until they go back to understand the African social order, and, out of that knowledge, to learn how to create a new nation.

With this came a changing mind.

Earnest young men and women awoke to the problem.

They are not legion — yet but they find it easy to grasp and appreciate the roots of their being.

Because they are Nigerian, they at once see and understand and in their veins and arteries begins to run the blood of renewed pride and confidence.

They stand firm ready to bear the burden of reclamation.

They have cast aside the veil of shame in things Nigerian, and with resoluteness the young-in-mind come to the front, ready to bear all that is Nigerian — its shame and pride, its luxuries and privations, its glories and iniquities.

EDUCATE THE UNEDUCATED

But that does not eliminate the great burden of so-called "educated" class.

Nigeria has a double battle to fight; to educate the uneducated and more important and more difficult, to re-educate the "miseducated."

This concludes our idea of education in Africa.

First, it is not a possession of the many.

Second, those who possess it have a rotten life—apparatus to operate with.

That makes our problems clear.

First we have to fight for mass education through a planned educational sys-

tem for the poor and the rich.

Second a program for high education in foreign universities till our own institutions are fully established must be set up.

Third, the aim of education will be to make Africans realize their inner personal possibilities culturally and individually, and thereby infuse the unknown to the known for African irredentism.

European education in Africa will exist not as an end, but as a means through which Africans could objectify and make scientific all their social, economic and political plans on African background.

It is not a denial of that background.

If Africans allow European education to alienate African mentality from being African, then we have "erected means into the ends which they serve," which in itself is a form of idolatory, said John Dewey.

Zik Is Awarded Alumni Medal Of His Alma Mater

Nigerian Spokesman
Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

HARPERS FERRY Virginia. —Regarded as the most outstanding alumnus of his Alma Mater an African leader has been awarded the Alumni Medal of an American institution.

He is Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe M.A., M.Sc., LL.D., who was granted this honour by Storer College at the commencement exercises held on June 3.

Dr Richard I McKinney, President of Storer College, said about the occasion: *Wed. 8-14-46*

"I am happy to inform you of this and to congratulate you once more for the great achievement you have made."

Dr McKiney said about Dr Azikiwe's honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lincoln University:

'This is a real honour justly received."

Mr Cuba Ikpeazu Returns From England To Swell Number Of Ibo Lawyers To Six

West African Pilot
Lagos Nigeria W. Africa

A new addition to the ranks of Ibo legal practitioners in Nigeria is Barrister Cuba Ikpeazu, BA (Law Tripos), LL.B., who arrived from the United Kingdom last Thursday, April 11, after being called to the bar on January 28 this year.

Mr Ikpeazu becomes the sixth practising barrister of Ibo extraction now in Nigeria.

After having had a distinguished scholastic career in Christ the King's College, Onitsha, Mr Ikpeazu entered the Nigeria School of Pharmacy, Lagos, where he qualified as a Chemist and Druggist before his departure to England in 1942.

In June 1945, he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree with honours in Law at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge at which examination he was exempted from Part I of the Bar examinations of the Council of Legal Education. *5-1-46*

He hopes to enrol very soon as a Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Nigeria and may establish his practice in Eastern Nigeria. *Wed 5-1-46*

Arriving along with Mr Ikpeazu, was Mr C A. Ekere, M A, (London)

Mr Ekere is an Education Officer of the Education Department Nigeria. *Wed 5-1-46*

He was a tutor in the King's College, Lagos and lastly served as a Senior African Tutor in the Ibadan Government College, from where he proceeded to the United Kingdom on government scholarship. *Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa*

Okongwu Will Teach At The University Of Atlanta

Nigerian Spokesman
Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — Mr Nnodu Okongwu, M. A. (Columbia), Ph. D. (New York University), has left here for Atlanta University, one of the leading U.S. Southern universities, where he has accepted an appointment to teach in the Department of Education during the summer session. *Mon. 8-12-46*

Atlanta University is noted not only for its famous School of Social Work and the chain of colleges affiliated with it, but also because it was, for many years, the scene of activities of the renowned Dr W. E. B. DuBois, a champion of liberal education for Negroes and an ardent critic of the late great educator, Booker T. Washington, who stood for vocational education for his people.

The views of these two great Americans have played and are still playing an important part in the development of Negro education in the United States.

Last summer, Dr Okongwu spent six weeks teaching at the Tuskegee Institute, founded and principaled for many years by "Booker T," himself.

Asked to comment on his experiences at Tuskegee, Dr Okongwu said: *Nigerian Spokesman*

"Tuskegee is an educational institution of significant merit.

"It is profoundly realistic in that every course of study is designed to meet a felt social need, and every possible attempt is made to relate the contents of academic study to conditions observable in everyday living.

"Africa has a great deal to learn from Tuskegee.

"But it must always be remembered that Tuskegee Institute is an answer to only one aspect of education, namely vocational, or training in the art of earning living. *Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa*

"It has left uncared-for the other side of education, that of cultural atunement. *Mon. 8-12-46*

And through its religious emphasis on vocational education, it imposes upon its students a uniformity of outlook which, though acceptable to many, intolerable and harmful to not a few."

It is difficult to predict what Dr Okongwu's reactions to the educational setup at Atlanta will be.

But it is safe to say that his close association with these two institutions which are playing an important role in Negro education in America will provide him with a great deal of insight into the possible solution of some of the current educational problems in West Africa, when he actually comes to face them

In addition to winning a Ph.D. degree from New York University, Dr Okongwu has been nominated to membership in two American learned societies — the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and the American Political Science Association.

The New York University degree is to be conferred on June 12.

Dr Okongwu has not indicated what he is going to do after the expiration of his tutorship at Atlanta University, but the speculations are that he will probably continue to teach for another year, or leave for England in September en route to Nigeria.

Nigerian Shines In His Bar Finals In UK

West African Pilot

LONDON Oct. 11 — One of the recent Nigerian successes in the Final Bar examinations in this country is Mr R. Amanze Njoku, of King's College, London. *Lagos Nigeria W. Africa*

Mr Njoku who came out with Upper Second Class Honours came to England only a few years ago and has since made brilliant progress in his studies. *Sat. 10-12-46*

60a(2) 1946

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE OBTAINS DOCTOR OF LITERATURE DEGREE

West African Pilot

CAPE TOWN, April 12.- For the first time in the history of South Africa, a native has had the degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on him.

He was one of the 500 students who received degrees and diplomas at the summer graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The New doctor of Literature was Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi.

He was warmly applauded when he went to the platform to be capped by Mr J. H. Hofmeyr, the Union Minister of Finance, who is also the Chancellor of the University.

Two degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were conferred on two natives. Mr H. H. W. Hormanas, and Mr. J. L. Z. Njengwe, for the first time in the history of the Witwatersrand Universit

West Africa

U.S. Varsity Scholarship Missionary Prince Nwafor Abyssinia Orizu Presents His "Orizuntal Currents"

Nigerian Spokesman

PRINCE A. A. NWAFOR ORIZU, M. A. (Public Law), B. A. (Pol. Sci), F. A. G. S. Editorial Columnist of "Pittsburgh Courier" Associate Editor of "Negro Digest;" Member of Academy of Political Science; Founder of African Students Association of U. S. & Canada; Director of African Academy of Arts & Research; Founder & President of American Council on African Education; Author of "Without Bitterness."

THERE is another class of men, who encourage confusion in their own country in order that they may enjoy the ill-fated fame of class leadership or factional demogoguery.

I am not writing this with a view to discuss factionism among us.

It will be unfair to talk on those matters indiscriminately.

Common sense alone can show us that even those who oppose our views may be quite honest and sincere and well-meaning.

HONEST MINDS

Honest minds could be prejudiced or at least misdirected by fear and misunderstanding.

So many things, under certain circumstances, may throw a wise and forward looking mind into a state of bias and misjudgment.

That is why we may, in many occasions, find respectable and good men on the wrong as well as on the right side.

An enlightened zeal and canalized ambition, no matter how noble the enthusiasm for a sound and well-informed proposal, must learn the lesson to be sober and calm in front of other honest views.

This alone will precede moderation in judgment.

STOP TO INTOLERANCE

It will make those who always think themselves in the right to be humble and listen to the argument of the other fellow.

This can give stop to intolerance which is the most disintegrative element among any people who hope to grow into magnitude.

I made previous observation in order to put you upon your guard against influences which give rise to biased judgment and unexamined conclusions about any unfamiliar ideas.

The important message from the American Council on African Education to you is a matter of the utmost importance to our welfare and progress.

Our whole future depends on it.

I must sate clearly from the beginning that this Council on African Education is strictly educational and cultural in character.

EDUCATION & UNITY

It is not a political organisation.

It does not intend, in its present state, to favour any particular political, economic or social parties.

It has no special friends save those who see Nigeria as an embodiment of latent possibilities which can be concretized through a release of human energy and intelligence of the African men and women:

I owe it to you, my countrymen, after seven years of deliberation and hard work to reveal to you all what seems too obvious to need any more elucidation.

And that is, that Nigeria with all its population and wealth is considered "backward" because we lack two things; Education and Unity.

FIFTY PER CENT

Admit, for it is a fact, that if in Nigeria today we have even fifty per cent literacy, built even two universities, trained men and women in our culture and environment and enlightened their inteligence to utilize our resources in a united effort as a nation, we should have nobody — no living man on earth — black, yellow, or white, to tell us what to do.

Our commerce will grow, our trade expand; we shall enjoy an era of progress which will statle and dazzle the world:

With the growth of commerce and trade we shall be in position to establish public schools in all nooks and corners of Nigeria:

We shall enjoy a better health because there will be better housing and better food:

Roads will multiply and means of communication increase:

Transportation will develop to accompany industrialization.

All these could be done if we act as Nigerians, and nothing else under our own national government.

TWO GREAT THINGS

Education and Unity are the two great things upon which our eyes must be fixed.

Education will take care of our economic planning because without trained Nigerians we cannot have an independent planned economy.

There must be trained engineers, bankers, commercial experts — import and export dealers.

We need mechanics, agriculturalists, traders, teachers, medical professionals lawyers, administrators, political scientists, journalists, geologists, archeologists, historians, astronomers, aviators, navigators, militarists, and all experts who deal in other branches of human endeavours.

Without these men our wealth can never be our own, and without wealth we shall have no leisure, and without leisure, no thought, without thought, no action, and without thought and action, no culture.

WITHOUT BITTERNESS

All hinge on planned Education and Unity.

As I said in my book entitled "Without Bitterness," our education is the education of free men.

African manhood must be loyal to his duty to get an education.

"We may be loyal to a myth, to a common good, to our leader, and all that, but unless our intelligence is trained so that we be capable of evaluating things — knowing that big things are big and small things small, our devotion may develop into a sort of bigotry or fanaticism with all their evils."

Our right to have creative education therefore is one of the most indispensable foundations of African loyalty:

We mean that African society is a society of free citizens, and to remain free one must have the knowledge that will guide one's footsteps in the path of life.

AFRICAN SOCIETY

No point is more important in African society than this question of the right to have knowledge.

It has no substitute.

It is a must.

We have no excuse to leave African youth without education; for an organized education to develop other aspects of loyalties is inescapable.

The school itself has the key to all the doors opening into the realm of effective growth to true manhood.

It is only in the process of learning that the teacher has the chance of developing those loyalties in the African child before he becomes a man.

THE AFRICAN TEACHER

Then we may ask:

"Who will be the African teacher?

"What kind of teacher does the African need to uphold his manhood?

"This is very vital, since the teacher is the fountain from which the required knowledge will flow.

"The method used by the teacher, his daily examplary life, his attitudes toward society and the children themselves, his firmness and the direction of his loyalties, have a great deal to reflect upon a growing child."

LOYAL TO AFRICAN CULTURE

"The teacher must be excellent himself, both as a technician and a personality.

"He must understand both his object and the subject.

But that is not enough.

"He must be loyal to African culture and understand African character and mentality.

"He must reflect his convictions, for which he should be prepared to fight.

"Any evidence of timidity in the presence of "Sir Big Tom" or "Mr Authority" will disqualify him as a teacher and molder of African manhood and as a reviver of our legitimate loyal ties.

"His mind must be trained to approach problems with scientific detachment and with a creative impulse without fear; otherwise a new generation of free men will never grow in the new Africa."

THE result is that in the absence of understanding the past, the present escapes appreciation and the future defines imagination.

Thurs. 4-18-46

It is a movement toward oblivion, a state of decadence, an awful terror.

This confused man in Africa of European era belongs to group called the "Educated Class," a new class emerging to take the place of the old.

This is the so-called "Educated" class, or "Intelligentsia."

Onitsha, Nigeria

By this is not meant a very highly educated group, schooled under a realistic system; nor am I talking about that purely disinterested elite trained to understand its environment and able to interpret its life in relation to other lives and to evaluate its culture in terms of other cultures.

West Africa

Rather, this class will be traced first to the "foreigner" — that African class will be which I have mentioned before — the immigrant who came in the early 1950's from Sierra Leone and the West Indies.

Nigerian Spokesman

Not much is written about this group, but it appears that when they came they were able to understand the English language, which Nigerians did not then understand.

OFFICIAL INTERPRETERS

When the British Government; came in, its officials made them interpreters, chief clerks, head of police departments, and so forth.

They were first lawyers and business middlemen.

They had access to the kings, and thus were something of a go — betwen for the Europeans and the African potentates.

They took advantage of the situation by initiating a system of bribery never known in Nigerian political history.

This was made quite easy for them by their unchallenged ability to misrepresent words and even views while acting as "interpreters."

When two parties had case, they were at the mercy of these "interpreters."

The party which gave the "interpreters" the greater bribe won the case.

The case with which this was done can be understood.

By suppression of evidence, by manipulated emphasis, and by sheer intimidation, these men wielded a power against which even the "chiefs" themselves were impotent.

Instead of trusting their lords and warriors, and the elders who had religious and moral sanctions in such cases, these paramount rulers found themselves at the mercy of the interpreters and clerks and lawyers on whose shoulders the British placed the responsibility of advice and direction in their relations with the indigenous Nigerian governments.

Thurs. 4-18-46

But these "educated" lawyers and interpreters, although originally African, know nothing about Nigerian culture, and they did not care to know.

Most of them were Christians and everything in Nigerian culture, to them, was a sign of heathenism, their power came from the British, and hence they tended to despise even the Nigerian rulers, whom they could control indirectly in many ways at that time.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED

As time went on, English schools were established in Nigeria, and young boys attended these with but one ambition; to learn enough to become clerks and interpreters, or employees of European traders.

From these "pinnacles" they thenceforward surveyed their ancestral culture with high contempt, obeying no laws and observing no rules but the Englishman's.

This contempt for culture and institutions of their own people, then, became the sign on "education."

The educated class became a new privileged class — "privileged" because they felt themselves above the elders above the Nigerian diet, above the Nigerian attire, above the Nigerian form of marriage, above the people's ceremonies, in fact, above Nigeria!

EUROPEAN ATTIRE

Letter, this privilege expanded into study abroad, and now the young men who go to Oxford or Cambridge—when they return to Nigeria—become more English than the English themselves.

When they talk to the other Nigerians, they say "but this is not the way it is done in London.

London becomes the watchword.

One has to have an Oxford accent in order to create an impression among the people.

One has to know British parliamentary procedure in order to be acclaimed as cultured in Nigerian meetings.

To attend Europeanized clubs in European attire became a sign of greatness.

Those able to attend to such clubs walk in the streets of Nigeria as if they have just inherited the earth.

EDUCATED EXPLOITS MASSES

This "educated" class now exploits the masses.

It has no use for the poor and underprivileged millions of the country.

All that its members care about is to have beautiful mansions and many servants to be very respectful to their wives.

They apply for jobs from the British Government and usually obtain them.

They are the high-salaried class.

Their occupation usually clerical, but they receive to £300 and more a year.

Not that this is a particularly impressive figure, but they prefer it to a creative aspect of Nigerian life — the reclamation and acceptance of things Nigerian, the construction of new institutions upon the best in the old ways added to new ideas.

The danger from the educated class does not lie wholly in their helping the West stamp out the basis of a people's culture and pride, but rather too, in their inability to substitute anything for what they are taking away.

Besides, they have influenced the younger generation to think that an educated man is one who best knows how to deal contemptuously with indigenous institutions and the original creative works of his ancestors.

Or at his best, an educated man is a "pen-pusher" who depends not on the job he creates for himself, not on his own father's farm developed on modern technological basis, not on the well-established family system, but on British Civil Service jobs, or on minor clerical positions in European mercantile offices and shops.

Onitsha, Nigeria

There one finds a tendency in a people to develop strange mental habits which in reality "denationalize" them.

EDUCATED IN STRUGGLE

These people certainly have no language difficulty.

They are sons of Nigeria.

But the history of African — even of Nigeria — is difficult for them to grasp

It is difficult for them to cogigate on native African philosophy and thought.

They have no understanding of the forces of history responsible for the cyclical drams of the rise and fall of one nation and another, even as it applies to Africa.

W. Africa

On the contrary, to them everything is natural.

Nigeria is under the British.

The white man has a better culture.

That is all.

Automobile, telephones, flying boats in the air, diving engines below the sea, electric fans, battleship . . . .

What more?

Africa has none!

America Confers Degree Of Ph.D. On African In Mid 20's: First Of Its Kind

Nigerian Spokesman
Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

NEW YORK. — The School of Education of New York University awarded a Doctorate in Philosophy recently which was unique among the thousands of degrees given out that day to succesful candidates.

Wed. 8-14-46

For it was the first of its kind that the institution, of any other in America, had bestowed such upon an African student still in his mid-twenties.

The winner of this highest acolade of the academic discipline is a 25 year-old African from Nnewi, Nigeria, West Africa, Nnodu J Okongwu, whose name now takes on the coveted prefix, "Dr"—rather to his own vast surprise and not a little amusement.

West Africa

For, never in his wildest dreams of not very long ago did he see himself as establishing a precedent of such proportions.

Joel Nnodu Okongwu—to give his name its original orde —was born at Nnewi, Onitsha Province Southern Nigeria, on November 20, 1919.

His formal education began there at the C.M.S. Central School (elementary), in 1925, this first phase ending in 1932.

The next year, Okongwu entered upon his secondary education at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School. Onitsha, from which he graduated in 1937, with the Cambridge School Leaving (Senior) Certificate under his belt. Early in 1939, young Nnodu left Nigeria for America with six other Ibo young men, all of them inspired by their brilliant compatriot, Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Nigerian Spokesman

60a(2) 1946 West Africa

INSIDE STUFF

UNIVERSITY FOR WEST AFRICA (2)

Lurking in the idea of three university colleges for the three West African colonies of Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone is a subtle foil of the adaptive and integrating influences which any worthy institution of higher education should exert over its community. This is inimical to our political aspirations and therefore should be combated whenever and however possible, says Reverend I. D. Osabutey-Aguedze, M.A., B.D., Principal of the Gold Coast People's College.

West African Pilot 1-14-46

1-14-46

HE WAS ADDRESSING THE JOINT PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF DODOWA

1-14-46

IN view of the preceding discussion by which the attempt has been made to describe in vivid terms what the aims and fundamental functions of any higher education system among a people are, it would be easily conjectured the nature that the educationist of African extraction would have this proposed and much talked of university for West Africa assume.

ELLIOT COMMISSION

In the Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa we read of two different views with particular reference to (a) the number (b) the scope, (c) quality, and (d) location of the proposed university or universities for West Africa.

But it is only the so called majority report that we will touch slightly. 1-14-46

It is much to be questioned whether there were any cogent reasons for the majority report to recommend three university colleges with confused and distorted curricula for West Africa at this initial stage of its development.

One university college in Nigeria, one on the Gold Coast, and one in Sierra Leone, may be plausible but not good enough for West African society now.

For the educationist who is a student of political science could not fail to detect a subtle contrivance to conceal under artificial veneer a plan to contort the political aspirations of West Africa.

TWO FUNCTIONS

For if West African society has been found worthy of a higher education system — university — an organization which we suppose should have been established in West Africa 30 years earlier than now, the advocates of it have need to make for their guiding principles the following functions of higher education system among a people:

(a) the adaptive function and (b) the integrating function.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Here if the African, the studied African, has in the past remained inarticulate, this is one stupendous opportunity for him to make himself heard over hills and in valleys, on land and on sea, for a better planning of this all important organization, a higher education system, the determinant of our destiny 50 years hence.

No one could deny that West African society at the present time is so heterogenous — a group of unlike-minded constituents, of various ideals and aims — that an attempt towards nationhood in the real sense of the term would encounter untold obstacles and difficulties both from within and from without.

ONE SHOULD DO IT

But with one centralised university well equipped in all the faculties of the arts, social and natural sciences, the professional schools of medicine, agriculture, law, forestry, dentistry, animal health, education and divinity, in West Africa, these problems would easily solve themselves.

For chief of the causes of unlike-mindedness, conflicting ideals and habits, in our society, stand a lack of the knowledge on the part of one constituent of the social heritage of another, and this in turn creates aversion of one for another. Monday

And no wonder the African of Nigeria looks on his brother of the Gold Coast askance like a possible enemy whose interest he is justified to watch with ill humour:

And in like manner the Gold Coast African seeing the Nigerian in his neighbourhood takes him for an undesirable alien. 1-14-46

CENTRAL REPOSITORY

At one centralised repository of higher learning for West Africa, the adaptive function of education would

Strip any conceivably best government on the face of the globe of its social cohesion and solidarity and you crumble down the buttresses of its power and undermine its supremacy.

INFLUENCES

Further, may I intimate that the advocates of three university colleges for West Africa could not have been unmindful of the influences that a university exercises over a community, politically and culturally speaking.

For in such university colleges the adaptive and integrating functions in education would not apply to West African society as a whole but to detached regions of it.

This would render social cohesion and solidarity impossible and the political aspirations of a perfectly integrated West African society would ever remain fabulous and in the land of imagination.

It is not against the creation and existence in each West African country of a university college that we argue.

But it is for the establishment of one centralized university for West Africa that we stand — a centralized university having a representation of all the faculties which human experience could encompass, we insist, in the most desirable educational machinery for West Africa today. Mon 1-14-46

AFRICAN YOUTH

At this juncture, I have an unswerving faith that mine is the voice of all forward-looking progress-minded youth of Africa that is appealing to this august body of Africans, fathers and leaders of the people, to take a decided stand in favour of one centralised West African university manned solely by Africans and men of African descent, with the co operation of European and American friends of Africa.

Equipped with such a centralised higher education system having diffusive ability, progressive philosophy of education of our own creation commensurate with our aspirations and hopes, West Africa would be laying a foundation capable of sustaining the superstructure of self-government for which

we clamour unprepared.

This is a responsibility which, if loyally borne by this council in collaboration with councils of the other West African colonies in the British Commonwealth, would render our success glorious and our future sublime.

FREEDOM NOT OFFERED

In conclusion, we need not forget that independence of any kind — be it political, social, or economic — has never been the province of governments to offer to, nor the bequest of missionaries to bestow on others.

It has always been born of the initiative of striving people who have visualized the foregleams of it in their capacities to bear their responsibilities sincerely, industriously, and intelligently.

have a full scope for practice among us. 5-14-46

The great opportunity would be ours to study with care the temperaments, habits of ourselves as a society of the human race separated by natural barriers only into seemingly different groups.

At this centralised repository of learning the integrating function of higher education would produce among us a wonderful effect in less than 20 years. Monday

For a careful study of the social and psychological heritage by one colonial group of the other would foster with amazing haste the likemindedness, unity of thought, habits, ideals and standards, requisite for social cohesion and social solidarity, one of the pivots on which our political destiny would wheel.

New Educational Policy Wanted

Africa

Sat 3-2-46

WITH the departure of the former Director of Education on retirement it is to hoped that the narrow educational policy which he fostered and built up will end, oo, and that this country will see an enlightened and broad-minded policy.

The educational needs of this country have never been disputed and whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the best means of satisfying those needs it is generally conceded that illiteracy is excessive.

An ideal curriculum, closely related to the types of employment available has yet to be devised by the Education Department and we have always maintained that the policy followed has been erroneous in that it has resulted in the creation of false values and is in all ways unfitted to the economy of this country.

The supreme test of an educational policy is the use to which those contemplated can put it. The type of elementary education provided confers no especial benefits. Children who receive it leave school with a medley of unrelated scraps of knowledge which is entirely academical and fits them for no particular type of employment.

On the contrary, elementary education in this country has fostered the idea of privelege. The ambition of those who receive it is to join the vast army of White Collar workers. When one finds that children who have passed out of elementary schools are imbued with a clerical fixation and have a one-track mind which can see no reason for education than to obtain a job as a clerk it is obvious that something is wrong.

At the same time, however, whatever the defects of the present elementary system, the fact remains that it is the best that is available at the moment and since even a smattering of education is in the long run preferable to illiteracy since it can and frequently does have the effect of whetting the apetite and creating a desire for more the present system must be borne until a better one is devised.

For this reason we have persistently opposed the late Director of Education's policy of restricting the spread of education by placing restrictions on certain schools. We refer to the so-called Unapproved schools which are forbidden to teach beyond Standard Three.

Gold Coast Independent

If these schools are restricted, what does the Education Department propose should happen to children who attend them and are forced to leave after attaining to Standard Three? The usual answer is that they must thenceforth attend Approved Schools if they wish to go as high as Standard Seven and obtain their Primary School Certificate. Quite apart from being unsatisfactory this answer is an indication of loose thinking since it does not require an educational authority to know that Approved schools are invariably full to capacity and if even there are any vacancies at the end of a year they are neligible in relation to the number of applicants.

The result is that every year hundreds of boys and girls are literally thrown out of schools and find their education abruptly terminated. This is irrefutable and the question is, does it indicate a genuine desire to combat illiteracy and make such education as this country provides available to as many people as possible?

We are convinced that no enlightened and progressive policy could possibly dictate such a course as is being followed now, and we can see little else than an attempt to restrict education. This may be an unpalatable statement but is there any alternative? It is either that or the Education Department realises its own system and is anxious that it should not go too far and make the imposition of a more suitable system difficult.

However, the man who did so much to build up the present restrictions has gone and it is to be hoped that a new Director will bring with him new and better ideas of the education this country should have.

Nigeria Bar Association Now Produces The Maiden Issue Of Its Official Organ

West African Pilot

Of interest to the public in general and those connected with legal affairs in particular will be a new quarterly magazine entitled "The Nigeria Law Quarterly Review," published by the Nigeria Bar Association.

The seventeen-page journal seems a resurrection of a similar magazine now defunct but published originally by the same association. Sat 4-27-46

The Editorial Board of the "Nigeria Law Quarterly Review" comprises Barrister Alhaji Jibril Martin, LL.B (London), Messrs L. N. Mbanefo M.A., (Cantab), LL.B. (London), T. E. Nelson-Williams, M.A., B.C.L. (Donelm), LL.B, (London). Ladipo Odunsi Sat.

To these are added the joint Editors-in-Chief in the persons of J. I. Conrad Taylor M.A. (Oxon) F.R.A. Williams, B.A. (Cantab), Barristers-at-Law. Lagos, Nigeria

Referring to some of the ordinances passed and designed to effect certain judicial reforms, a leading article says:

"Whilst one or two of these new ordinances might be regarded as useful, the general impression is that they have been introduced without sufficient consultation with those who were responsible for the actual working of the old system.

"Those responsible for drafting the ordinances seem to have been dominated by the assumption that rules governing practice and procedure in England can be easily transcribed into our statute book with the trimmings which they consider necessary." W. Africa

Comments have been made in the paper on the following ordinances, besides other criticisms levelled on some recorded cases tried in the courts:

The Supreme Court Ordinance (1943), the Magistrate Courts Ordinance (1943), the Magistrate Courts (Civil Procedure) Ordinance (1945), the Magistrate Courts (Appeals) Ordinance, the Sheriff and Enforcement of Judgment Ordinance (No 40 of 1945), and the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. Sat. 4-29-46

Prominent among the news carried is an account of the dinner party held last October in which all sections of the legal profession were represented.

Two West Africans London U. Lecturers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—Two West Africans have recently been appointed lecturers in their respective native languages at the School of Oriental and African Languages, London University.

The first is the Rev. D. J. Manley, B.A., B.S., acting principal of Albert Academy, Freetown, Sierra Leone, who will lecture on Mende. The second is Mallam John Tafida Umaru of Sarkin Wasasa (Zaria), Nigeria, who will lecture in Hausa. Sat. 10-26-46

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INSIDE STUFF

File 16

UNIVERSITY FOR WEST AFRICA (1)

1-12-46-Sat. West African Pilot
Lagos West Africa

As education serves to create citizens useful to themselves, their communities and their environments, it follows that the educational philosophies of different peoples must differ accordingly and the fundamental aims and functions of university or higher education must be adapted to the social, cultural and other requirements of particular communities and localities. This principle holds good in considering the question of university education for West Africa.

HEAR REV. I. D. OSABUTEY-AGUEDZE OF GOLD COAST PEOPLE COLLEGE

THAT university for West Africa is this day a subject that affords copious issues for discussion not only in West Africa, I believe, but in all other countries for whom the foundation of a salubrious development in all walks of human endeavour has been higher education, no one would doubt.

And proper it is for the West African youth in particular to have his breast filled with enthusiasm for the dawning on him of a new day.

To the West African a university operated within the precincts of his territory has long been a desideratum, and today persistent echoes he hears of such an organisation may indicate that its realization is not a thing of the dim future.

UNIVERSITY DEFINED

But what is a university, we may ask?

As a societal organisation having to do with the training of the intellect, a university may be defined as a school system by means of which tradition or experience of a higher and more complex nature is perpetuated in the race of men.

If this definition of university is acceptable, we cannot fail to see that it must have aims or purposes to fulfil and functions to perform.

The aims of a university education, are interpreted in terms of the activities, complex in nature, in which individuals may be expected normally to participate.

Obviously those activities vary in different societies and at different periods.

Obviously also different individuals and different groups of individuals engage in various activities in various ways and to varying degrees.

FUNDAMENTAL AIMS

Educationists are in agreement that the fundamental aims of university education are three:

(1) The preparation of the individual as an efficient citizen and co-operating member of society.

This is known as the social-civic aim.

(2) The preparation of the individual as an efficient worker and producer.

This is known as the economic professional aim.

(3) The preparation of the individual for those activities which, while primarily involving individual action, the use of leisure, and the development of personality, are of great importance to society — and this is known as the individualistic avocational aim.

All of these aims of university education are directly and constructively social.

We now pass on to the functions of university education.

For our particular purpose the term "functions" is employed to designate elements for which university education must provide if the aims formulated are to be obtained.

Those functions are to be determined, in part, by the nature of individuals to be educated and in part by the nature of the society in which the university operates.

IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS

Here, too, educationists are in agreement on the following as the important functions of university education;

(1) The adjustive or adaptive function, which is a condition of the social aim of university education that it should provide means for the adjustment of the individual to his social environment which is evidently dynamic, not static, and that the rapidity of social change is so great as to warrant the assumption that the social environment in which the present student is later to live in important respects, differs with that of the present.

It also implies that the present social organization comprises certain elements which may be expected to remain relatively stable and constant in the near future, and others which we may confidently expect either to be entirely lost or to be radically modified.

In other words, the adaptative function of university education includes both the establishment of certain fixed habits of reaction, certain fixed standards and ideals, and also the development of a capacity to readjust adequately to the changing demands of life.

"The times are changing and we change in them" is true of us only in a collective sense and to the extent that readjustment is possible.

INTEGRATING FUNCTION

(2) The integrating function:

One of the imperative demands made by society on higher education is provision for the development of an amount of like-mindedness, of unity of thought, habits, ideals, and standards, requisite for social cohesion and social solidarity.

From this arises the integrating function of university education which, in a country like ours with such immense heterogenous population, must assume greater and greater importance for a number of reasons.

DIFFERENTIATING TYPE

(3) The differentiating function.

This is a function which arises out of the necessity of taking advantage of the differences of talents, capacities, tastes, and aptitudes in individual students for the purpose of determining social efficiency.

The diversified needs of modern industrial and social life demand preparation for widely different forms of activities which cannot be provided for all individuals.

SELECTIVE FUNCTION

(4) The selective function.

Selection is a necessary function in any form of education, the necessity arising from the factor of individual differences which become an increasingly important factor as the course of education

proceeds higher and makes greater demand on capacity and talent, for individuals differ widely in mental traits.

In terms of psychology this function assumes that different mental traits are found in different individuals in various degrees.

In terms of sociology it means that no one subject or group of subjects can claim exclusive place in higher education, and that different subjects and groups of subjects are equally justified from the view point of social economy.

In terms of school practice it means that if a student lacks ability or interest in one field of study but possesses ability and interest in another, that student has a right to receive education in fields for which that student possesses ability and interest.

He cannot be deprived of the opportunity for education, or higher education, because of inability or lack of interest in some officially favoured subject or subjects.

Now, where well regulated and adapted to the circumstances of a particular community, these aims and functions of education constitute the "philosophy of education" of that community.

And indeed any community, any group of men, any society, whose philosophy of education is indiscriminate imitation and adoption of that of its foreign ruler, so to speak, has a poor chance to a wholesome development in all spheres of human endeavour.

I speak with gravity of a country's philosophy of education because it is the best criterion for forming an estimate of the citizen's desires and hopes, national aspirations and predilections, outlook on life and adjustment — capacities in this ever-growing mass of organisms called society, which involves as many problems as it does produce and harbour individuals.

West African Soldier Gets Irish A.B. Degree

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Alade Doherty of Lagos, Nigeria has returned there from Britain, having earned the bachelor of commerce degree at Dublin University qualifying as a specialist in industrial pathology, the first West African to earn the degree in an Irish university.

'Back to The Land' In Western Africa

OYO, Nigeria, — (ANP) — An agricultural school is tempting young West Africans back to the land. In Oho, students between the ages of 17 and 27 are learning that farming can be made to pay.

Since the school was opened in 1942, the first experimental class has now finished its training and is settled on the land. Seven of the students are remaining in the farm school. Each received four acres of good land for buildings for their livestock and a $40 grant to build a house.

There they have settled as a rural community, and their farms serve as a model for the new pupils. The other students have returned to farm in an up-to-date economical way in their own villages.

New a second class, enrolled in January, 1943, is half way through its course. In order to attract good material straight from the schools, the agricultural department awarded scholarships up to $240 for successful candidates. This is to provide the student with subsistence during the two-year course, and to buy livestock and equipment when he graduates.

Teaching is in English and classroom work is reduced to a minimum. All branches of mixed farming are taught, and visits and information with local settlers are exchanged. This breaks down conservates suspicion and the student picks up any "wrinkles" from the experienced farmer.

In due course the school proposes to experiment with illiterate youths who are farmers already, and it is hoped that, with a combination of these methods, the poor remuneration and sheer hard work of traditional farming may be eliminated.

If farming by modern methods attracts the younger men back to work on the land, then one of the serious economic and social problems of Nigeria may be solved.

Dr Ikejiani Writes On Nigeria's 'Made-In-America' Revolution

He Says Revolution Is That Won By Books

MONTREAL, Quebec. — In a recent issue of the Magazine Digest, Dr Okechukwu Ikejiani M.A., M.Sc., M.D., a Nigerian student in America, writes of "Nigeria's Made-In-America Revolution" as a revolution "won by books instead of by bullets, and by words instead of by battles."

Having argued convincingly to prove how "the first skirmishes in the struggle for political freedom of the 21,000,000 people of Nigeria are being fought today — in the colleges of the United States," Dr Ikejiani goes on to give more facts about the Orizu scholarship scheme.

This is what he says on the subject:

"The prince (meaning Nwafor Orizu ED.) has built up a remarkable organization.

Patrons include the Presidents of Ohio State, Western Reserve, Fordham, Howard, Detroit, Yale, Wilberforce and Lincoln Universities.

A number of big colleges including Harvard have been persuaded to offer scholarships to Nigerian students.

There are more then 100 so far.

Prominent American Negroes have backed the council (meaning the American Council on African Education of which Mr Orizu is President ED.) with cash.

Katherine Dunham, famed dancer, has established a four-year scholarship for a Nigerian girl.

Lena Horne, Hollywood star and Joe Louis's wife, Marve, are among the subscribers.

The prince is now in Nigeria to superintend the transportation of the first batch of Nigerian scholarship winners who will register in February at a dozen of the best-known American universities."

US Paper Gives Short Pen Portrait Of Scholarship Missioner Nwafor Orizu

Enumerates His Ambition In Education

NEW YORK.— In connection with the activities of Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, M.A. (Columbia), who is now in Nigeria, British West Africa, in the interest of the American Council on African Education (of which he is president), the following extracts appeared in the magazine Time published in this country, some time in 1945:

Akweke Abyssinia Nwafor Orizu, of Manhattan, is a tall, black sober young man who calls himself 'Prince Orizu'

He uses the title to impress whites with the fact that Africa has traditional governments of its own

His hearers are sufficiently impressed to ask what he is prince of. His answer! Nnewi

HIS AMBITION

Nnewi is a progressive monarchy in the British Protectorate of Nigeria.

Nwafor Orizu was offered its throne in 1938, on the death of his father, Ezeugbonyamba I.

Last week in his Manhattan office he explained why he hardly warmed the throne before turning it over to his brother, his ambition: to educate in turn, (1) Orizu (2) Nnewi (3) Nigeria, (4) Africa.

Says deep-voiced Prince Orizu: "The type of education that is safe for our peace is the education that has no bitterness."

Through his American Council on African Education he has thus far secured 150 U S college scholarships for his countrymen, in a few months he expects to go home (where he may or may not resume the throne).

Nnewi and three other Nigerian states, he reports have already contributed more than 120,000 dollars for new colleges.

PRAGMATISM & POLYGAMY

A strong believer in cultural reciprocity, the prince wants Nigeria's twenty-three accredited colleges to offer research-scholarships to US students.

Besides such hard-to-find courses as the Arabic language and Nigerian history, they would provide western visitors with insights into Nigeria's "stable family system and immaterial culture."

Prince Orizu is so literate that he has no time for the movies or dancing, once missed an appointment because he read himself to the end of the line in a Manhattan bus

His idol is Patrick Henry, one of his favourite words is American philosoph's "pragmatism," and he does not like to be called a "chief" pragmatically.

Orizu has not yet decided whether polygamy, which was good enough for his father (at least 170 times a groom) is good enough for him

60a(3) 1946

Reds Open Hospital In AddisAbaba

Addis Ababa (ANP) — A 50-bed hospital manned by Russians has been opened in this city during the past two weeks. According to informed sources other Russian hospitals will be scattered throughout the country. Other nations are perturbed over the overtures being made by the Russians and are frantically trying to head off an impending alliance between the Soviets and the Abyssinians. Diplomats are seeking the "behind the scenes" story in the hospitals and indicate that this is the first move the Reds are making to win the friendship of Emperor Haile Selassie.

60a(3) 1946 Liberia

The Firestone Gift

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 10-4-46

The gift of Harvey Firestone, Jr. and the Firestone Plantations Company opens up a perspective of extraordinary interest and of great importance to the peoples of many lands. The gift, $250,000 to establish The Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, represents a partnership between the Government of the Republic of Liberia, American business and American science.

In itself, the gift is a fitting memorial to a distinguished American, the late Harvey Firestone, who for many years had the interest of the Liberian people greatly at heart Significant too, is the fact that the scientific work to be undertaken by Foundation will be under the direction of a group of leading universities and medical schools through representative members of the respective faculties. There will be no restrictions or limitations on race, nationality, creed or color, officials announced, and already, two of the leading Negro schools in the United States have been invited to join the Universities already affiliated with the Foundation and Institute.

It is planned to establish the Institute as an international center for research into the medical and related problems of the tropics. The facilities will be made available to centers of education and research in other countries interested in the field of medical science.

The more common Tropical ills are said to issue from epidemic typhus fever, malaria, plague, cholera, the dysenteries, smallpox, yellow fever, and African trypanosomiasis. Since most of these diseases are uncommon or unknown in the United States, little thought has been directed to them in our medical schools In consequence, the outbreak of the war in 1941 found this nation ill-equipped to meet the needs of our armed forces who were committed to the maintenance of bases or the conduct of extensive campaigns throughout the tropical belts of the world.

Firestone Gives Liberia $250,000 Medical Center

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The gift of $250,000 to the Republic of Liberia for a new Institute for Research in Tropical Medicine was announced here last Friday night by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Firestone made the announcement on the occasion of the American presentation of the Liberian Centennial and Victory Exposition program at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, commemorating the beginning of Liberia's one-hundredth year of independence.

The American commemoration was sponsored by the Liberian Centennial Commission and the Liberian Consul General to the United States, Dr. Frederick A. Price.

Other prominent speakers in addition to Mr. Firestone, were Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, Deputy Mayor Thomas L. J. Corcoran of New York City, and Dr. Thomas Mackie, president of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Inc.

Mr. Benton cited the longstanding cordiality existing between the United States and Liberia, expressed a desire that this continue, and said diplomatic relations between the two countries were indicative of their governments' desires to maintain historic ties.

Mr. Corcoran officially welcomes the banqueters on behalf of Mayor William O'Dwyer, who was unable to attend because of an earlier urgent appointment.

Gift Two-Fold

Mr. Firestone described the gift for a tropical medical research institute, to initiate a health medical program in Liberia, as a memorial to his father, founder of the Firestone Company, and as a contribution to Liberia's centennial program.

He disclosed that President William V. Tubman said in accepting the gift:

"It is my firm belief that this generous offer on your part will bind more closely the ties of friendship and sympathetic understanding which have for 20 years characterized the relationship of the Firestone Plantations Company with the government and people of Liberia."

Foundation in Charge

The American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Mr. Firestone reported, had received favorably a proposal that it operate the new institute. The foundation is to administer the institute and program in Liberia for at least five years.

The Foundation has solicited the assistance of about 14 of the larger medical schools, including Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the University of Southern California, the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan in administering the institute.

It was announced that two of these schools would be colored medical institutions, probably Howard University Medical School and Meharry Medical College.

To Offer Interneships

The program for administration of the institute will include interneships for medical graduates who are interested in tropical diseases and medicine.

Dr. Price served as toastmaster at the banquet, and Hilyard Robinson, technical director of the Liberian Centennial Commission, made the keynote address. He outlined the commission's program and planning for the exhibition, including the research institute's program, a feature of the centennial.

No Restrictions

Mr. Firestone gave assurance that there will be no restrictions based on race or color in operation of the institute.

Dr. Mackie accepted the gift on behalf of the Foundation for Tropical Medicine and said:

Both "from the national and international points of view, strong and continued support for graduate education and research in tropical medicine is urgently needed, especially since existing university funds are too heavily burdened to support adequately development in this important international field."

Truman Sends Greetings

Mr. Firestone said, politically, Liberia has assumed her importance in world affairs. "She has won increasing rights among the family of nations as she has firmly established herself as an important influence in West Africa."

In a telegram of greetings sent Dr. Price, President Truman said:

"I am sending you greetings upon this auspicious occasion commemorating the entry by Liberia upon its one hundredth year of independence.

"Liberia has survived as an independent nation despite unusual hardships. Your government and people have planted Liberia's feet firmly upon the path of progress through the democratc way of life.

U.S. Help Pledged

"The United States wishes Liberia success in its great task and will help whenever and wherever it can."

At the beginning of the banquet the two nations were toasted. The American national anthem was played, after which Dr. Price, on behalf of President Tubman, toasted the President of the United States.

The national anthem of Liberia was then played, after which Assistant Secretary of State Benton offered a toast in honor of the President of Liberia.

Quarrel Leading To Withdrawal Of USA Medical Help From Liberia Is Settled

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

MONROVIA.—Lieutenant Colonel John B. West, Director of the United States Public Health Mission in Liberia, has been requested by the Liberian Government to withdraw activities at the Government Hospital.

It is reported that misunderstanding between West and Dr Francois Conte, Haitian, and Superintendent of the hospital, came to a head when West wanted Conte to serve under Dr John B. Manly, who recently joined the mission.

Conte has proved his mettle as a surgeon of the first rank, and has been denied the facilities available to the mission.

Conte agreed for Manly to work with him in the surgical division as an assistant, but this did not suit West. *Mon. 10-7-46*

West then suggested that the annex of the hospital be given him to set up a clinic under his supervision and control, but Conte objected on the grounds that this would create a competition which would not result favourably to the government.

MISSION WITHDRAWS

The matter was brought before the responsible government official which resulted in withdrawal from the hospital of the mission, and removal of all medical supplies thereat.

The government immediately engaged the medical supplies of the 56th Station, costing approximately eighty-five thousand dollars, which have arrived.

In a carefully worded statement released by W. F. Walker, Secretary of Public Works and Utilities, charged with the supervision of this agency, he states:

"The authority of the USPHMIL in connection with the Liberian Government Hospital was for a limited period only.

"During this time they were to set up an administrative policy for the efficient operation of the hospital and the training of nurses and certain sub-professional medical personnel.

"They were also to direct the completion of the annex to the hospital which had been already undertaken by the government.

"In the endeavour to carry out these objectives certain jurisdictional questions with the superintendent of the hospital arose which it was felt could be solved by the withdrawal of the United States Public Health Mission in Liberia's medical and training facilities with the exception of the Dental Clinic.

"Other activities of the USPHMIL which were conducted at the Government Hospital will be actively carried on in another area needing hospital and clinic facilities.

The area decided upon was Roberts Field and large scale operations began at once.

THINGS NOW CHANGED

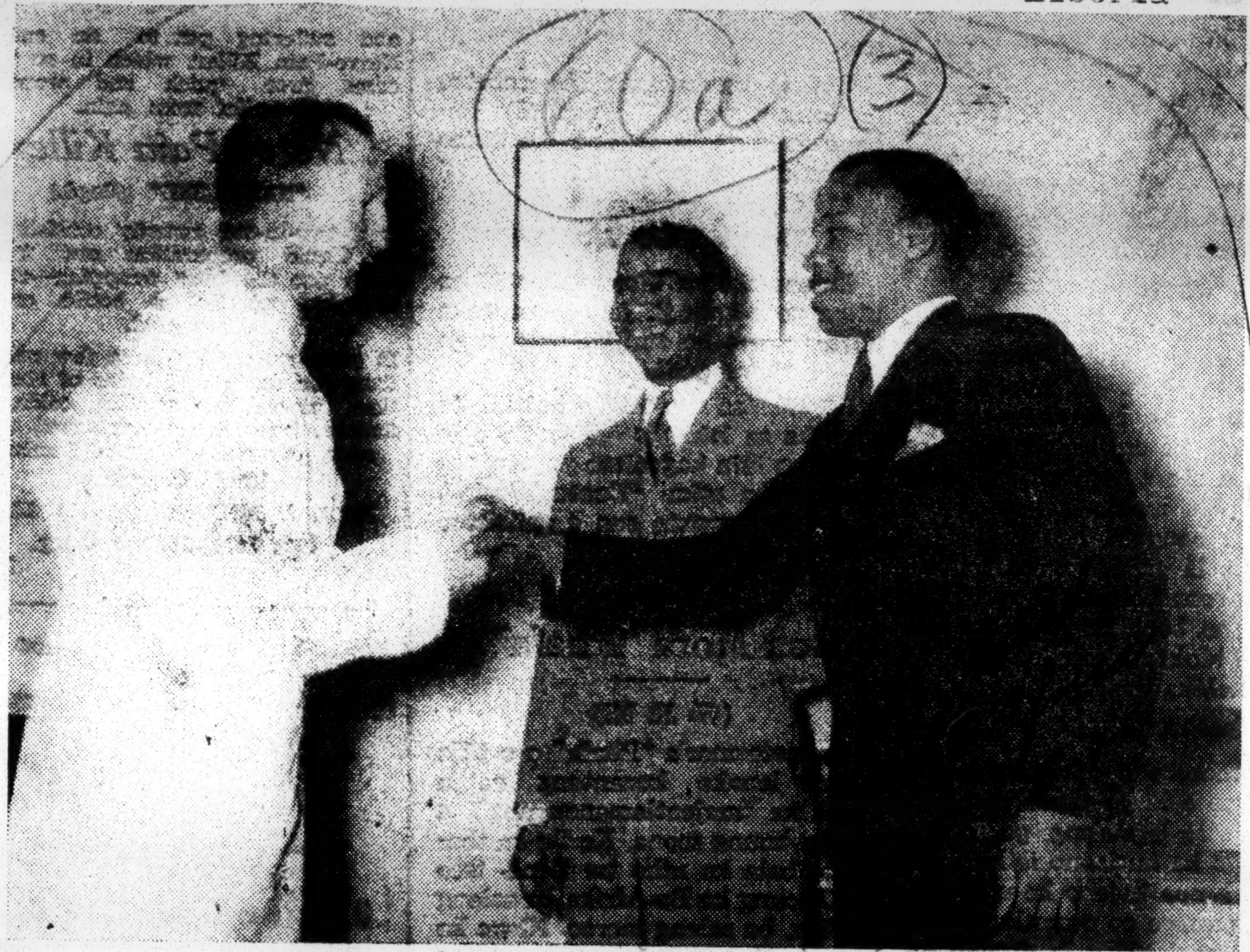
With the arrival of Dr. Michael B. Schimkins, representing the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, things have changed.

Dr Schimkins approached the entire question with an open mind, he made a flying trip to Cape Palmas to meet the President, and was assured that the Liberian Government continued to welcome the work of the mission here, and

would continue to give it every co-operation. 10-7-46

The nursing education programme of the mission is to return to Monrovia from Roberts Field and to be continued.

Liberians are glad that an amicable solution has been reached for the withdrawal, coupled with the recent resignations of Lieutenant Virginia Ford, Mrs Inez Butler, R.N., Miss E. Vashti Hall, R.N., and Major Charles I West, Executive Officer, and brother of Lieutenant Colonel John E. West, which did not make favourable impressions to the man in the street.



FIRST AFRICAN DOCTORS TO QUALIFY IN SOUTH AFRICA. Congratulations to Dr H. H. W. Hermanus of Hlobo and Dr. J. L. Z. Njongwe of Qumbu District on being the first African Doctors to qualify at the Witwatersrand University. In the picture they are seen with Professor A. Sutherland Strachan, Acting Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University.

Off to Liberia

Pictured just before he left for Liberia where he will be in charge of hydro-engineering with the Public Health Commission now under Col. John West, is William C. McNeill, Jr., his son, William C. McNeill, III, and his father, Dr. William C. McNeill, Sr.—McNeill Photo

News Blasts Upset Liberia

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Writer Says Statements of Col. West Concerning Venereal Disease Misquoted

By JACOB BROWNE
ANP Correspondent

(Mr. Browne is an experienced journalist and is clerk of the Liberian Supreme Court, and in a position to secure the real facts. The Guide delayed publication of the earlier, tabled dispatches, since its editor had toured Liberia within the year, pending a re-check. This article is a result of that further inquiry.)

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Certain scurrilous statements appearing quite recently in some American newspapers against the activities of the United States Public Health Mission in Liberia and against Lt. Colonel John B. West, director of the mission, have caused considerable surprise and concern in these quarters. Your reporter, being among those most concerned, immediately sought interview of well-informed official representatives of the government here in Monrovia in order to ascertain the reaction on this side.

5-2-23-46

In no instance was there any verification of the charge made by some American newspapers that Col. West has said "nearly one hundred per cent of the Liberian population suffered from venereal disease." It appeared that this misquotation has arisen from a stretching of a statement made by Col. West to the effect that venereal diseases are "rampant" in Liberia. This statement had been made by Col. West in a report to the Liberian and American governments.

ANOTHER MIS-STATEMENT

Another mis-statement appearing in the same newspapers was that "Col. West has been under fire for some time, since it was charged and never denied that 400 cases of ammunition labelled 'medical supplies' were received by him, some of it reportedly used to pay 'native labor.'"

The truth is, as gleaned from the interview, that Col. West has never been under fire as charged by the article, nor has he imported any item, including shotgun shells without permission.

The matter of shotgun shells had been discussed with representatives of the Liberian government by Col. West long before the shells arrived in Liberia and had been given presidential approval for the importation.

5-2-23-46

WERE AUTHORIZED

The shells were authorized for importation and for distribution to workers employed by the mission when requested by them as part payment for service rendered, and to Liberian farmers in exchange for commodities to be used by Liberian workers in the mission.

Shells were to be made available to farmers, too, only when requested, and were for the protection of the farm and to serve as an incentive for increased rice planting.

The consignment unfortunately arrived in Monrovia at a time when the President was out of the city and as it happened, neither the customs service nor the War Department knew that Col. West had received verbal approval for this importation. Since the manifest listed the shells as "small arms ammunition" without specifying the type, (these shotgun shells were not at any time labelled 'medical supplies') customs was hesitant to deliver the consignment without written permission from the President.

SOUGHT PRESIDENT

Immediately Col. West and his administrative assistant, Warrant Officer Harold B. Jordan, made a trek to see the President at Saniquellie, including 60 miles of walking, to obtain the necessary written authority for importation. Importation and distribution of the shells were authorized by the War Department, and the distribution was ordered supervised by representatives of the War Department.

Many of these shells have been distributed to labor and to farmers in complete conformity with regulations imposed by the Liberian government for such distribution. It was pointed out in well-informed circles that this is not a new procedure, as the same privileges have been extended in previous times to other organizations employing large numbers of Liberian people.

MUCH ADO-ABOUT NOTHING

This much-ado-about-nothing was caused by the fact that the mission distributed these shells at a value of ten cents each as contrasted with the black market price of fifty to seventy-five cents, and it is believed here that competition with the black market of Monrovia's waterfront was the origin of complaints concerning these shells.

It seems to me, however, that this service on the part of the mission is an example of forethought, as it not only provided protection for farmers and means of obtaining meat from the jungle but it also affected the black market in such a way as to reduce shotgun shells prices all over the country. This view is supported by all forward thinking Liberians.

SHIP INCIDENT 5-2-23-46

Another portion of the article alleges "a ship's captain refused to permit Liberian customs officials to board his vessel," and that "afterwards supplies intended for construction of a naval base were watched." While it is true, according to well-informed officials, that a captain of a naval ship had once made his refusal, when he was advised that there could be no communication between ship and shore unless customs officials had been aboard, the captain reversed his decision. According to the best information available here, this incident could in no way be connected with the public health mission.

One of the most fantastic stories I have ever heard—indeed one worthy of Oppenheim—came as a reply to one of the statements in one of the papers. It read "plans for the occupation of Liberia were circumvented by native decoders who found a drum code that was to be the signal for an uprising." As was I, most Liberians were stunned by this vicious propaganda. It was learned, later, that a story to this effect had been

circulated in some circles in Liberia. *5-2-23-46*

REVOLT RUMORS

Late one night, an important official of the government was awakened by an American residing in Monrovia. His visitor advised him that Col. West and the Liberian Secretary of Public Works Walter F. Walker had been sent here by the United States government with a large consignment of firearms and ammunition at a time when Krutown, a "native" settlement on a harbor island, was to be moved for naval operations.

It was alleged that Col. West, feeling that the Krus would resent removal, believed they would be fertile soil for the seed of revolt. On this basis, as the story goes, he and Secretary Walker would provide the Krus with the necessary weapons and materials, and after the revolt Col. West was to become the President of Liberia, which would then be (?) a colony of the United States.

The plan failed, according to the visitor, when Col. West and Mr. Walker allegedly disagreed as to who should become President after the existing government had been ousted. This story was immediately characterized by the government official, who heard it, as being "preposterous and unfounded."

WEST NOT DENOUNCED

There is no evidence here in Liberia that President Tubman has ever denounced Col. West, as the paper charged. The only occasion on which he has taken issue with the colonel was in reference to a statement made by Col. West concerning the alleged high incidence of venereal disease and even in this, the question has been kept open to Col. West to prove his statement upon his return to Liberia. The President has assured your reporter that Col. West, who originated this plan for improvement of health conditions in Liberia, has always enjoyed and still enjoys the confidence of the Liberian government.

It was also a great surprise to all of us here in Liberia to read in the American papers that members of the mission had been accused of using shotgun shell as barter for gold, ivory, and other precious items. There has never been any intimation here of such activities, either official or as rumor and the first such accusation, unfortunately, had to come from the American press.

NO CONFIDENCE *5-2-23-46*

Likewise it is entirely untrue that any shotgun shells imported by the public health mission have been confiscated by the Liberian government. Representatives of the government advised us that no such thought has ever been entertained.

Some Negro papers have also charged that "the pretty nurses (Public Health), most of whom were imported from New York, behave in an unseemly manner in their quarters which are the uppermost floor of the hospital."

PAPER BANNED

This mis-statement is an example of what can arise from unsupported attack. This same accusation, along with others against the mission, appeared in a Monrovia newspaper, The African Nationalist, some months ago, and as a result of the vicious and unfounded attack, President Tubman placed a temporary ban on the publication of the paper.

The reading public should be informed that not one of the public health nurses has ever lived in any part of the hospital, their quarters being in a separate building. Actually, except for the malicious attack made by the above named paper, there has never been any charge against the conduct of a single public health nurse.

NURSES MALIGNED

It seems unfortunate and unwise that we attack the reputation of our womanhood in this manner, particularly when the charges are completely lacking of truth. Anyone here in Monrovia will quickly come to the defense of these American nurses, for they have gained the respect and admiration of the population by their demeanour and by their service to this country.

(Liberians and Americans alike will tell you that no group of young women could have deported themselves in a more cultured manner than have these nurses. They were sent by the cultural relation division of the U. S. State Department, to train nurses and assist in the health program.—Editor).

U.S. Clinics Aid Many Liberians

MONROVIA (ANP).—The first of a series of medical clinics is being set up in the interior of Liberia by the U.S. Public Health Service mission, it was announced last week.

Capt. Mary Mills, senior assistant nurse, of Watha, N.C., is in charge of the project, assisted by Lt. Hazel Birch of New York City.

Daily clinics, held here during the month of April supervised vaccination of all school children and an additional 4,000 in the interior. Approximately 10,000 persons have been vaccinated to date.

Afro American Baltimore Md.

Sweltering Work

Nurses Mills and Birch, who traveled with President Tubman's party on his annual trip into the interior, told of their work under a blistering tropical sun, against a background of palm and rubber trees, and mud huts with thatched roofs. *Sat 5-4-46*

Other United States' nurses working in Liberia with the mission include Lts. Virginia Ford, Toledo, O.; Theresa Colwell, New York; Miss E. Vashti Hall, R.N., Chesterbrook, Va., and Mrs. Inez B. Butler, R.N., Philadelphia.

sanitation facilities in the country.

Personnel Staff

His excellency, William V. S. Tuban, President of Liberia, has praised the accomplishments of the United States Public Service Mission, and expressed his appreciation of their work in Liberia.

The mission's personnel consist of:

Lt. Col. John B. West, senior surgeon, formerly District Officer of the New York City Department of Health, director; Maj. Charles I. West Jr., surgeon, Washington, D.C., assistant director, and Dean of the School of Medical and Allied Arts, Liberian Government Hospital;

Maj. Granville W. Woodson, sanitary engineer, Washington, D.C.; Maj. Louis R. Middleton, dental surgeon, New York; Chief Warrant Officer Harold B. Jordan, administrative assistant, Richmond, Va.; Lt. Virginia Ford, assistant nurse officer Toledo, Ohio;

Lt. Theresa Colwell, assistant nurse officer, New York; Lt. Hazel Birch, assistant nurse officer, New York; Lt. Alma Jackson, assistant sanitarian, Richmond, Va.; Lt. Thomas H. Johnson Jr., junior assistant sanitarian, Crockett, Tex.;

Mrs. Anita S. Thomas, Jackson, Miss., Clerk-stenographer; Wesley B. Speller and Thomas Curtis, Washington, D.C., maintenance supervisors; Miss E. Vashti Hall, R.N., Chesterbrook, Va., and Mrs. Inez B. Butler, R.N., Philadelphia, State Department representatives for the Nursing Education phase of the Mission.

Liberia Welcomes Own Son to Hospital Medical Staff

Afro American Sat 5-11-46 Baltimore, Md.

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Dr. Joseph Togba, a Kru tribesman who was born of illiterate parents at Sasstown on the Kru Coast where he attended the primary school, returned here last week as a physician and joined the government hospital staff.

Attending the College of West Africa here through missionary efforts, he was befriendd by Miss Susan Mitchell, white missionary teacher. Upon graduation in 1936, he taught for a year, winning a scholarship in 1937 to Friends University, Wichita, Kan., receiving his A.B. degree there in three years.

He graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1944, did interne work at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, and was resident physician at Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News, Va., in 1945. His wife is the former Miss Jessie Trent of Philadelphia, former nursing instructor.

4 More Join U.S. Public Health Mission in Liberia

Afro American Baltimore, Md
Sat 2-23-46

WASHINGTON

Four additional members of the U.S. Public Health Service all-colored mission to Liberia left here for Monrovia, Monday, Thomas Parran, U.S. Surgeon General, has announced.

Capt. John C. Eason Jr., senior assistant sanitarian in the PHS, Richmond, Va., and newly appointed liaison office of the mission, heads the group.

Other members are Capt. Mary L. Mills, senior assistant nurse officer, Watha, N.C.; Capt. Hilda Bolden, assistant surgeon, Chicago; and William C. McNeill, civilian engineer, Pittsburgh.

Objectives of Mission

The mission was created in Nov., 1944, at the request of the Liberian government, by the U.S. Public Health Service in co-operation with the State and War Departments.

Control of communicable diseases, principally malaria, to protect Allied military personnel and to guard against transmission of such diseases into the United States is the purpose of the mission.

A five-year health and sanitation program is under way for the construction and development of

Liberian Health Mission Expands

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

MONROVIA—(ANP)—The Public Health Mission recently begun here, has five new members from the United States. They are William C. McNeill Jr., Capt. John C. Eason, Capt. Mary Mills, Dr. Hilda Bolden and Maj. John B. Manly. *5-20-46*

Dispute Arises Between American And Haitian

Memphis World Memphis Tenn.
Friday 6-14-46

BY JACOB BROWNE

MONROVIA—(ANP)—Lt. Col. John B. West, director of the United States Public Health mission in Liberia, has been requested by the Liberian government to withdraw activities at the government hospital.

It is reported that misunderstanding between Dr. West and Dr. head when West wanted Conte to serve under Dr. John B. Manly, who recently joined the mission. Conte has proved his mettle as a surgeon of the first rank, and has been denied the facilities available to the mission. Conte agreed for Manly to work with him in the surgical division as an assistant but this did not suit West. West then suggested that the annex of the hospital be given him to set up a clinic under his supervision and control, but Conte objected on the grounds that this would create a competition which would not result favorably to the government.

Francois Conte, Haitian, superintendent of the hospital, came to a

HOSPITAL WITHDRAWN

The matter was brought before the responsible government official which resulted in withdrawal from the hospital of the mission, and the removal of all medical supplies there. The government immediately engaged the medical supplies of the 56th Station costing approximately $85,000 which have arrived. *Memphis Tenn*

In a carefully worded statement released by W. F. Walker, secretary of public works and utilities charged with the supervision of this agency, he states: "The authority of the USPHMIL in connection with the Liberian Government hospital was for a limited period only. During this time they were to set up an administrative policy for the efficient operation of the hospital and the training of nurses and certain sub-professional medical personnel. They were also to direct the completion of the annex to the hospital which had been already undertaken by the government. *Friday 6-14-46*

"In the endeavor to carry out these objectives certain jurisdictional questions with the superintendent of the hospital arose which it was felt could best be solved by the withdrawal of the United States Public Health mission in Liberia's medical and training facilities with the exception of the dental clinic.

U.S. Agency Asked To Leave Liberia

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—The Liberian government this week requested the withdrawal of the United States Public Health Mission in Liberia.

The action followed a sharp misunderstanding between Dr. Francois Conte, Haitian superintendent of the hospital, and Lt. Col. John B. West, director of the Mission.

W. F. Walker, secretary of public works and utilities, charged with the supervision of this agency, announced that since the Mission was scheduled to remain in Liberia only a limited period of time in order to attain certain objectives, "certain jurisdictional questions which arose with the superintendent of the hospital which it was felt could best be solved by the withdrawal of the Mission's medical and training facilities with the exception of the dental clinic."

The Liberian government immediately engaged the medical supplies of the 56th station, costing approximately $85,000.

NATIVES BECOMING HEALTH CONSCIOUS

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald

CAPE TOWN—South African natives are becoming hospital-minded as a result of the medical campaign to stamp out smallpox, typhus and plague in the native territories, this city reports. Hygienists have gotten a foothold in the kraals and find they must bring clean water, balanced diet, riddance of parasites and immunization against infectious disease into native homes.

WAR MEMORIAL FOUNDATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

Johannesburg South Africa

Bantu World Sat 4-27-46

The first meeting of the National War Memorial Health Foundation was he'd in Pretoria early during this week. Mr. Justice N. J. de Wet, the national president, was in the chair.

Dr. C. C. P. Anning, chairman of the technical advisory committee, appealed for a plan that would strike at the very roots of disease and poverty in South Africa. The plan, he said, should help particularly non-Europeans and poor whites.

Bantu World

Continuing he added: "We must not allow the public to feel that we may fritter away our funds on minor enterprises without striking at the root causes of ill-health in South Africa. We must base the work on long-term policy, accepting that 'health in our time' cannot be regarded as 'health tomorrow' but as 'health in our generation."

NO COLOUR BAR

Some thought that the foundation should collect all available information on health in South Africa, but others maintained that such a survey was unnecessary and would delay a concrete plan. His own committee recommended that prominent medical men and sociologists should be asked to advise the foundation permanently.

Sat 4-27-46

The Cape Town branch maintained that the foundation should not attempt to do what the public authorities cou'd or should do; they should not be influenced by race, colour, religion or politics; should accept African, Indian and coloured representatives; and should not take money to which any conditions on policy were attached.

The foundation should act where need was greatest—among non-Europeans and poor whites. No amount of propaganda, treatment or research availed against a background of poverty, dissatisfaction and hunger.

The sub-committee, therefore, recommended that the foundation should establish a health centre in every needy locality; should co-operate with other organisations in health education and the establishment of food clubs, and should press public authorities to deal with fundamental causes of ill health.

BANTU WOMAM IS DOCTOR

Nigerian Spokesman

Capetown.--The first South African Bantu woman has qualified as a doctor.

According to the 1946 calender of the Fort Hare College, twenty past students of all races obtained medical qualifications oversea. Tues. 4-23-46

One pupil, in addition to his scholastic success, won a "blue" for athletics a the University of Edinburgh. Onitsha, Nigeria

One of the former Fort Hare students served as a ship's doctor during the war, and ten former Fort Hare students gained the M.A. degree--several of them are at famous American universities.

OVERCROWDING IN CITY NON-EUROPEAN HOSPITAL

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, South Africa
Sat 8-31-46

"The gross overcrowding at the Johannesburg Non-European Hospital has for years had only one trend—from bad to worse," said the matron of the hospital to a representative of The Star.

Built more than 20 years ago, and designed to hold about 400 patients, the hospital to-day houses an average of between 700 and 800. Nearly half the patients do not occupy beds.

They are accommodated on mattresses on the floor between the beds, under the beds, two deep along the aisles down the centres of wards and sometimes along the corridors outside the wards.

Verandahs have now become permanent wards. Patients have even occupied the landings of fire-escapes.

Overcrowding prevails throughout the hospital and starts with the casualty reception office which is now used for all receptions as the result of a permanent overflow from a previously separate office for general reception. The daily average passing through the reception office is about 300, with an average between 600 and 700 on Mondays, many of these being surgical cases, the result of week-end accidents and assaults.

Members of the staff feel that the space could reasonably accommodate not more than 200 a day.

Space in the reception office is taxed to its limit. Many patients who are much too ill to be left standing are nevertheless obliged to do so. Benches are crowded, and doctors and nurses have often to do their examinations and dressings in rooms overflowing with waiting patients who inevitably hamper them and get in their way.

MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER

6-1-46

In a recent issue of the Inter-American, a magazine devoted to South American events, a very illuminating interview with Mussolini's daughter is reported. Shortly before Italy surrendered, Edda Ciano, Il Duce's favorite child and wife of Count Galeazzo Ciano—Italian Foreign Minister deposed and executed at her father's orders—fled to Switzerland. There she spent months in a sanitarium. When the war ended, the Allies interned her at Lipari, an island off the Italian coast. It was here that the daughter of Italy's dead dictator was interviewed by a correspondent for Directrizes, a Brazilian newspaper published in Rio. 6-1-46

Though fairly tall, slender, with red hair and large, dark eyes, Edda is said to resemble her father. But according to the reporter, her large, restless face lacks much of the coarseness and commonplaceness which characterized Mussonini's. There is, however, no lack of morbid psychosis that was so typical of her father's personality. When the reporter questioned her about the Ethiopian war, touching her hair she said, "I had faith in that war. It was beautiful, even if poor Haile Selassie had to lose his empire." What else to expect from the mad daughter of a mad man who should have died at birth or who should never have been born? How could the slaughtering of helpless men, women and children be beautiful? Only a lunatic of the most dangerous kind could invoke such a picture. Edda should be returned to the Swiss insane asylum.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Justice Asked for Ethiopia

The Times New York, N.Y.
10-29-46

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

May we call attention to your recent editorial "The End Is Ashes," in which you say: "Justice still remains to be carried out against the guilty in Germany and Japan" and entirely ignore Italy.

We cannot believe that THE NEW YORK TIMES assumes that the high mass crimes of Italian war criminals against Ethiopians were expiated by the death of Mussolini or that the sadistic gas-poisoning, looting and raping of tens of thousands of her innocent noncombatants by the Italian invaders were atoned for by Italy surrendering when she had been conquered. Certainly the implications of your omission, as held by many of our number, we do not feel justified. Yet we confess our wonder.

There is grave misgiving upon the part of Ethiopians and their friends as to the partial attitude of the United Nations toward Italy. This is apparent in the failure to bring the known and catalogued war criminals of Italy to the bar of international justice, as has been the case with the war criminals of Germany and Japan. It is evident further in the disparity of reparations assessed against the aggressor nations.

All the more grievous is this to the descendants and friends of the Black Kingdom, when we view the heroic conduct of Ethiopia, both during the war and at the peace tables. No considerations of consolidating potential blocs of nations as buffer states against Russian aggression nor the comparative impotency of Ethiopia can safely weigh in the scales of justice amid this world welter of chaos and confusion.

The standards of international justice and equality must now be absolute and unwavering if the masses of mankind, the smaller nations and the majority non-white peoples are not to lose faith in the United Nations and in their own future destiny. Ethiopia to them is the acid test of the sincerity and courage of the United Nations. Ethiopians do not ask for vengeance against Italy but for justice and collective security for their future.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,
Ethiopian World Federation, Inc.
New York, Oct. 22, 1946.

Rioting Senegalese soldiers in French Guiana sent home

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

CAYENNE, French Guiana — Senegalese soldiers, whom the French government had held here from 7 to 10 years in violation of a repatriation promise, were finally allowed to go home last week after they clashed with French Creole residents during the first big local pre-Lenten festival in six years.

Sat. 6-8-46

The fight began at a local dance hall where masquers and others had turned out en masse for the celebration. There, a Senegalese allegedly ripped off a girl's mask and was slapped by her Creole escourt. The insult, reportedly considered worse than death by Mohammedan Senegalese, resulted in a brawl in which the soldier and one of his comrades were given a beating.

L.A. Calif.

Other Senegalese then began to search out other Creoles, more than 500 of whom sought safety under the American flag at Rochambeau field. U. S. troops, armed to the hilt, were flown here to quell the disorder, but were not called into action.

Sat. 6-8-46

60a(4) 1946 (General)

African Troops Used on Jews

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

Acting on the news of the clashes between Jews and British African troops on Feb. 6 in Palestine, Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, demanded Friday that all African troops in the Palestine and Middle East be immediately withdrawn and sent home.

Dr. Yergan wrote Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington, that: *Sat 2-16-46*

"It is shocking in the extreme to find that British authorities are now attempting to employ Africans to hold down the Jewish people of Palestine, just as Indian troops have been used against the Indonesian people of Java."

Hate Planted

"The colonial people of Africa and the Palestine Jews have the common aspiration for independence from British domination," he said further. "It is certain that carefully planted anti-Semitic indoctrination and incitement among the African troops could have led to the disorders. *2-16-46*

"African soldiers are flogged and caned, a punishment meted out to no white British soldier. Surely they have no desire to fight against another people who are likewise victims of discrimination. Africans enlisted to fight against fascism and win world-wide democracy, not to preserve Britain's imperial interests."

NEGRO AID FOR NEGROES

The New York Times

South African Native Women Made Comforts for Troops

3-11-46

White women demonstrators of the South African Women's Army Service early in the war persuaded African women and children that their duty lay in helping to provide comforts for their own troops. The women were taught to knit, to sew and make many useful articles. A special unit of them was organized, whose membership eventually exceeded 2,000. *Mon 3-11-46*

All articles made by Africans were solely for Africans in the services and they had the names and addresses of the makers attached.

When the unit's activities were brought to an end it had turned out no fewer than 44,319 articles, the Bantu World reports. As most of the articles were hand-made, the women have benefited in no small measure from the training they received. Several became such experts in making pajamas, for instance, that they now sell them.

AFRICAN SOLDIERS CRITICISED IN THE ASSEMBLY

Bantu World
Johannesburg

On Monday, according to Sapa, the House of Assembly resumed in committee on the Estimates of Additional Expenditure for 1945-46.

On the Native Affairs vote (£73,200) Dr. P. J. Nierop (Nat. Mossel Bay) moved the deletion of an amount of £10,000 for Native victory day celebrations.

Sat 2-9-46

MR. J. J. SERFONTEIN (Nat. Boshof) said that throughout the war Native soldiers had adopted a provocative attitude towards Afrikaners, yet Afrikaner tax-payers had been obliged to contribute towards the excessive pay and allowances of non-European troops. The House wanted more details of these victory celebrations.

MR. A. O. B. PAYN (U.P. Tembuland) said that he could not help wondering what the reaction of the Natives must be to speeches of the kind just made. Was it the Nationalist view that the Natives did not belong to South Africa? What would happen to the farms, the mines and to the country as a whole if the Natives were not here? The Natives had given useful and loyal war service.

MR. P. O. SAUER (Nat. Humansdorp) said that the amendment was not due to any feeling against the Natives, but was aimed at the Minister, who had been approaching his responsibilities recently with a certain frivolity.

Objection was taken to the vote not because of the paltry sum of £10,000, but on a question of principle. To provide adequate victory feasts for 8,000,000 would have cost many hundreds of thousands of pounds. What the Minister had provided was just a few light-hearted braaivleis evenings. It was ridiculous to say that these celebrations were necessary to apprise the Natives of the end of the war.

MR. BARLOW (U.P., Hospital) said the President of the New Orange Free State Republic invited Moshesh and two of his sons to a public dinner in Bloemfontein to celebrate peace. The Native Affairs Department had not created a precedent by holding victory celebrations.

TOO POOR TO TAX

The MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, Major Piet van der Byl, said that it was an old tradition for the Natives to be called together after important events and to be addressed by the Native Commissioners. *Sat 2-9-46*

It was not true to say that the Natives had contributed nothing. They had lent more than £2,000 to the Government free of interest and had contributed £29,000 to war funds. Natives were taxed in the same way as Europeans if they received sufficient income, and if they did not pay taxes it was because they were too poor.

He did not blame the Opposition for trying to make political capital out of this, but he appealed to them to avoid giving an impression of spitefulness. The whole world was looking on.

The amendment was rejected by 75 votes to 35, and the vote was approved.

South Africa has launched a drive for a war memorial which will be a "living memorial" whose object will be the improving of the health of the poor, white and black. South African troops initiated the drive and dug up $50,000 for it. They made the stipulation about the natives "as a tribute to the work of non-whites who, in spite of the disabilities under which they live at home, risked their lives alongside white soldiers in the service of their country." Miracles never cease!

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 2-9-46

998 West Africans Lost Lives In War

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP)—West African war casualties were 998 killed, 3,055 wounded and 185 missing, according to statistics recently released by the Nigerian government.

Nigerian casualties were 563 dead and 1,757 wounded, while 435 men from Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia died and 1,318 were wounded. *Sat 1-19-46*

"They all died in their posts while fighting the foes of freedom," said an editorial in the Daily Comet. "Now they have conferred on us the people of West Africa the right to say 'we want freedom'; the right to say 'we want to be like Britain'; the right to claim what other nations claim, because we fought when other nations fought, and as other nations fought—'we all fought for freedom!'"

THE WORK OF THE WEST AFRICAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS

West Africa
Gold Coast Independent

AN interesting survey of the history and tasks of the West African Army Service Corps was given by Lieut.-Colonel B. Hector Duncan, Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport for the West Africa Command when he broadcast on 31 January from Station Accra, in the 'Army Calling' series.

'The WAASC is a very young service' the speaker commented. It was born in 1940. One of its parents was the Royal Army Service Corps and the other was [illegible]. It owes its existence to both.

It was in 1940 after the Germans had carried all before them in Europe that the necessity for the creation in West Africa of a really substantial force suddenly arose. Now in these days of modern warfare no army of any size at all can hope to function without adequate supply services and so it was that a handful of RAASC officers and NCOs were sent out from the United Kingdom to form the WAASC. Two years later in 1942 WAASC had expanded into a large and complex service fitted to deal efficiently with the provision of food, fuel, ammunition and transport for a powerful garrison force and at the same time had fitted out two divisional WAASC for active service abroad.

2-9-46

Colonel Hector-Duncan said that it was the policy from the inception of WAASC to make it as far as possible an African show. Men were recruited and trained from the four West African Colonies and in a short time were qualified supply issuers, clerks, storemen and transport drivers. In peace time he observed it took upwards of six months to train an RASC soldier to the standard of an operative unit. It therefore said a great deal for the intelligence and keenness of the West African recruits that they were able to make such rapid progress. In 1940 many of them had never seen a mechanically propelled vehicle and had no experience of rations beyond having seen food prepared by the womenfolk in their villages. Now they were a fully trained body of men and equal credit was due to the very small team of Europeans to whom fell the task of training and teaching and to the very large numbers of Africans who made such apt pupils.

French Writer Charges:

BLACK TROOPS MISTREATED AND NEGLECTED IN FRANCE

By RUDOLPH BUNBAR, Courier Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—Senegalese troops were welcomed at the moment of landing and during the course of war in France. The Senegalese, themselves, were led to believe that when the war was over they would continue to be appreciated as they were during the days of the liberation. But, now these robust, black warriors have been forced to change their opinion . . . They are not the only ones to be deceived in this manner. As many of the white combattants of the First French Army, who were welcomed as heroes in 1944, find themselves today forgotten in the depots—if they are still in the army, or walking the streets without money or work if they have been released from the Armed Forces.

DECEPTION DEEPLY FELT

This deception, however, is more deeply felt by the Senegalese, who may have believed for a moment, that having contributed to the liberation, they would cease to be the victims of race prejudice, which, although neither strong nor widespread in France, still exists and especially in the colonies, where it is even codified.

Such is the opinion of Jacques-Laurent Bost, a French writer who wrote a series of articles for the newspaper Combat, exposing the treatment suffered by the Senegalese troops.

After fighting to liberate France, the Senegalese troops are now being accused by some Frenchmen of thinking themselves equal to whites and taking unto themselves white women.

MADE PRISONERS

Approximately 4,000 Senegalese troops are still in France. Most of them arrived in 1939, were made prisoners in 1940, and at the liberation were carried to the "South of France." Others were mobilized in Africa, took part in the Italian campaign and in the campaign in France. These latter were relieved in November 1944, at the moment when the frontline became stabilized in the Vosges, as they never would have been able to stand the icy weather climate in Alsace, Bost points out.

Bost, a former war correspondent, said he saw these men coming back, paralyzed and grey with cold. As the black troops were sent to the "South of France," they were stripped of their uniforms and their equipment given to FFIs who replaced them.

WANTED OWN CHIEFS

Bost wrote that the Senegalese resented tattered uniforms and disliked being commanded by officers who wree not their own chiefs.

One of their biggest complaints was that they were not returned to their homes after the war as they had been promised. Only a few of the black troops are put aboard a homebound ship at one time, which means that complete demobilization will cover a long period.

CRY OF SCANDAL

"It might be said it is stupid to cry out against a scandal because the necessary has now been done and the question will soon be arranged," writes Mr. Bost, "but the unjust treatment which the Senegalese have been forced to submit to for more than a year will leave its traces . . ."

Continuing, Mr. Bost said: "I heard Senegalese private soldiers and officers and I can tell you that these poor men's exengies don't go very far. They have not been encouraged to be exacting. Their good nature, their moderation and their kindness appeared, under the circumstances in which they were placed, to be almost unbelievable."

Last year serious disturbances broke out in the South of France among the Senegalese troops and their metropolitan brothers. These loyal blacks were simply repugnant to the atmosphere of injustice which surrounded them.

Another accusation made by some French is that contact with American Negro soldiers has "turned the heads" of the Senegalese troops.

To Lead Parade

Britain Honors African Troops

LONDON—Pride of place at the head of the colonial troops, who will march in the Victory Day parade on June 8 has been given to a contingent of West African soldiers. They are men of the Royal West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles, who gave magnificent service in Abyssinia and Burma.

The contingents will represent the 100,000 men of the RWAFF and 50,000 men of the KAR who fought in both campaigns. They will be headed by the band of the King's African Rifles and led by their European officers and British NCOS, as a tribute to Malta.

TO HONOR MALTA HEROES

The rest of the colonial troops will march in alphabetical order. All will be in the marching column. None will take part in the mechanized parade. A special place, however, will be given in the column to the troops of Malta who defied the Luftwaffe and Italian air force for years, and were largely responsible for the Mediterranean being kept open for British troop ships and convoys.

FAMOUS BAND TO PLAY

A notable feature among the colonial personnel will be the military band from Kenya, which will take part in the parade. In this country this military band is recognized to be of very high standing and they will play all over England during their stay in the United Kingdom.

Colonies Dissatisfied

Colonial troops are being used to help guard the Suez Canal and Britain's strategic lines of communication in Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and other vital empire links along the Red Sea in the event of war between the British Empire and the Soviet Union.

Apart from a natural desire to rejoin their families African troops complain that they are being used by British military authorities in the Middle East to suppress disturbances between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and they did not join the army to be used for such purposes.

"As an oppressed and subject race," said one colonial serving with the Royal Air Force, "we Africans and West Indians sympathize with the aspirations of the Jews and Arabs and don't want to be used in shooting our brothers down in the interest of imperialism."

AFRICAN TROOPS GOING UP NORTH.

A contingent of 2,300 African troops from the High Commission territories sailed from Durban on Wednesday in the Nea Hellas for North Africa. The ship also carried nearly 600 other passengers made up of civilians and service personnel returning to Britain.

Three special trains carried the African troops to the docks at Durban. They are the first African troops to return to North Africa since the end of the war. Recruiting started three months ago and the men have been in training since then.

A Disappointed Band of Men

Senegalese Fought for France, But Were Treated as Inferiors

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—Senegalese troops who were brought into France to fight during World War II are a disappointed lot. Their chief complaints, writes Jacques-Laurent Bost, are (1) they are denied citizenship; (2) are underpaid, and (3) are denied the possibility of establishing themselves in France. Bost has written a series of stories in the French publication, Combat, exposing the manner in which stalwart Senegalese troops are treated.

Inhabitants of French West Africa permitted to become French citizens are only those residing in the communes of Saint-Louis, Dakar, Rufisque and Gor'ee. The other inhabitants of French West Africa are only French subjects.

WEAR NO SHOES

"The fact of not possessing French citizenship gives the Senegalese material inconveniences much more direct and much more sensitive than the privation of the voting bulletin," Bost writes. "The Senegalese citizens wear the cap and the helmet and are supplied with shoes, while the subjects wear the chechia and go barefooted."

Bost explains that a subject rifleman is allowed a loan of 300 francs a fortnight after eight years of service, whereas a citizen rifleman is allowed four to six hundred francs after a year of service. A subject sergeant gets 2,400 francs a month against four to five thousand francs for a citizen sergeant.

"In civil life, we find again these differences in salaries, the citizens being better paid than the subjects for the same work," Bost says. "There is an incomprehensible injustice there, which profoundly shocks the Senegalese. As the only means of obtaining a financial equality is to obtain citizenship, they make applications for citizenship. The majority of these do not receive any reply, even in the case of those coming from combattants with the first army."

FEEL THEY ARE ROBBED

In another instance, the Senegalese are given to feel that they are being robbed when they are returned to their homes. During the war, they managed to save some money. The French franc does not have the same value in French West Africa, and when the Senegalese change their money, they suffer a great loss. For instance, a returned Senegalese trooper receives only 10,000 francs for 17,000 French francs.

The Senegalese troops can only ask: "Why?" They can't understand why they are not allowed to become citizens, even though they may be married. And on top of that, passage back to their hometowns is extremely slow.

British MP's Force African Issue In Open

Machine Gunning Of Native Troops Stirs Colonials

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—The House of Commons this week forced into the open the suppressed facts concerning the machine gunning of African troops.

This incident and the growing unrest among colonial troops stationed in the Middle East were revealed in a report to the House, made under pressure by Secretary of State for War J. J. Lawson.

He said that 119 Basutos of a company in Palestine became dissatisfied with the rate of repatriation and "resorted to mass disobedience." They were charged with the offense and confined to the military prison at Nuseirat. On December 19, 1945, they were sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Para Troops Attack

"The sentences were promulgated on December 31," Lawson read, "and immediately following the promulgation, a mutiny broke out. The prison staff called for assistance, as two British officers and a number of Britons of other ranks were injured by bricks thrown by the mutineers.

"Personnel of a parachute brigade were sent to the assistance of the prison staff, and after the use of tear smoke had failed, were compelled to open fire on the mutineers killing three and wounding 12 Basutos."

Concluding his report, the War Minister added, "I prefer not to express any opinion on the action which was taken by those concerned until I have considered the full proceedings of the court of inquiry.

Demand Full Report

"All the sentences were suspended on March 5 and remitted on March 25. All the Basutos concerned left the Middle East on their way home on March 25."

The whole question was opened by Henderson Stewart, Liberal National Member of Parliament who asked the Minister of War for a full report of the November mutiny of African troops.

Lawson replied that he had no official report on the incident at hand, but returned later in the week to the House after having consulted with high-ranking officers in the War Office and made the report.

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Sat. 4-13-46

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"The fact of not possessing French citizenship gives the Senegalese material inconveniences much more direct and much more sensitive than the privation of the voting bulletin," Bost writes. "The Senegalese citizens wear the cap and the helmet and are supplied with shoes, while the subjects wear the chechia and go barefooted."

Bost explains that a subject rifleman is allowed a loan of 300 francs a fortnight after eight years of service, whereas a citizen rifleman is allowed four to six hundred francs after a year of service. A subject sergeant gets 2,400 francs a month against four to five thousand francs for a citizen sergeant.

"In civil life, we find again these differences in salaries, the citizens being better paid than the subjects for the same work," Bost says. "There is an incomprehensible injustice there, which profoundly shocks the Senegalese. As the only means of obtaining a financial equality is to obtain citizenship, they make applications for citizenship. The majority of these do not receive any reply even in

the case of those coming from combattants with the first army."

FEEL THEY ARE ROBBED

In another instance, the Senegalese are given to feel that they are being robbed when they are returned to their homes. During the war, they managed to save some money. The French franc does not have the same value in French West Africa, and when the Senegalese change their money, they suffer a great loss. For instance, a returned Senegalese trooper receives only 10,000 francs for 17,000 French francs.

The Senegalese troops can only ask: "Why?" They can't understand why they are not allowed to become citizens, even though they may be married. And on top of that, passage back to their hometowns is extremely slow.

British MP's Force African Issue In Open

Machine Gunning Of Native Troops Stirs Colonials

Defender

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—The House of Commons this week forced into the open the suppressed facts concerning the machine gunning of African troops.

This incident and the growing unrest among colonial troops stationed in the Middle East were revealed in a report to the House, made under pressure by Secretary of State for War J. J. Lawson.

He said that 119 Basutos of a company in Palestine became dissatisfied with the rate of repatriation and "resorted to mass disobedience." They were charged with the offense and confined to the military prison at Nuseirat. On December 19, 1945, they were sentenced to nine months imprisonment. 5-25-46

Para Troops Attack

"The sentences were promulgated on December 31," Lawson read "and immediately following the promulgation, a mutiny broke out. The prison staff called for assistance, as two British officers and a number of Britons of other ranks were injured by bricks thrown by the mutineers.

"Personnel of a parachute brigade were sent to the assistance of the prison staff, and after the use of tear smoke had failed, were compelled to open fire on the mutineers killing three and wounding 12 Basutos."

Concluding his report, the War Minister added, "I prefer not to express any opinion on the action which was taken by those concerned until I have considered the full proceedings of the court of inquiry."

Demand Full Report

"All the sentences were suspended on March 5 and remitted on March 25. All the Basutos concerned left the Middle East on their way home on March 25."

The whole question was opened by Henderson Stewart, Liberal National Member of Parliament who asked the Minister of War for a full report of the November mutiny of African troops.

Lawson replied that he had no official report on the incident at hand, but returned later in the week to the House after having consulted with high-ranking officers in the War Office and made the report. 5-25-46

Colonies Dissatisfied

Colonial troops are being used to help guard the Suez Canal and Britain's strategic lines of communication in Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and other vital empire links along the Red Sea in the event of war between the British Empire and the Soviet Union.

Apart from a natural desire to rejoin their families African troops complain that they are being used by British military authorities in the Middle East to suppress disturbances between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and they did not join the army to be used for such purposes.

"As an oppressed and subject race," said one colonial serving with the Royal Air Force, "we Africans and West Indians sympathize with the aspirations of the Jews and Arabs and don't want to be used in shooting our brothers down in the interest of imperialism."

AFRICAN TROOPS GOING UP NORTH

Johannesburg, S. Africa

A contingent of 2,300 African troops from the High Commission territories sailed from Durban on Wednesday in the Nea Hellas for North Africa. The ship also carried nearly 600 other passengers made up of civilians and service personnel returning to Britain. Sat. 9-14-46

Three special trains carried the African troops to the docks at Durban. They are the first African troops to return to North Africa since the end of the war. Recruiting started three months ago and the men have been in training since then.

Africans in The British Army

Bantu World

A suggestion that Colonial Coloured people in the United Kingdom and within the Empire should be allowed to join the permanent service in the peace-time British army if they wished was made in the House of Commons by a Labour member, Major L. Wilkes. *4-13-46*

He asked the War Minister, Mr Jack Lawson, if coloured soldiers already in the service would be allowed to continue on regular engagement; whether the relaxation during war-time of the King's regulations to allow coloured Africans to hold the King's Commission would be continued; and whether he would amend a regulatioin which constituted a coloured-bar on entry into the service. *Johannesburg*

Mr. Lawson replied that he was discussing the matter with the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr George Hall. *South Africa*

Major Wilkes asked Mr. Lawson to bear in mind that the relaxation of the King's regulations to allow Africans to hold the King's Commission during the war had worked extremely well, and that the Royal Air Force had indicated that they would take Coloured men on terms of complete equality for the peace-time R.A.F.

Mr. Lawson replied that he knew there was considerable feeling on this question.—Sapa-Reuter

Flogging Native Troops Ended

Defender

Beating By British In Indies Continues

LONDON—Great Britain this week begrudgingly abandoned its medieval practice of flogging African soldiers, but sidestepped queries concerning the law upholding similar treatment of native workers in Trinidad, British West Indies. *Saturday*

The half-way decision was announced to the House of Commons by Colonial Secretary of State George Hall, under pressure from the militant Pan-African Federation and progressives of the labor government. *6-8-46*

Hall made the statement in reply to queries of Leftist Laborite Reginald Sorensen, who since 1944 has harrassed the British labor movement with criticisms of the brutal form of punishment and demanded its abolition.

Pressure Gets Results

Shrinking from pressure amassed for the most part by demonstrations staged by the Pan-African Federation in London, Liverpool, Manchester and other parts of the British Isles, Hall pushed through the change, stating: *Chicago*

"After considering the latest reports from local military and civil authorities on this subject in conjunction with the secretary of state for war, I have decided that corporal punishment both to East and West African forces should be abolished."

In the meantime efforts to rescind the law introducing the flogging of workers in Trinidad are going unrewarded.

Colonial officials have successfully dodged any move by progressives in and out of the labor government to bar the use of the "cat of nine tails" as the island's form of punishment for "crimes" against imperialism. *6-8-46*

Efforts also have been renewed by the Pan-African Federation to force the labor government to abandon its still standing policy of flogging of "hungry natives for stealing crops from the European owned plantations in the colonies."

Colonial Troops Reveal British Sadism in War

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-27-46

LONDON (ANP). — Varying forms of bestial sadism during the war are charged to white British Army officers and chaplains, called padres, by dark-skinned colonial troops, according to a statement in the New African, a monthly publication, following earlier stories from Jamaican RAF troops.

"I would rather take my matchet and go to the woods than serve again in a British Army," the story quoted a West African soldier as saying. He told how African soldiers were frequently abused by white padres and how they condoned inhuman indignities to them.

Chaplains Condone Acts

"And the padres, too, are not behind in taking part in these acts of cruelties to Africans," he said.

"They tell us that the Bible is made for Africans. This is a common phrase used by the padres, and therefore every African is compelled to go to church on Sundays.

"Should an African fail to attend church or church parade, he is brought up by the padre to the commanding officer in the morning, and the padre sees to it that he is severely punished."

Imperial Propaganda

He gave a detailed account of Britain's divide and conquer propaganda in telling about his experiences in the Indian campaign.

African soldiers were warned not to fraternize with the Indians and the Indians were told that Africans "were rude, painted, very cannibalistic in tendency and had tails," he said.

American colored soldiers here recall a similar vicious propaganda against them on the Continent of Europe and in the South Pacific, where the Europeans and the South Pacific natives were told that they have "tails."

Scares Women

The "tails" story was also used to frighten English service women from Jamaican RAF troops.

A check shows that it has been used against all dark-skinned people by white imperialists of Britain and America, colonial leaders said, as a divide and conquer weapon.

In order to support stories of African savagery told to Indians, African soldiers were compelled to go barefoot during the monsoon period, the former African soldier recalled.

Made to Go Barefoot

"At Calcutta, I was one of those who were compelled to go to the town barefooted," he said. "The incident occurred in this way: We requested permission to visit the city. This was granted on the condition that we all go barefooted.

"This was presumably to confirm the impression which had been made to the Indians that Africans know nothing about shoes. We refused to do so and prepared to abandon our request.

"Thereupon, the commanding officer of the unit (who was later shot in the jungle, presumably by the Japs) compelled us to march barefooted to the city."

Called Monkeys

He still recalls the signs he saw in India that said in bold characters: "Out of Bounds to Africans."

White British officers frequently told African troops: "You black monkeys were never invited to this war, and if you all die we will indent for more."

They were often asked: "Why were you Africans ever born? Are you a part of our empire or not?" Colonial troops were frequently the object of indignities designed to destroy their manhood.

Kicks African GI's

"Suppose an African who obtains a permit to visit the city happens to miss his way and gets late, he meets a military policeman who inquires from him what unit he is from," the African soldier recounts.

"He then gets hold of the unit and contacts the European official in charge. That European, on first contacting the African, gives him a good kick."

Jamaican troops also charge British officers with committing all types of bestial atrocities to colonial troops in the best imperial "white supremacy" style. Complaints against the cruelties of British imperialism have been made by Indian troops also.

Soldiers Employment: A Practical Approach

THE geographical position of Nigeria places it in an environment which is essentially agricultural. Cousequently, no scheme with a progressive outlook, calculated for the benefit of the masses or any section thereof, could afford to omit this fact. One such instance is the question of resettlement of demobbed men.

As we have consistently pointed out, the arrangements thus far made for absorbing demobilised men into civil employment have been anything else but satisfactory, in that, they tend to pitch-fork men with or without the necessary qualification into jobs for which they possess neither the aptitude nor the ability.

We believe in a more practical approach to the problem and to this end we suggest the setting up of an agricultural college for demobilised men with a curricula embracing such subjects as botany, chemistry, plant diseases, soil preservation and fertilization, cattle rearing, milk production and soil analysis, et cetera — knowledge which would make local farming a paying proposition.

The course should last from eighteen to twenty-four months and government should provide an allowance of at least £72 per aunum for each ex-soldier in training. On completion of the course, we suggest a loan of £300 without interest spread over twenty years to enable each qualified student to procure the necessary scientific implements with which to cultivate the land.

African ex-Soldiers Not Forgotten

The Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa Sat 8-3-46

The statement made by the Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, about three weeks ago, "that the Department of Native Affairs has undertaken to make special provision for Native ex-volunteers who have undergone agricultural training and have shown promise of becoming successful farmers," has undoubtedly warmed the hearts of many African ex-soldiers, who were already beginning to think that they were now forgotten. We have received many complaints from ex-soldiers about the inadequacy of their pensions and gratuities, and the unsatisfactory manner in which they are being demobilised. "Is it fair," they ask, "that when the war is over the soldiers, who played their part well in that gigantic struggle, should be treated as though the role which they played was that of disloyal men." But the Minister's statement has dispelled these fears. The African ex-soldiers now know that their services to King and country are not forgotten and the Department of Native Affairs was planning to safeguard their interests. We note with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Department to have a communal settlement scheme in the Thaba Nchu district as well as a settlement on three farms in the Ventersdorp

encourage those ex-soldiers, who "have shown promise of becoming successful farmers" to engage in agricultural pursuits. We welcome this step, and we hope that ex-soldiers will take advantage of this golden opportunity.

It would be a great pity, however, if these settlement schemes were confined to Thaba Nchu and Ventersdorp only. The ex-soldiers in the northern Transvaal, in Zululand, in the Transkei and the Ciskei would greatly appreciate it if settlements of this nature could be established in their areas. Surely there are farms in these areas which could be set aside for the occupation of ex-soldiers.

Sat. 8-3-46

We are also gratified to learn that the Department has now been convinced that Africans should be allowed to build houses for their own people in the urban areas, and that facilities for training them as builders have been provided in the Hamanskraal and in the Kingwilliamstown districts. We have always advocated this policy because we are firmly convinced that the building of houses by municipalities deprives the African people of the right to put up progressive homes which would be the centres of culture for themselves and their children.

The African, like any other human being likes to have a home of his own. He wants to build it himself, so that he can take pride in it. He wants to feel that he is a man who is capable of providing a home for his family. One of the factors which contribute largely to the disintegration of family life among Africans is the lack of proper homes. The Africans does not want to be spoon-fed; he wants to be helped and be encouraged to stand on his feet.

No sane man can deny that the restrictions imposed upon him about building his own house, retards the African progress along the lines of Western civilisation. People who have homes of their own can never rise in the scale of civilisation, can never build a proper family life. The building of houses by Africans will not only help to solve the shortage of housing accommodation but will also help the Africans to develop race-pride and self-respect and the spirit of self-help which will enable them to become an asset and not a liability to the state.

British Display Culture, Power To African Chiefs

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

LONDON—A great demonstration of England's imperialist culture and economy, and a show of the military power that sustains her colonial empire was given several chiefs of East African tribes, who recently came here to witness Great Britain's victory celebration as guests of the Colonial Office.

The party of African leaders which was shown schools, civic buildings, and industrial plants, included Chief Elijah of the Nandi tribe, Kenya. Chief James Mwanthi of the Kamba tribe, Kenya; Eliud Mathu, an Oxford graduate; Solomon Adagala of Kavirondo; Rev. Charles Muhoro, Kakeri, a Kikuyu clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; and Sidney G. Ralph, a Swahili, who served in the pioneer corps in the Middle East for nearly three years.

During the victory celebration the Kabaka of Uganda, King Mutesa II, who is a student at Magdalene college, Cambridge, attended a special reception at the Overseas League, where he met many East African soldiers. Among the men he talked with were some of his own subjects from Baganda Province.

Sat. 7-13-46

Present at the reception was Major Seth Koba Anthony, highest ranking African officer in the British Colonial Army. He has been granted leave from his military duties to study methods of British Colonial Administration at Oxford.

Victory Film Omits African Troop Scenes

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-27-46

LONDON — Determined to keep colonial peoples unaware of their potentialities and their contribution to the war effort, the British Colonial office cut all sequences showing crack African troops from the official film of the recent victory parade held here last month.

After going to the expense of bringing East and West African troops here for the celebration fear of the effect the pictures would have on increasingly restless colonials caused British officialdom to extract all records of African participation from the film. The move has met with a wave of protests from both Negroes and progressive whites even before the film was released for public showings. Without attempting to explain the action, officials of the colonial office have stuck to their position.

Criticized In Press

Commenting on the parade which included contingents from all of the United Nations, the journal "East Africa and Rhodesia," stated that the troops could not have made a "braver" showing. After the censored film was released the journal sharply criticized the colonial office for the psychological blunder. The step was termed by students here as an insult to all African peoples. Attempts to have uncensored versions of the film shown in camps to appease the soldiers met with rebuffs.

It was believed by colonial experts here that irreparable damage was done to colonial relations by the treatment of the film. Even if a more truthful version is to be distributed throughout the colonies, great damage has already been done through a lack of elementary prudence one observer stated. It was pointed out that millions of people who did not see the parade will not be told the contribution African soldiers made to victory. "This is public relations at its worst," an African student said.

Italians Flogged Colonial PW's

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Troops Never Beaten, Officer Says

FLORENCE, Italy—The fact that Colonial troops were sometimes beaten when held as PW's by the Italians was revealed recently during the trial of Italian Lt. Col. Guilio Olandi, who is charged with having mistreated American PWs in 1943.

The witness, Colonel Oldeni's superior officer, Gen. Guilio Perugi, who commanded troops in Sicily, testified that U.S. and British troops were never beaten as a former PW alleged in an affidavit, although Colonial blacks were sometimes beaten as punishment.

Sat. 11-23-46

Twenty-five affidavits were introduced by the prosecution in which many of the former PWs charged that they were chained to poles from 8 to 24 hours and beaten with a riding stick; that they were given little food and provided no medical care.

Carried Rocks

The PWs, captured by the Germans in the North African Campaign, were sent to the Italian PW camp where they worked carrying rocks from a nearby mountain to the camp area for road construction.

To the charge that PWs were chained to poles the general said even Colonials were not chained for more than 2 hours per day for major crimes. The war crimes trial, Italy's sixth, began Oct. 31.

War Memorial Health Foundation Starts In Earnest

The Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa
Sat. 8-31-46

The idealism of the Springbok soldiers who first conceived the grand idea of commemorating victory by establishing a living war memorial in the form of a national fund for health services is now on the point of being translated into practical reality. That was the impression of a Bantu World representative at the first general meeting of members of the National War Memorial Foundation held in the Johannesburg City Hall on Tuesday morning under the valuable guidance of its president, the Rt. Hon. N. J. de Wet, P.C., K.C.

In his opening remarks the president pointed out that a great deal of work is still to be done. News and views connected with the work of the Foundation have to be disseminated to break down prejudice. Activities are to be started immediately for the implementation of recommendations and organisations developed to proceed with these various activities. He assured the meeting of the intense interest taken by the Minister of Public Health in its work and expressed the desire to get as many South Africans as possible interested in the organisation.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The chairman of the national executive committee of the Foundation, Dr. C. C. P. Anning, then gave his report which mainly dealt with a projected plan of appeal for funds, collection of technical information on which to base the activities of the Foundation and steps recommended to implement the immediate programme of the organisation, which envisaged the establishment of a health centre in every needy locality.

GREAT PROSPECTS

Dr. Anning continued: "We hope to form appeal committees soon," he said, "and will then be ready to launch our appeal—if possible, not later than March next year. Our work is only just beginning. Some spadework has been done, but our main task lies ahead. The Foundation can be the greatest factor in promoting the health and welfare of the people of South Africa if it maintains the ideals and the practical intentions with which it has set out.

"This concept of a 'living memorial' is the greatest thing that has come out of South Africa—it lies in our hands to ensure that we build so soundly that we can carry every South African with us in our aim to make this memorial truly a foundation of health in our time."

General discussion was opened in council on such matters arising out of the chairman's report as the establishment of regional and approval organisations, publicity and technical advisory committees and people's health centres. During the discussion it was emphasised by members that the national character of the Foundation should always be kept in mind. In this connection the question of priority in meeting the needs of racial groups was left at the discretion of the executive committee with the understanding that assistance will be given where the need is greatest.

An immediate start was recommended for the Ciskei (a rural African centre) and Edenvale (a peri-urban African area). A representative of the Springbok Legion, Mr. B. M. K. Roscoe, said: "We all know that the Ciskei needs help. The Foundation has £10,000 which may be lying idle for some time. Let us make that money work and get ahead with the Ciskei project at once."

It was proposed that in the course of time centres should be established at Alexandra Township, at Port Elizabeth, in the Western Province (for Coloured people) and at Fordsburg and in the Free State (for Europeans). Throughout the discussion the 'Bantu World' representative was impressed with the appreciation the members had of the urgent needs of the non-Europeans.

During discussion on whether the African people should have priority, the president said that the constitution included everyone especially non-Europeans.

Dr. Xuma said that, as a non-European he appreciated the advocacy of non-European interests, but believed that all people who were suffering, whatever their nationality, should be helped.

About 60 representatives of leading organisations attended the meeting. Sat. 8-24-46

In honour of the part played by the soldiers in the realisation of the Foundation the meeting will ask Major-General W. H. E. Poole and Major-General F. H. Theron as well as Dr. Henry Gluckman to be vice-presidents of the Foundation.

Lagos Ex-Soldiers Decide To Stand By Nigerian Legion Desire Economic Freedom

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa
Tues. 10-1-46

At a mass meeting of ex-servicemen resident in Lagos and suburbs held at Ladi-Lak Institute, Yaba, on Saturday, September 28, all ex-servicemen present unanimously decided to come into one body, with the Nigerian Legion as the spearhead.

The meeting was composed of members of the NUDS, the Industrial Home, the Legion and other ex-servicemen who had belonged to none of the ex-servicemen's unions previously existing in Lagos.

Mr T. A. Odukoya occupied the chair.

A FATEFUL DAY

Mr K. O. K Onyioha, the Organising General Secretary of the Legion, in addressing the ex-servicemen, said:

"This is a fateful day, a day in which we must decide whether the ex-servicemen must enjoy the economic freedom they fought to give mankind or starve for ever; a day in which we must decide whether the government must, or not, respect the feeling, opinion, and wishes of ex-servicemen.

"In the past ,we had been disunited and the government had revelled.

"Our disunity gave birth to the so-called Nigerian Ex-servicemen Welfare Association which now wants to feed a European on the benevolent fund while we starve in the streets."

He recalculated the injustices done to the ex-servicemen within or without employment and stressed that ex-servicemen now need unity and true leadership.

He pointed out that employed ex-servicemen cannot lead them sincerely to their economic goal, for the employed men must naturally defend their privileges.

West African Pilot

At this juncture, he asked the audience whether they were prepared to give him loyal, sincere and unswerving following.

There was a unanimous answer of "yes, we are prepared."

Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

THE WAY IS DREARY

He further observed that the way to the economic emancipation of ex-servicemen is long and dreary. It needed a will of oak, he said.

He outlined the preamble to their struggle ahead, which includes (1) petition to the Chief Secretary and the Secretary of State for Colonies.

Tues. 10-1-46

(2) Procession of all ex-servicemen to the Chief Secretary in future.

Mr S C Nezianya amended that the Secretary of State must be cabled, as transmission of a petition will entail much delay.

He said, this was the time for action and as such delay must be given a wide berth.

The existing ex-servicemen's employment scheme and the so-called Nigerian Exservicemen's Welfare Association were unanimously repudiated as cruel and treacherous respectively.

Speakers included Messrs F O Ndiwe, S N Nezianya, R A Aryee, L V C Ebo and innumerable others who stressed the need for action and unity.

WORKING COMMITTEE

A working committee was formed comprising the following: K O K Onyioha, General Secretary; T A Odukoya, B O Ko-oko, S C Nezianya, R A Aryee, J Omoruye F O Ndiwe, and L V C Ebo, Recorders.

This working committee was empowered to formulate plans to put the deliberations of the meeting into effect and to report their plans to the mass meeting of all ex-servicemen to be held at Oko Awo on Saturday, October 6.

The reception of the National Council by ex-servicemen in Lagos was also discussed and it was decided that ex-servicemen must give the NCNC a royal reception.

It was unanimously resolved that the unity of ex-servicemen attained in the mass meeting should be respected by every ex-serviceman or union.

The meeting came to a close at 7.30 p.m.

60a(4) 1946

West Africa

West African School Boy Friends Have India Reunion

The Gold Coast Independent

The Sergeant Made Britain His Home

Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.

(By a W A Forces Observer)

May 4 - 1946

Nearly thirty years ago 12 years old Offiong Ani said goodbye to his School friend Randolph and left his Calabar home in Nigeria to see the World Now the two childhood friends have met again as Sergeants in the Royal West African Frontier Force serving in India

To his friend Sgt Bassey Sgt Ani had much to tell When he left West Africa and Duketown School behind him Ani sailed to England and made it his home In 1929 he took out naturalization papers *5-4-46*

Ani became a student of Hull Technical College and the London Polytechnic and studied at London and Manchester Universities He sailed to America broadened his knowledge at the American School of Refrigeration and qualified as an electrical and Frigidaire engineer For six years he served as an area engineer at the Hydro Electrical works in Alabama Ani travelled again this time to Switzerland where he worked for the Telephunken Company near Basle

After four years at work at the docks in British shipyards he went to sea as an electrician In 1941 Ani's ship was torpedoed off Nigeria After drifting eleven days on a raft he was picked up and landed a Lagos Injured when the ship was sunk he was left slightly deaf

Early in 1942 he enlisted in the Royal West African Frontier Force qualified as an instrument mechanic and sailed to India with the Expeditionary Force With his Atlantic Star and campaign ribbons Ani wears a Mention in Despatches earned for his work with the West African Engineers in Burma *5-4-46*

In addition to his perfect English speaking he speaks French German and Hausa He is a fellow of the American Refrigeration Academy graduate of Radio Engineers and an Associate of the Institute of the Structural Engineers.

Many More Troops Due This Afternoon

West African Pilot

According to an official release the HMT Cheshire is expected to arrive at Apapa during the afternoon of November 20. *Lagos*

She is carrying Nigerian troops from the Far East. *Wed. 11-20-46*

They will be welcomed on behalf of the government by Mr R. A. McL Davidson, Director of Education.

The remaining West African troops from India and Burma are now on their way home.

The last units to sail for home left Cochin, south India in HMT Worcestershire on November 9, bound for Lagos.

On board are 2,484 African troops. *11-20-46*

The Worcestershire is expected to arrive at Lagos on December 6.

Ex-Soldier Comments On The Alleged Discrimination In Army

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha

Mon. 7-8-46

BENIN CITY, July 7.— One of those who should know what they are talking about in this respect has expressed his delight at the abolition of corporal punishment in the African forces.

He is Ex-Sergeant O Token, who also criticises certain other aspects of the army.

Token said:

"I congratulate the army authorities for considering it to be a grievious mistake"

Token went on to say that it would not be a bad idea if the authorities saw to it that the flogging and slapping are stopped by Europeans.

About alleged discrimination, he stated:

Still, there are more mistakes far worse than hitting and slapping or such like things, committed by our leaders—racial discrimination.

An officer once said that African Warrant Officers Class I are to European Privates as European Privates are to African Lieutenants.

Is it not annoying?

The officer went on saying that African Sergeants and Warrant Officers should stand at attention to European Privates.

Is this confirmed by the army authorities?

Another play upon Africans is of clothing.

There are two types of clothing, one superior to the other, and the inferior one being called an African pattern; to wit, boots.

There is a kind of pointed boots called European pattern while a counter one is said to be African.

An African rarely use it on medical grounds.

Questioning a European how this came about, he asserted that an African is a fool and can wear anything and any size.

We wish the kind of boots with cow faces be stopped being issued to Africans. *Mon. 7-8-46*

Would the authorities see also about the revision of ration allowance in Nigeria, compared with other countries in West Africa?

The monthly payment is inclusive.

Ex-Soldiers Express Woe

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Fri. 6-28-46

OKIGWI, June 27.—Before the delegates of the NCNC left here they were interviewed by some ex-servicemen.

Their complaints may be divided into three categories namely; treatment meted to them in the Army, treatment given them on their return from war theatres and treatment given them by the Nigerian Government.

Secondly, they complained that on their return from war, only a small fraction of them were given official welcome. *Nigerian Spokesman*

Not only did the Governor give them the impression that they were snubbed, they continued, they alleged that arrangements made for their reception, if any, left the impression that their sacrifices were not appreciated.

They held the view that as their commander-in-chief, the Governor was expected to welcome every troopship no matter how often she arrives at the Nigerian port.

At demob centres treatment was unsatisfactory and they wondered why it never occurred to the Nigerian Government to provide Nigerian soldiers with Nigerian Welfare Officers who naturally must be commissioned Nigerian officers. *Onitsha*

In case of any other war being waged, in future, they emphasised that Britain would commit a costly blunder if it did not energetically encourage commissioning of Nigerian officers in large numbers

Thirdly they remarked that it appeared that the Nigerian Government was unequal to the task of solving problems of demobilization, particularly unemployment, Fri. 6-28-46

When they returned to their homes, they met some administrative officers of varying disposition.

Some were good and patient whilst some were bad, being rude, arrogant, irritable and ignorant of the great sacrifices they made in order to safeguard such civil servants from economic and social insecurity.

Such civil servants, they argued are supposed to be "obedient servants" of the public.

They reason that any civil servant, irrespective of his or her race or status in Civil Service cannot be said to be efficient if he or she is snobbish,

Moreover they suggested that immediate action be taken to absorb them in development schemes now in the offing for Nigeria.

Some of them, they believe, are good enough to be "development officers" if their European counterparts are good enough.

They were assured that publicity would be given to their complaints with a view to enabling government to appreciate the feelings of ex servicemen and in order to enhance a satisfactory solution of demobilisation problems in the interest of ex-servicemen and government of Nigeria and Great Britain.

Having pledged their unflinching loyalty to the NCNC and willingness to serve the cause of Mother Nigeria, no matter the consequence the delegates thanked them and cautioned patience and appreciation of the difficulty confronting those who are sincerely trying to solve the problem and ease the unfortunate situation.

Revision Of Pensions For Ex-Soldiers

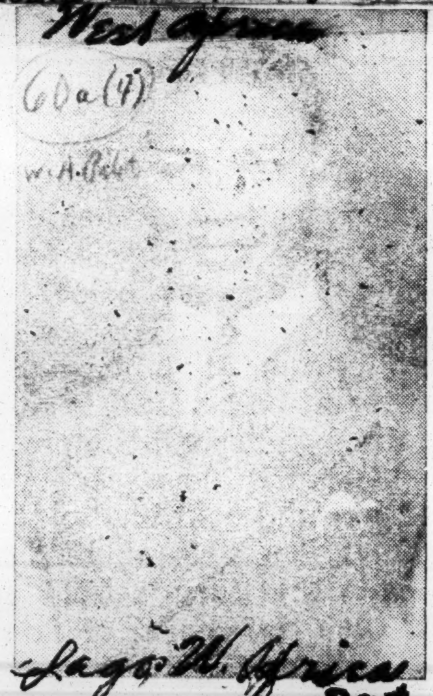
West African Pilot

TRUE justice is conditioned by many factors but none would appear to be more impressive than the practice of equality for all, irrespective of class or colour. Such, in brief, is our feeling as regards the question of pensions for disabled soldiers.

All over the country, it is not infrequent to come across men whose pensions hardly enable them to subsist as individuals, much less to meet the various domestic needs incidental to family life, Pensions have ranged from a few shillings up to thirty a month without the prospect of revision. Is this fair? Lagos Nigeria West Africa

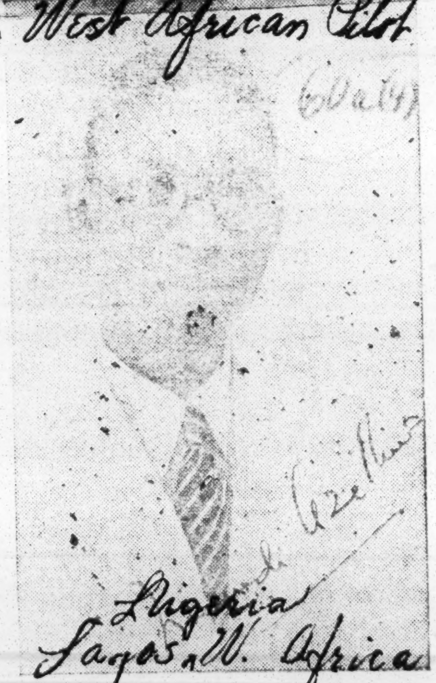
Sacrifices must have corresponding consolations otherwise, they could have no meaning at all. If Nigerian soldiers must fight in order to create a new and better world, if they must be incapacitated in order to consummate an ideal, then we hold that equity should not be placed beyond their reach.

The present rate of pensions in Nigeria is anything else but desirable, and calls for a drastic revision. Nigerian and British soldiers fought and suffered together and must enjoy identic recompense. We demand £48 per annum as the least pension for our disabled soldiers. On this point we want no shilly-shallying. The present rate of thirty shillings per month is absolutely insulting. Fri. ...10-46



MR OLUJIDE SOMOLU

Former Editor of this newspaper and one of those who have used it as a medium, since its inception in 1937, to show the light to the people of West Africa in order that they may find the way. Lagos Nigeria, W.A. 11-24



DR NNAMDI AZIKIWE

The African plodder whose foresight gave birth to the "West African Pilot" nine years ago today, in order to prove that African brain and African brawn can stand their own. Fri. 11-22-46

West African Troops Abroad Alleged To Have Mutinied For Late Repatriation

Scanty Publicity Of Exploits Deplored

LONDON.—According to Bernard A. Shattock in the March 16 issue of West Africa, when Mr Lawson (the Minister for War) was recently asked in the House of Commons, what disciplinary action was being taken against West African troops who had mutinied in the Far East, it constituted one of the few brief pieces of news which the British public had been given regarding this Force during the war.

Admittedly occasional press and wireless reports had indicated, from time to time, that West African troops were bei g employed; but apart from this, an iron curtain had been pulled down by the go ernment and the outside world was left in complete ignorance of their acti vities.

The contrast to the publicity given to other empire and Allied forces is particularly noticeable.

It is, therefore, almost appropriate that the question asked at Westminster should have dealt with a distressing rather than a pleasing aspect of the Royal West African Frontier Force's participation in the South-East Asia Command.

DESIRE TO GET HOME

It is, I think, worth pointing out that the alleged mutiny affected a small part of only one unit, the cause of which undoubtedly lay in the very natural desire of the men to ventilate certain grievances.

These were basically the result of a desire to get home

They had complet d the task for which they had gone abroad and it is little wonder that they were unable to appreciate adequately the technicalities of a shipping shortage, especially when many of their European officers and N C O s were themselves returning home

Far be it from me to condone such lack of discipline

I have mentioned it solely because I consider that, in all fairness, the facts should be known with a view to preventing the inevitable reports and exaggerations which accompany matters, the details of which are never adequately explained.

The West African press has, of course, published a considerable volume of news; but even so, official reticence has prevented much that is important from appearing

SOMEWHAT BEWILDERING

To those who know something about what the West African has really achieved in the Middle and Far East, this almost complete lack of publicity is, to say the least of it, somewhat bewildering.

I do not intend to enlarge on it myself, for such an action would be most presumptuous; but I do wish to deal with one aspect of it and that is to sponsor a real interest in the returning RWAFF soldier so that, both at home and abroad, he will be given a little more credit for what he has done.

More especially at home on the coast, for having offered his life and sacrificed his habits and customs, his comforts, his village and domestic existence so generously and gallantly for the general cause, he may now be given a measure of those things he really wants and deserves in the form of a decent livelihood in the future.

From reports from all over the coast, I have reason to suppose that comparatively little is being done in this direction and the ex-serviceman is considered as something little short of a nuisance,

DREARY DAYS OF 1943

It is interesting to think back to the dreary days of 1943, when the first contingent of the RWAFF was literally catapulted half way round the world to assist in stemming the victorious Japanese tide into the heart of the Indian empire.

A force which had been semi-voluntarily recruited from hundreds of primitive little villages was suddenly confronted by an extremely triumphant, well-trained and pugnacious enemy.

That the African chose to give battle at all is in many respects remarkable, considering he neither understood nor could have had much interest in defending a brown man's country from a rather unpleasant yellow peril.

But he did so, ill-trained and ill-equipped as he was; and he fought the Jap against very considerable odds and under conditions where it is doubtful whether any other empire forces could have operated.

After initial disasters which might easily have knocked the morale out of more seasoned troops, he returned to the battle and chased his enemy until the cease-fire was sounded.

Only those who had the privilege of witnessing the tide of events can possibly realize the true significance of what the West African achieved in those quick-moving, uncertain eighteen months in the Arakan.

It is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that the contingent should be forced to spend so long in India and Burma after the war had finished, before being allowed to return home.

Indeed, there are still many thousands to come back.

Trouble of some sort was inevitable during this period of waiting although, on the whole, their behaviour was and is exemplary.

Doubtless, the question asked in Parliament was for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of sentence for those found guilty of causing a disturbance, especially after the very lenient treatment given to those members of the RAF and the Royal Indian Navy who had perpetrated equal or more serious offences.

THEY EXPECT LITTLE

I have little doubt that the returning troops are receiving an adequate welcome, although a cynic might suggest that any excuse is good enough for a party on the coast.

But more than the mere waving of flags and acclamation of the crowd is necessary and due to these men.

Having spoken to them, I am quite sure that they expect very little.

Too often, in the Far East, did they see promises broken for reasons which they never really understood and, in consequence, the idea of a prosperous future is tempered by the knowledge that the European is often a hard taskmaster and not always a very happy and generous one.

I feel that, at all costs, this outlook must be dispelled as quickly as possible.

NEED FOR TOLERANCE

The government resettlement officers cannot do it on their own.

It requires the wholehearted co operation of the European, whether government servant or trader and, in addition, the African employer class.

And more still, a great deal of tolerance must be thrown in as well.

It is not enough just to employ a man, his conditions must be watched and he should be helped to acclimatize himself to the vastly changed conditions which will now confront him, compared to those which he has been used to abroad.

In many cases, he will be extremely aggravating; but in this, he is no different from his counterpart in Great Britain or elsewhere.

Moreover, we should not completely overlook the fact that, from the African angle, the European or African employer can be equally irritating.

THEY WANT JOBS

These men do not want to be "soft-soaped," all they want is a job and, after that, encouragement.

In many respects, they form sturdy material on which to build the ultimate goal of self-government, a so-often professed object of the Colonial Office.

In dealing generously with this situation, there is a very real contribution which any employer in West Africa can make towards a prosperous and contented future in each of the four territories.

If, on the other hand, we choose to ignore it, and there are many indications at the present moment that we are, a great deal of unnecessary trouble will be stored up for the future.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

These 100,000 returning men present a nation-wide problem and it requires a nation-wide effort to resettle them back into the agricultural and industrial life of the country from where they came.

They have performed an outstandingly fine job for us.

They have sacrificed a tremendous lot and they have received precious little recompense from anybody so far.

West Africa has now got a magnificent opportunity to show its gratitude; and from the government downwards, I hope the help will be magnanimous and complete.

INGRATITUDE IS SIN

Nigeria

It was very annoying and embarrassing to read from the West African Pilot about some irresponsible people thinking that your organisation has contributed nothing to the war effort.

This sort of people, who think that they have the right to say anything they like, be they European or African, are surely incapable of judgment; *4-1-4?*

They are ingrates, if they are Europeans, and it is a very silly idea on the part of any African.

During those terrible years when Europe was under fiery opposition, did Zik's Press not preach the evils of Hitler's aim to dominate the world? *Onitsha*

Did it not speak in favour of Britain in its popular journal?

This famous organisation has, unquestionably, supported Britain with something, for which no amount could compensate — IRREPROACHABLE BLOOD.

Thousands of Africans have lost their lives either "On Active Service" or "In Action," for the survival of the British Empire, through the advertisements promulgated by Zik's Press, to encourage men to join the Army.

For heaven sake, let those ingrates think twice before they talk and not to continue such blunders.

By intelligently camouflaging the evils of contemporary democracy, men have been forced to suffer and die for Britain through this same journal of Zik.

In 1942-43, many soldiers (especially Nigerians) suspected ZIK as having been bribed to urge people to fight for Britain.

Eliminating all other facts, we never expected such ungrateful talk when a nation has immolated her unblemished sons for the security of another. *Africa*

Europe is now enjoying cool atmosphere and she appears to be becoming pompous.

One other point is this.

The assertion that "The West African Expeditionary Force is enjoying welfare amenities and financial support on a scale that is second only to the Americans in the whole of the South East Asia Command," is fabulous, obnoxious and maddening.

This is quoted from the Weekly News of Sierra Leone, dated November 3, 1945.

Sometime ago, Mr Ayodele Lijadu in his article, when the West African journalists returned home, said that he was made to understand that £1,000 was expended on the canteen at Chiringa as a part of our welfare amenities.

The reading public should understand that no one obtained articles in this canteen free of charge and they were sold at no cheaper prices than elsewhere.

Indeed, one could see the irreligious ways of some people.

S E A C

BY AFRICAN SOLDIER

Spokesman

READ AND TAKE HEED

The Afro-American

Evil Can Stop Evil

Baltimore, Md. By THOMAS DECKER *Sat. 10-5-46*

A most interesting and gruesome story about how West African troops in Burma faked cannibalism in order to strike terror into the hearts of the Japanese and lower their morale, has been told to me by a Sierra Leonean, who recently returned from Burma.

The Japanese, according to my informant, were real masters of jungle warfare. They were all over the place all the time, in the jungles of Burma. They were in the trees, on the ground—in fox holes—armed to the teeth.

When the terror of the jungle reached a high pitch, it was decided that something really drastic should be done to remove some of the great terror caused by the awful presence of the Japanese.

Catch Jap Soldiers

Once when about four or five Japanese soldiers were caught and overpowered—before they could commit suicide — the prisoners were securely bound while somewhat elaborate preparations were made for a big dance.

This detachment of British troops was composed of Nigerians and Sisora Leoneans and their European officers.

A big fire was made on top of which was put an empty tin filled with water; and great beating of drums started. The Africans began to dance around shrieking and yelling, brandishing their cutlasses.

One Slaughtered

After a short time, one of the Japanese prisoners was dragged out and ferociously slaughtered and cut up into pieces which were put into the tin on the fire, while the remaining prisoners looked on with terror in their eyes.

While the racket went on the Africans got some meat which had fortunately been supplied as part of their ration and gobbled it up as if they were eating the flesh of the dead Japanese.

After this display, the Jap prisoners were allowed to escape as if by their own cunning in order that they might tell their comrades the horrible tale.

They gobbled up their rations as if they were eating the flesh of the dead Japanese.

British Flogging Laws Lashed

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Protest Meetings Force Action *Sat. 6-29-46*

LONDON—The whole question of the native floggings in the East and West African possessions of the British Emire will be reviewed by the Labor government, it was announced in the House of Lords last week.

The matter was forced to a head when the Pan-African Federation in England held a series of public protest meetings in various parts of the country, because of recent floggings in Trinidad

In his announcement to the House of Lords, Lord Addison, the secretary of State for Dominions declared it was a "complex and difficult problem."

A sub-committee of inquiry has been set up, the secretary told the Lords, as a result of the Colonial Office decision to instruct the West and East African governments to change the existing law giving military officers the right to impose the whip upon black soldiers serving in that part of the empire.

In certain colonial territories, corporal punishment might be imposed by law, he reminded them, giving military authorities the right to order Negro soldiers whipped for committing crimes of sex and violence and for prison offenses. He added that the secretary for colonies was desirous of reducing these punishments.

Excessive use of floggings as a penal method had been called to the House's attention previously, it is reported, by Lord Farington of the Labour Parliamentary Committee on Colonial and Imperial affairs.

He told of how European nurses employed in British military hospitals in the Sudan during the war asked to be removed as they could not bear to nurse native soldiers, who had been flogged with rhinocerous whips. This was the instrument used by the Sudan Defense Force.

One More Batch Of Troops From SEAC Arriving Today

West African Pilot

Lagos, West Africa

According to Omoba Ade Ibikunle Akitoye Organising Secretary of the Nigeria (SEAC) Troops Reception Committee, another batch of troops from India and Burma is due to return home today

The "Highland Brigade," due to arrive Lagos this morning will bring home over 2,000 of Nigeria's gallant sons *Fri. 5-10-46*

There will be no official reception but the Reception Committee will receive the troops as usual with all kinds of native drums Ca'abar brass band etc

Chief Babatunde Godo will receive the troops with the executive members of the Reception Committee

A special bus service will be provided as usual from Tinubu to Apapa and return

The bus will leave Tinubu at 10 15 a m prompt stopping at Idumota and Ebute Metta only.

Second West African Army Officer With Troops In Burma

West African Pilot

Lagos Nigeria West Africa

TAUNGUP, Burma, April 10.—The second West African officer to be commissioned from a British Officer Cadet Training Unit Lieutenant F K Impraim—is now in Burma, serving with the Third Battalion, Gold Coast Regiment.

Educated at Mfantsipim College, Cape Coast, he was first employed in the District Commissioner's Office at Mampong, then became confidential clerk to the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti. *Thur. 4-11-46*

Joining the Army in October 1942 he eventually became a sergeant, and went to England in September 1944, where he endured the rigorous training in very cold weather at the Officer Cadet Training Unit in the Isle of Man, passing out as a commissioned officer in May 1945. *Africa*

After a short leave in the Gold Coast, Lieutenant Impraim was sent to India, and joined the Third Battalion at Taungup, Burma.

African Says White GI's Painted Faces Black to Elude Japs

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

ONITSHA, West Africa — (ANP)—At a round-table conference of demobilized African soldiers held here recently, a Pacific war veteran, S. Okosi, declared that during the early days in that theater, white men started to "dye their faces and hands black in order not to be discovered as white men."

Okosi said a great mistake had been made when West African soldiers were sent to fight the Japs, since "the Japs do not fear the white man in battle; rather, they dread West Africans." *Sat. 9-7-46*

Army Of Supporters Join Zik's Press Defence Fund Colours

Donations Now Exceed Huge Sum Of £700

THE Zik's Press Defence Fund has now exceeded £700, as donations continue to pour from various sources with encouraging messages from all and sundry.

West African troops who are now being demobbed have been affected by the series of victimisations against the Zik Group of Newspapers since their departure from home, and some of them have not only openly regretted same but have also donated £80 to the cause for which the Zik Group is now suffering persecution.

Indeed, this sacrifice by those who had been through hell-fire in order to preserve the democratic way of life for others is a lesson which all must learn.

PWD WORKERS

Public Works Department workers at Aba collected £10. 10s in appreciation of the patriotic efforts of the Zik Group.

Loco workers at Umuahia generously donated two guineas to the cause.

The Ibo Tribal Union (Buea, Cameroons) contributed three guineas to place Cameroons in line with other parts of West Africa.

Patriots of Oguta (Port Harcourt) collected the sum of £4. 2s to show the appreciation of sons and daughters of Oguta in the struggle of the Zik Group for survival of democracy in Nigeria.

ONITSHA GROUPS

Onitsha Improvement Union (Asaba) generously gave one guinea to the cause.

Onitsha Youth Literary Circle (Onitsha) patriotically donated one guinea.

Members of the Onitsha Students Union collected fifteen shillings and handed same over to the Zik's Press Defence Fund to show that students at Onitsha are alive to the issues now at stake in the country.

The African Book Company has forwarded the sum of £120 to the Zik's Press Defence Fund as a contribution out of net proceeds from the sale of the pamphlet entitled "Assassination Story: True or False?"

PUBLIC SUPPORT

These gestures of public sympathy and support are deeply appreciated, for they not only give one spirit to carry on the battle but make one realise that one is not alone in the fight for the rights of man, even in Africa.

When a national newspaper organisation of the nature of Zik Group of Newspapers is encompassed and efforts are made deliberately to disorganise it, there can be no doubt that an appeal, such as has been lodged, is an index to determine whether the public welcomes the continued existence of such institution or not.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

The generous response made from different parts of West Africa (including the Gold Coast, Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa) and the raising of sums exceeding £700 within two months of the appeal should destroy all vestiges of doubt as to the confidence of the public of West Africa in the Zik Group of Newspapers.

As it is proposed to close the fund at no distant date, it is hoped that all individuals and organisations who may wish to add their quota to the magnificent efforts of others and who had not done so, would be kind enough to send their donations as soon as possible.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Although this is All Fools' Day, yet the above news is not an "April Fool" story!

Over 5,000 More Nigerian Troops Now Bound Homeward

MADRAS, April 23.—A total of over 3,000 Nigerian soldiers of the RWAFF are homeward bound from India on two troopships.

The "Largs-Bay" sailed from Madras with 1,255 personnel and is expected to arrive at Lagos on or about May 3

The Ciilicia carrying 1,922 Nigerians is due at Lagos on April 30

The following personnel embarked on the Cilicia; Sixth Battalion the Nigeria Regiment — twenty-three British officers, nineteen British other ranks, 1,155 African other ranks

Third Brigade Group Company — four British officers ten BORs 364 AORs

Twelve Artisan Works Company — four British officers, six BORs 193 AORs

Forty-nine General Hospital — nine British officers twelve BORs 210 AORs

Nigerian personnel on the "Largs-Bay" are: Seventh (WA) Field Company — eight British officers nine BORs 374 AORs

"B" Company 1st (WA) Auxiliary Group — eleven British officers fourteen BORs 881 AORs

3,688 Nigerian Troops Arrive Apapa On Return From South-East-Asia Command

In the absence of any official reception, the Nigerian Troops (SEAC) Reception Committee had the situation well in hand and saw to the entertainment of the troops when His Majesty's Troopship "Derbyshire" conveying 2,454 soldiers docked at the Apapa wharf yesterday, April 16, at about 7 30 a m

Before then, Prince Ibikunle Akitoye, the organising secretary and the members of the committee were at the wharf and saw to the comfort of the troops.

All along the wharf anxious crowds comprising mothers, wives, children and relatives of the returning soldiers waited with joy to receive the men.

There was a great applause from the crowds as the ship anchored at the dock.

The band of the Nigeria Regiment which was present together with the Calabar Brass Band supplied lively music as the soldiers disembarked

The troop consisted of 2,500 officers and men of five units; 12 Nigeria Regiment, a squadron of the 81st Reece Regiment, the 1006 Mobile Workshops, the 18th Artisan Workshop's Company and Third Field Ambulance.

At 9 30 a m of the same day, His Majesty's Troopship "Thysville-Anvers" arrived with 1,234 more African soldiers.

Right Reverend L Gordon Vining M.A. Bishop of Lagos accompanied by Reverend R R Powell Bishop's Chaplain and Reverend S R S Nicholas M.A. Vice Principal of CMS Grammer School Lagos boarded the ship and after a warm hand shake had a good chat with the men.

Many snap shot photographs of the troops were taken.

There was a happy reunion of mothers wives children friends and relatives.

The men looked very happy and healthy and were waving their handkerchiefs as they were driven away in the military trucks to the demob centre at Ikeja

All along the route to the centre eager crowds wearing smiling faces waved hilariously to the men and uttering the welcome salutations in African languages.

King's Commission For Nigerian Soldiers

THE Gold Coast has been agog with enthusiasm over the return of Major Seth Anthony, after receiving the King's Commission. One has not far to read into the local newspapers to appreciate the satisfaction of the people — regardless of tribe — on this accomplishment.

We of this newspaper appreciate Major Seth Anthony's achievement none the less for, barring geographical demarcations, he is an African and we are neutral in nothing affecting the destiny of Africa. When, therefore, we question the absence of any commissions for Nigerians who, with their Gold Coast colleagues, fought together to accomplish the common task assigned them, we should not be misunderstood.

We are willing to concede that it calls for endeavour, bordering on the point of excellence for a

fighting soldier to be granted the King's Commission. Education, executive ability, precision, timing and character are undoubtedly factors to be reckoned with. But we ask, has Nigeria been unable to produce at least one person possessing these qualifications?

We doubt it, for we could imagine no greater condemnation of Nigeria's talents than to be told that of the scores of thousands, many with high academic achievements, who joined the army, none has the essential attributes of military leadership. Why then two commissions for the Gold Coast and none for Nigeria?

SPORTS NEWS

Staff Officer Tomlinson Sees Great Future For West African Soldiers In Field Of Sports

ACCRA. — A prediction that West African soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force might soon rank among the foremost athletes in the British empire was made by Major H G Tomlin Staff Officer Physical Training to the West Africa Command, in an "Army Calling" broadcast on March 28 from Station ZOY, Accra.

Major Tomlin traced in detail the history and development of physical training in the RWAFF during the war years.

It had accomplished its primary aim in making West African soldiers fighting fit and fit to fight.

At the present time there was a first-class physical training school in West Africa, comparable with any such school in England.

Each battalion and training unit also had an Army physical training corps instructor as an essential member of the military staff.

These instructors were known as West African P T Instructors (WAPTIs) and over one hundred, in addition to many trained assistant instructors, were distributed throughout the four colonies.

The speaker stressed the physical, mental, and moral aspects of the syllabus of basic physical training, as applied to West African recruits.

He pointed out that physical and recreational training must be given reality of purpose in the mind by the vital association of those qualities so essential to soldiers.

"As far as West Africans are concerned," Major Tomlin continued, "the development of games and sports is progressing steadily.

"Football, hockey, basket ball, tennis, boxing, swimming, and athletics are all organised for the RWAFF and the standard of play and performance is getting higher every year.

"The West African's potentialities as an athlete are very great indeed.

"Already, after only a few years of interest in this field of sport, there are being produced sprinters who have no difficulty in running 100 yards in ten seconds flat.

"I know of one case where the runner produced the exceptional time of 9 8 seconds in a preliminary heat of a competition — and that in bare feet.

"The world's record for the 100 yards is 9 4 seconds.

"In the high jump too, I have seen at least five West Africans clear a six feet high bar with inches to spare.

"This is no mean effort when it is considered that it was done in bare feet, with practically no expert tuition, and no systematic and progressive training to improve style and technique."

Given this tuition, Major Tomlin concluded, there was no reason why West African soldiers should not, within a few years, become some of the best athletes in the British empire.

Ex-servicemen Face Difficulties In Return To Civilian Life

Many Bugbears Confront Officialdom

LAGOS. — The Nigerian ex-serviceman is facing great difficulties and problems on his return to civilian life.

Not only has he to adjust himself to civilian life after a long absence from his family and friends; he also faces a lower standard of living.

Though the government's resettlement plans offer the Nigerian veteran every form of help and advice, many of the men show little inclination to return to their pre-war work.

For the African, many of whom had never handled cash before, Army pay represented wealth.

Many recruits wore European clothing for the first time.

For the first time they tasted European food.

They learned useful trades and now the war is over they wish to apply those trades.

Whereas the men from the Northern Provinces are willing to go back to the land, those in the East and South are refusing labourer's work, and seeking positions as blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, clerks and motor drivers.

All such tradesmen are needed in development work, but the fact must be faced that there are only 300,000 wage earning jobs in Nigeria at the present time, and it will be many years before the economy of the country reaches the stage where an additional 100,000 men can be absorbed into paid employment.

Out of the 40,705 men now demobilised, 20,319 have asked for paid employment though it is estimated that not more than five per cent of this number were employed before the war.

Up to the end of last week (March 23rd) jobs for 6,718 ex-servicemen had been found by the Resettlement Officers and it is hoped that by the end of 1946, 12,000 to 15,000 will be settled in paid positions.

It must be realised however, that by no means all demobilised soldiers are highly skilled craftsmen, and many would be well advised to take jobs on the land rather than spend their gratuity waiting for something to turn up.

There will be a large surplus in many sections.

Out of 2,539 Army drivers already demobilised only 711 are employed in civilian work and Seven hundred and seventy three Army clerks have been found jobs out of 1,224 discharged and though first class nursing orderlies are offered further training for civilian hospital work, it will be impossible to find work for them all immediately.

Demobilised men of good health and character may now re-enlist and both tradesmen and non-tradesmen are urgently needed for the Army.

Wide publicity given to this scheme should bring a good response.

It has also been suggested that the present five per cent of compulsory employment of ex-servicemen in government departments and commercial firms should be doubled.

This is to give post-war opportunities to the men returning from Burma.

A welcome scheme by government is that any department can take on and train as many clerical and technical staff in excess of their previous establishment, that they can hope to absorb in the future.

This plan will cost more than £130,000.

Resettlement is a job for a colossus, but, no problem is too small to be overlooked.

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Many Bugbears Confront Officialdom

LAGOS. — The Nigerian ex-serviceman is facing great difficulties and problems on his return to civilian life.

Not only has he to adjust himself to civilian life after a long absence from his family and friends; he also faces a lower standard of living.

Though the government's resettlement plans offer the Nigerian veteran every form of help and advice, many of the men show little inclination to return to their pre-war work.

For the African, many of whom had never handled cash before, Army pay represented wealth.

Many recruits wore European clothing for the first time.

For the first time they tasted European food.

They learned useful trades and now the war is over they wish to apply those trades.

Whereas the men from the Northern Provinces are willing to go back to the land, those in the East and South are refusing labourer's work, and seeking positions as blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, clerks and motor drivers.

All such tradesmen are needed in development work, but the fact must be faced that there are only 300,000 wage earning jobs in Nigeria at the present time, and it will be many years before the economy of the country reaches the stage where an additional 100,000 men can be absorbed into paid employment.

Out of the 40,705 men now demobilised, 20,319 have asked for paid employment though it is estimated that not more than five per cent of this number were employed before the war.

Up to the end of last week (March 23rd) jobs for 6,718 ex-servicemen had been found by the Resettlement Officers and it is hoped that by the end of 1946, 12,000 to 15,000 will be settled in paid positions.

It must be realised however, that by no means all demobilised soldiers are highly skilled craftsmen, and many would be well advised to take jobs on the land rather than spend their gratuity 'waiting for something to turn up.'

There will be a large surplus in many sections.

Out of 2,539 Army drivers already demobilised only 711 are employed in civilian work.

Seven hundred and seventy three Army clerks have been found jobs out of 1,224 discharged and though first class nursing orderlies are offered further training for civilian hospital work, it will be impossible to find work for them all immediately.

Demobilised men of good health and character may now re-enlist and both tradesmen and non-tradesmen are urgently needed for the Army.

Wide publicity given to this scheme should bring a good response.

It has also been suggested that the present five per cent compulsory employment of ex-servicemen in government departments and commercial firms should be doubled.

This is to give post-war opportunities to the men returning from Burma.

A welcome scheme by government is that any department can take on and train as many clerical and technical staff in excess of their previous establishment, that they can hope to absorb in the future.

This plan will cost more than £130,000.

Resettlement is a job for a colossus, but, no problem is too small to be overlooked.

60a(5) 1946

African Academy Of Arts & Research Starts Publication Of Tabloid, The African Eagle

N.Y., N.Y. Age
1-12-46

The African Academy of Arts and Research is coming out with another (New Year 1946) project a monthly publication, "The African Eagle." This addition to its many projects was announced by K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research with headquarters at 55 West 42nd street. Mr. Mbadiwe disclosed that the Eagle would be out on the first of January and will be distributed in America, the West Indies, Europe and Africa. The Eagle will aspire to international stature and will include on its editorial board eminent authors and scholars. Its aim is to bring to the public at large new interpretations of Africa. Its subject matter will embrace econimics, politics, labor, education, art and music.

The Eagle will appear as an eight page tabloid and will increase its size as demands increase. A two years' subscription of $2.00 brings the reader a free copy of "Africa Today and Tomorrow", a $1.00 pictorial booklet on Africa, West Indies and America, published by the African Academy. 1-12-46

H. A. B. Jones-Quartey, former assistant editor of the "African Morning Post", Accra, Gold Coast (West Africa) has been named managing editor of the African Eagle and will be assisted in this work by associates who will be named later. In addition to the publication the Academy will continue to present its annual festival, which has received wide acclaim by many New York critics.

The African Academy of Arts and Research was founded two years ago to foster good will between the United States and Africa by a mutual exchange of knowledge. It is now conducting a series of free lectures entitled "So This Is Africa" at the American Museum of Natural History, which will continue until end of April 1946.

British Keep Ban on African Press

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP).—The ban imposed by the British government on the chain of influential native newspapers edited and directed by Nnamdi Azikiwe, fearless publisher, and his associates still remains in effect. Sat.

The ban was invoked last August during the strike of Nigerian workers for increased wages, the British charging that the papers incited the natives to wage a nation-wide strike which paralyzed Government operations.

Forced to close down were the West African Pilot, the Daily Comet, the Eastern Nigeria Guardian, the Nigerian Spokesman, the Southern Nigeria Defender and five dailies. 3-2-46

Punitive Measures

The British also imposed punitive measures against the chain, withdrawing all official Government advertisements, including cancellation of standing contracts since Nov. 1. Governor Richards banned Pilot reporters from all public meetings, promising to lift it when "suitable apology" was made. 3-2-46

The promise was not fulfilled, and the Government has refused to renew the annual wireless license costing $250 for Reuters' service of African coastal news.

Plot Charged

Seditious attacks have been directed against Azikiwe and his associates through the Nigerian Youth Movement's organ, Daily Service, interpreted as an inspired plot to create inter-tribal dissension.

Azikiwe said, "African journalism and press liberty is at stake. We wonder why Nigerian soldiers fought and died."

African Academy Of Arts And Research Publishes Journal

West ~~African~~ Pilot

NEW YORK.— "African Eagle' is the title of a monthly journal published here as an official organ of the African Academy of Arts and Research.

The source of the title is apparently explained in the first leading article of the October, 1945 (maiden) issue of the paper, part of which reads: 1945 – Nigeria

"It was that erudite scholar, the late Emman Aggrey......who told his audience that Africa had long been fed with the food of a chicken, but that the African was an eagle ready to fly. Tuesday

"Today this eagle has taken to its goodwill flight. 1-8-46

"It has joined the American Eagle."

Prominent front page features include an account of the vote of "no confidence" by Nigerian workers concerning certain bosses of the Nigerian government in the course of which account a cablegram signed by Mr J Marcus Osindero, of the Railway Workers Union of Nigeria, was reproduced.

An account of the clash of the West Indian and British delegates to the World Trade Union Conference at Paris, and another depicting the celebration of "Africa Day" by the south Virginian town of Norfolk, are both prominent items appearing on the front page.

Other inside page features include "Our Platform of Beliefs," wherein the Negro's conception of several aspects of life are enunciated and defined; "Reflections of An Optimist," "Politics in Liberia," "I Write — With A Bite" and "From the Family News Basket." 1-8-46

The paper is edited by Mr H A B Jones-Quartey, M.A.

It is a four-paged crown sized news-sheet and sells for ten cents.

Italy vs Britain.

It is war to the tooth. It is estimated that in about 20 years hence, Basutoland will be under Italian rule, whether Britain may have the guardianship or not. The scheme was set long ago.

Although Mussolini and his regime are now almost being forgotten, the aims of his venture are slowly being brought to bear. The trusty agents of Italy are busy. Almost half of Basutoland is religiously under their influence. The strengthening of their scheme comes commercially and Great Britain may become nonplussed to extricate what she believed to be her possession and imperial territory from the giant grip. 5-18-46

When the Axis drew their map of Africa and how they would divide it, Basutoland was sliced for Italy for its mineral resources; and its chiefs were coerced into religious influence in order to veil the movement. Germany did not want to be conspicuous. Therefore relied on Italy to start the ball rolling in Abyssinia and started kindly overtures in the South. Certain presents were sent to certain great chiefs including articles of clothing but Great Britain never suspected any foul agency. Germany at a later date started radio operations among the Zulus of Natal. The scheme of the Axis was working quite well had Hitler not made the first class blunder of attacking Russia.

All that is over now, but unless Great Britain checks Italian encroachments, the British Government will become unpopular, Basuto nation may be regarded as under the Vatican rule, who may claim guardianship over his followers. Those who do not side with Italian rule rightly apply for cessession rights to America or Russia. That would be the beginning of the end of the British empire in South Africa. A stitch in time saves nine. Basutoland

60a(6) 1946 Ethiopia

Ethiopia Expected to Regain Position

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

Ras Imru, Ambassador to United States, Sees Peace Through Co-operation

INTEREST IN RACIAL PROBLEMS—*New envoy, cousin of emperor, tells AFRO he is sympathetic but that "as my country's represntative to all America, I could not inject myself into the internal affairs of the country."*

Ralph Matthews sees striking contrast between newly arrived diplomat and predecessor, Blatta E. T. Medham but considers both as Ethiopia personified. Ras Imru, prisoner in Italy for six years, described as a foremost soldier, scholar, philosopher and writer. Physically like Haile Selassie, Ethiopian delegate spared embarrassment by position, finds spiritual forces in America far behind the nation's great technological development.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON—(AFRO News Bureau) — The thing which impressed me most as I was ushered into the presence of His Excellency Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian ambassador to the United States, was the striking contrast between the new envoy and his predecessor, Blatta Ephram T. Medham.

I was at the White House about two years ago when Medham, now accredited to the Court of St. James in London, appeared to present his credentials. Tall, dark and handsome in his flowing black cape, reminiscent of Paul Robeson as Othello, the former representative was Ethiopia personified.

Likened to Selassie

But Ras Imru, in a different way conjured up memories, too.

His small almost delicate statue, his carasuel complextion and his trim artistic hands reminded me more of Emperor Haile Selassie when I saw him in London en route to his exile in Bath after the fall of Addis Ababa to the hordes of Mussolini. *The Afro-American*

And this resemblance I found was not just a pigment of my imagination. Ras Imru is a blood cousin of the Emperor and was once a chieftain of and a general in his own right in the struggle for Ethiopia's freedom.

For his part in the struggle he became a prisoner of war, remaining a captive in Italy for more than six years until the Allied armies brought about his release.

Never Lost Faith

Except for the bitter loneliness occasioned by separation from his home and family Ras Imru suffered no ill effects of prison life beyond the inconvenience of having too little to eat, a fate he shared with his Italian conquerors themselves.

Moreover, like all Ethiopian patriots, he never lost faith in the belief that right would eventually triumph over might.

Spiritual Growth Slow

Ras Imru is not only a soldier, but an Ethiopian scholar, philosopher and writer. His first impression of America, he said, was how laggard had been the spiritual forces of life in keeping pace with the Nation's great technological development. *Baltimore, Md.*

"I find here great strides in science and inventions the magnitude of which is minimized by disturbing elements of prejudice and inequality," he explained.

"Because of my diplomatic status, I have been spared personal embarrassment, but by observation I see these evil things as work and my heart bleeds for my colored brothers." *Sat. 6-22-46*

Sympathetic to Problems

Asked if he had a word for colored Americans, the diminative envoy shook his head and replied:

"As deep as my sympathies are I could say nothing as I came as my country's representative to all America and I could not inject myself into the internal affairs of the country to which I am accredited by identifying myself with the struggles of any of its peoples.

"I don't think anything tangible would be accomplished by such an idle gesture."

Self-Reliance Safer

Ethiopia, he said is working hard to regain the ground she lost during the occupation and Emperor Haile Selassie has inaugurated many progressive plans for the development of the country.

Asked whether American and Euorpean capital would be invited in to stimulate native industry he shook his head.

Explaining he said, this will be done with extreme care. Foreign capital is usually accompanied by foregin bayonets and we will have to work out our problems internally. This course may be slower but safer.

Arming Not Considered

Asked what precautions Ethiopia was taking to build an army and air force to prevent a reptition of the disaster of 1935, Ras Imru shrugged his shoulders.

"In these days when the weapons of yesterday are not only obsolete but without the reach of smaller nations, an armament race would be both futile and wasteful."

Spirit of People Indomitable

"We strive for peace through co-opertaion but even if this should fail we believe the greatest weapon Ethiopia could ever have is her historic love of independence and the inconquerable spirit of the people to be free.

"Although our armies were vanquished on the field when the Italians used airplanes and poison gas against our antiquated weapons the conquerors never saw a day of peace.

"Their victory was an empty one because their soldiers lived in constant fear."

RAS IMRU

Praise for France, Russia

The envoy is accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Ruth, 19, and Judith, 17, who will continue their education here.

During his diplomatic career he has lived in France and Russia and is loud in his praise of both nations for their absence of what he likes to call "disturbing spiritual elements" (race prejudice.)

To Study All Elements

As a hobby he likes to play tennis and dabble in amateur photography. He has no intention of maintaining the air of isolation which has been maintained by other envoys.

He hopes to get around and acquaint himself with all America and as a starter he accepted an invitation to the Howard University commencement.

He is anxious to study further the intricacies of the American race problem.

Ethiopia Files Claim to Two African Zones

The Times-Union Jacksonville, Florida

Asks Peace Parley Restore Colonies Seized by Italy; Wants Reparations.

Sat 8-3-46

OTHER PLEAS HEARD

Early Victims of Hitler Beg Guarantees of Security and Peace.

PARIS, Aug. 2. (AP) — Ethiopia asked the peace conference today to award her Italy's East African colonies of Eritera and Somaliland, which she said were "wrung from her by Italian aggression."

The first nation to make a claim to the 21 peace-drafting countries against the colonial empire Mussolini forged with arms, Ethiopia—through her chief delegate, Vice Foreign Minister Aklilou Abte Wolde—also said she expected to receive reparations from Italy.

The Ethiopian delegate made his country's claim for annexation of the two colonies despite the fact that the four-power foreign ministers council agreed to shelve the Italian colonial question for year. The ministers, however, had decided to return the Dodecanese Islands to Greece. *Sat. 8-3-46*

Other early victims of Mussolini's and Hitler's aggression — Czecho-Slovakia and Poland — preceded Ethiopia in airing their grievances and demanding security in the future today in a plenary session in Luxembourg Palace.

Russia Opposes Plan.

The round of speeches followed a battle between the big and small powers over whether the post of conference chairman should be permanent or rotate among the four major powers. The small powers argued for a permanent chairman suggesting President Georges Bidault of France, but Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia led opposition to this, and the Rules Committee adjourned a three-hour session without a decision.

Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, Jan Masaryk, opened the plenary session with an announcement that his delegation "is going to have something to say about the treaty drafts for the German satellites which affectionately held Hitler's hand during the unspeakable period when Nazism became the government of the so-called Third Reich."

Pleads for New Order.

Masaryk told the delegates "it would be highly difficult to persuade the people of Czechoslovakia to consider the idea of reverting to such a similar minority treaties as we have between 1919 and 1938."

He was referring to the German and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, whose rights—protected by treaty—amounted almost to local autonomy. *8-3-46*

"What happened to Bohemia as the result of her western neighbors and her German minority running amok you all know well," Masaryk said. "What happened to Slovakia as the result of the most ardent and early satellite activities of her southern neighbor (Hungary) is also a well established historical fact. We have had much more than our portion of scheming minorities."

And in conclusion, he declared:

"We all want peace, we all need peace, we all really must have peace, otherwise—I am not going to finish this sentence. Foolish or very naughty people who speak glibly of the next war are doing an outstanding disservice to their unborn grandchildren."

Foreign Minister Wicenty Rzymowsky of Poland, told the delegates that "when the time comes we shall take an active part in the lasting settlement of the fate of vanquished Germany."

"We can never again allow Germany to play a preponderant part in the Danube basin, the Balkans and the Baltic," he said. "And in no case can we permit Italy coming once more within the sphere of German influence."

Fighting By Polish Army.

In discussing Poland's fight for freedom, Rzymowski spoke not only of the fighting with the Red Army but also the army of Gen. Vladislav Anders, which he said, helped "to crush the Germans in North Africa and in all the battle fields of Europe side by side with their British, American, Canadian, New Zealand and French comrades."

General Anders has been at odds with the current Polish government and thousands of his troops who fought in the Italian campaign have decided to go to England rather than return to Poland.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, in his address to the delegates, said, "We in Canada felt that the measure of our participation in the war against aggression would have warranted a similar measure of participation in the decisions of peace.

"It would be unfortunate," he said, "if in this conference the real issues were to be obscured by any false antithesis between the interests of the larger and smaller nations." *The Times-Union*

Ouzma Kisselov, foreign minister of Byelo-Russia, was the final speaker of the day. He said his republic lost half of its national property and that the satellite nations must be held responsible for what they had done. *Sat.*

Small Nations to Speak.

Representatives of India, Greece, the Ukraine, Belgium and South Africa will address the plenary session tomorrow. *Jacksonville, Fla.*

During a morning session of the procedure committee today a new dispute flared up between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, over Poland's demand to sit on commissions dealing with Hungary.

The dispute found Molotov abandoning the Russian position of literal interpretation of procedure and asking that formal legal and juridical views be dropped in favor of a more liberal view to allow Poland to sit in judgment on Hungary although no formal state of war existed between the two.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, speaking outright for the first time in the procedure committee sessions against a Russian proposal, supported Evatt's view that a motion defeated yesterday which would have allowed every delegation to be represented on every commission, should have no specific exception such as Poland asked. *Sat. 8-3-46*

The Polish delegation, after a scattering of debate, withdrew its motion finally, declaring that it "had proved its point that it was at war with Hungary and we're satisfied with that."

Italy Agrees to Return Valuable Property Stolen From Ethiopia

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-3-46

PARIS—(NNPA)—The draft of the peace treaty with Italy, which is on the agenda of the peace conference, reveals that the Big Four Foreign Ministers are in agreement, among other points, on the issues respecting Ethiopia but undecided on the disposition of Italy's African colonies.

The Foreign Ministers have agreed to postpone, for a year, the ultimate disposition of Italian colonies in North and East Africa—Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

Regarding Ethiopia, Italy will recognize her sovreignty and independence; Ethiopia will get Italian State property and the benefit of an Italian renouncement of any special influence in that country.

The treaty provisions respecting Ethiopia follow:

Italy recognizes and undertakes to respect the sovreignty and independence of the State of Ethiopia.

Italy formally renounces in favor of Ethiopia all property (apart from the normal diplomatic or consular premises), rights, interests and advantages of all kinds acjuired at any time in Ethiopia by the Italian State.

Italy also renounces all claims to special interests or influences in Ethiopia.

Italy recognizes the legality of all measures which the Government of Ethiopia has taken or may thereafter take in order to annul Italian measures respecting Ethiopia taken after Oct. 3, 1935, and the effects of such measures.

Italian nationals in Ethiopia will enjoy the same judicial status as other foreign nationals, but Italy recognizes the legality of all measures of the Ethiopian Government annulling or modifying concessions of special rights granted to Italian nationals, provided such measures are taken within a year from the coming into force of this treaty.

Italy will restore all Ethiopian works of art, religious objects and objects of historical value removed from Ethiopia to Italy since Oct. 3, 1935.

Ethiopia's Hopes For Peace Are Frustrated In Paris

West African Pilot

Seeks Freedom From Fears

Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The most frustrated delegation at the Luxembourg Palace is that from Abyssinia. After seven weeks of dogged efforts to try to get the conference interested in their claims for territorial adjustment and compensation for damages done by the Italians during their occupation of Ethiopia, the conference has refused to consider the question of Italy's colonies, until sometime next year. Fri. 10-4-46

In the meanwhile, the British will continue their military occupation of Eritrea, Libya and Italian Somaliland, as well as the Ogaden Province of Abyssinia, which the British Foreign Office is trying to detach from the main body of Ethiopia.

SIMPLE OBJECTIVES

During the discussions in the Territorial Commission examining the Italian Treaty, Ato Aklilou Hapte Wold, leader of the delegation and Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the objectives "which Ethiopia seeks of the Peace Conference in so far as her claims are concerned are very simple."

What was wanted by Ethiopia, which, declared Mr Wold, "has been the object of three Italian invasions within half a century, and which, as the first victim of Fascist aggression, has been at war with Italy longer than any other nation here represented," was "a peace that will enable her to repair the devastations wrought by the enemy, and to live an independent existence free from threats."

These are the simple aims which Abyssinia seeks, and, according to Mr Wold, "these simple objectives involve the following principles:

"First, Italy, which, in the Fascist invasions of 1935/1941, alone killed more than three quarters of a million Ethiopian citizens, including the majority of the intellectuals, destroyed half a million homes and more than two thousand churches, to say nothing of schools, and which killed or stole fourteen million head of livestock, must be called upon to make good these losses.

"Ethiopia claims the exemption of poverty and destruction wrought in Eritrea and Somalia by that same Italy. Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

"Second, this conference is a conference called to lay the basis of peace between the various United Nations and the enemy States, particularly Italy. Fri. 10-4-46

THE "NEW ITALY"

"On the other hand, the so-called 'New Italy' which seeks to break with the past but not to renounce the fruits of past violence and aggression, now openly advocates the return of her former colonies and seeks to assure their eventual return by certain measures to be taken immediately.

"Ethiopia maintains that so long as there remains any possibility of Italy returning to East Africa territories; in any form whatsoever, there is lacking the essential basis for peace between Ethiopia and Italy.

"It must be remembered that it was the Italian colonies in East Africa, themselves the fruit of Italian aggression, that served as the basis for the attacks upon Ethiopia.

"Ethiopia therefore is asking that the conference consider the question of the Italian colonies in East Africa without any period of delay, delay which Italy has already accepted without objection in order to perpetrate further injustices upon Ethiopia.

"The Ethiopian delegation expresses no opinion whatsoever in regard to other former Italian colonies, except to state that those of East Africa must clearly for historical, racial, cultural and economic reasons be distinguished and considered separately from all others.

"The solution of the problems of East Africa need form no precedent for solutions in regard to other regions."

OPPOSED REPARATIONS

After all the crimes that Italy has committed against Abyssinia and the widespread devastation her armies wrought in that country, the successors of Mussolini have the audacity to claim exemption from paying compensation to Ethiopia on the grounds that Italian investments in Abyssinia during the Fascist regime constitute twice as much as Abyssinia's claims.

Further, they declare that the damage for which Ethiopia is asking compensation was carried out before Italy declared war upon the Western powers.

The Italians, therefore, do not consider the war waged against Abyssinia as part of World War II, but a colonial expeditionary campaign against backward natives; who should not now be encouraged to collect damages for the wrongs they have suffered.

Since Britain and America are hoping to secure the support of Italy against the Soviet Union, they have waived their claims for reparations against her, and are bringing pressure to bear upon Abyssinia to do likewise.

Russia, however, is demanding compensation for havoc done by Italian troops in the Ukraine.

60a (6) 1946 Ethiopia

Wants 3 Billion Reparation Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ethiopia Seeks Italy's Colonies; Makes Claim at Peace Conference

Sat. 8-10-46

PARIS—Vice Foreign Minister Ato Aklikou Abte Wolde of Ethiopia last Friday called on the peace conference to give immediate consideration to the East African colonies question. He said his country, which had suffered long in the battle against fascism, could not permit Italy to have any control over territories from which she had launched the aggression against his homeland—namely Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

GREAT INJUSTICE

"Any proposal that this territory should remain separated from Ethiopia would not only be a great injustice to the peoples, but will not be a workable solution. It is impossible that the poor countries, which are simply outlets for the rich hinterland of Ethiopia, can live in separate units cut off from an empire that can sustain them," he warned.

Supporting the Ethiopian Vice Foreign Minister in his claims was K. V. Kisseleve of White Russia. He sharply protested the Big Four Council's deferment of the Italian colonial settlement of one year because this permitted the continued presence of British troops in the areas involved. Courier

THEIRS FOR 3,000 YEARS

The Ethiopian representative had been expected to remind the conference of Ethiopia's claims on Eritrea and Somaliland and repeat her claim for reparations of about $3,000,000,000 from Italy. Sat. 8-10-46

The Ethiopians say Eritrea was theirs for 3,000 years before the Italians annexed it by force. Addis Ababa asserts the British made specific assurances during RAF air raids over Eritrea when leaflets dropped from planes committed Britain to allow Eritreans to "choose the government you desire." Pittsburgh, Pa.

The same is said to be the case with former Italian Somaliland.

60a(6) 1946

Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA'S CLAIM TO THE ITALIAN COLONIES

We find it difficult to believe, as do millions of other Americans, the version of the failure of the Big Four foreign ministers' conference which was given the people by U. S. Secretary of State James Byrnes.

It is entirely unbelievable that the sole stumbling block to an understanding on basic issues was the stubbornness of V. Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister.

In point of fact, it would seem that Molotov leaned far over in order to reach an agreement with the representatives of the U. S., Britain and France.

Certainly this was so in respect to the question of the disposition of the Italian colonies.

The Soviet attitude on the colonial question is well known; it is no longer merely an attitude but an established fact.

The former "backward" peoples and oppressed nations of Czarist Russia are now full-fledged, equal partners in the Soviet Union.

The same cannot be said for the oppressed peoples within any other multi-national state in the world.

Hence, Molotov's alleged agreement to a restoration of the former Italian colonies to Italy can be understood only in the light of the Soviet Union's efforts to maintain unity among the Big Four, and because of the new alignment of forces within Italy itself, which portend the eventual establishment of a government willing and able to grant full self-determination to the Italian colonies.

But we are concerned much more with the attitude of Byrnes and Bevin, who opposed a democratic solution of the question because of the economic and strategic aims of Washington and London in the Near East and Mediterranean.

Such a democratic solution might have been achieved through an elementary observation of the principles of justice and expediency.

First, justice requires that the territories formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Ethiopia should be restored to that country.

Not only has Ethiopia an historical right to these territories, but they are required for the continued economic development of the country.

Second, the Italian colonies in North Africa should be placed under the United Nations trusteeship council.

According to newspaper reports of the foreign ministers' meeting, the second procedure was adopted, the first ignored.

This, we feel, is an error which requires rectification.

A stable peace cannot be built on the denial of the historically just claims of any country, however small or weak.

We think Secretary Byrnes should know that Negroes desire justice **for Ethiopia as a pre-condition for the establishment of peaceful conditions in the Mediterranean and Near East.**

Ethiopian Claims Questioned

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

With reference to the letter by David A. Talbot, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 8, I should like to clarify the two main points by which Mr. Talbot assumes that Ethiopian claims are disregarded. He states:

1. That Eritrea and Somalia were acquired by Italy through forceful penetration.

2. That Eritreans are racially, historically and culturally one and the same as the people of present-day Ethiopia.

As for No. 1, the truth is that Assab was bought through the initiative of an Italian private shipping firm (Rubattino) in 1869. Massaua and the neighboring coast were occupied in agreement with the British Government and with the local chiefs in February, 1885, when the Egyptian military forces that garrisoned that territory on behalf of the Ottoman Empire withdrew because of the Mahdi rebellion.

Somalia was acquired without violence in 1889 through agreements stipulated with the local chiefs.

As for No. 2, the present population of Eritrea can be divided into at least four different religious groups, Copts, Catholics, Moslems, Pagans. There are at least nine different languages, corresponding to as many racial groups (Arabian, Tigrina, Tigré, Beja, Saho, Dankali, Bilen, Cunama, Baria). It seems therefore improper to speak of racial, historical and cultural unity among them and even less with the Ethiopians.

Further, it appears that the number of Italian settlers, workers, etc., in Eritrea is over 50,000. The natives were, according to the census of 1931, 596,013. The census of 1905 gave a figure of 274,864 inhabitants. The very large increase, 116 per cent in twenty-six years, is partly due to better sanitary conditions brought about by Italy, partly to immigration, especially from border tribes from Abyssinia, obviously attracted there by better living conditions and opportunities for higher earnings.

LUIGI STURZO.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1946.

Ethiopia Asks For Eritrea

Trusteeship Plan Hit As Unacceptable

WASHINGTON — Stressing the need of the immediate return of Eritrea to Ethiopia, Ras Imru, new Ethiopian minister to the United States this week called the allied trusteeship plan for Eritrea "highly unacceptable" to both Eritreans and Ethiopians.

The British government in 1941 promised Eritreans they could choose whatever government they desired if they would take up arms against Italy, Imru said. The proposed trusteeship is a direct violation of this promise, he charged.

To Tell Big Four

Imru said his country's views would be communicated to all the Big Four foreign ministers before the June 15 meeting and that he expected to see Secretary of State James F. Byrnes personally on the matter.

The people of the two countries are of the same race, speak the same language, enjoy the same culture and practice the same Christian (Coptic) religion, he said. They want to be one country and not two, he added. Imru said his government was not seeking "annexation" of Eritrea, which already belonged to Ethiopia, but that it was simply asking for a "reunion" of the territories.

Wants Red Sea Port

Ethiopia, he said, requires access to the Eritrean port of Massawa on the Red Sea in order to gain her commercial independence, rebuild her economy and achieve some measure of domestic prosperity, to which she is entitled, he declared.

Shut off from a seaport of her own, the country is forced to carry on her foreign trade through ports held by other powers, Imru explained. This hobbles her trade and subjects her international relations to controls, he added.

The "right to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance" was a guarantee of the Atlantic Charter, Imru concluded.

FIX ETHIOPIA REPARATION

PARIS—(NNPA)—The Italian Economic Commission last Friday fixed at $25,000,000 the amount of reparation to be paid by Italy to Ethiopia.

THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST BRITISH ANNEXATION OF ERITREA AND ETHIOPIAN PROVINCE OF TIGRAI

Replying to an article appearing in the British controlled Eritrean Weekly News from the pen of an anonymous author, which article advocated the annexation by Britain of Eritrea and the Ethiopian province of Tigrai, an Eritrean, Testa-Michael by name, wrote a rejoinder pleading for the reunion of Eritrea with Ethiopia. Unlike the anonymous pro-British writer, this Eritrean signed his name at the end of his article because, said he:

"TRUTH CANNOT BE HIDDEN AND LOVE CANNOT BE DENIED"

THIS is in reply to the article which was published in the Eritrean Weekly News, in Tigrinya.

It is said that this article was written by an Eritrean, but the name of the writer is not given.

I think this was done merely to soil the good name of the Eritreans, who respect their own country, Ethiopia, and their own Emperor, Haile Selassie I.

However, we Tigrinya-speaking people of Eritrea, whether from the lowlands, the highlands, or the Tigrai are not going to let this article create trouble between us, or separate us from our brothers who speak Amharic.

We are all Ethiopians of one blood and race, therefore we do not deny our mother-Ethiopia and our Emperor, Haile Selassie I.

MOTHER ETHIOPIA

If a woman had five sons, for example, and the first became a Buddhist, the second subscribed to Judaism, the third to Mohammedanism, the fourth to Lutheranism, and the fifth to Catholicism, these five brothers would not separate from each other on religious grounds.

They would always be brothers, they would not deny their mother, nor would their mother deny them, because they are her sons. *Lagos*

And so with the Tigrinya-speaking population of Eritrea, from the highlands, the lowlands, and the Tigrai, we do not deny our mother, Ethiopia, nor our Emperor, Haile Selassie I. *Nigeria*

And our mother—Ethiopia does not deny us, nor does our Emperor, Haile Selassie I, merely because of difference in dialect or in religion.

Every nation on the face of the earth has within it diverse dialects and religions, but this does not mean that the people are not of one race and one blood.

And so with Ethiopians, our different dialects and religions do not prevent our being one people. *West Africa*

ETHIOPIA IS ORGANISED

The article says: "Ethiopia cannot manage Eritrea in a spiritual way, because she herself is twisted inside and her hands are strongly tied by her own affairs.

"Leave Ethiopia to stretch her hands in other places.

"It is even strange that she can bear the load which was given to her.

"Eritrea would be a ceaseless trouble to Ethiopia."

This article was written with the purpose of separating the ancient people of Ethiopia.

Our country, Ethiopia, is well organised and can run her own affairs — and this includes her lost country, Eritrea. *Fri. 4-12-46*

The rebellion which happened in Tigrai a few months ago was instigated by a small group of persons, and did not involve the whole of Tigrai.

Even the Tigrai chiefs fought against the group which made the rebellion.

Quarrelling among each other is the nature of human beings all over the world.

It is not found solely in Ethiopians.

When war broke out between Ethiopia and Italy in 1935, thousands of Eritreans sacrificed themselves for their motherland, and fought side by side with their Ethiopian brothers because they knew that their motherland was Ethiopia.

This was an indication of the racial unity existing between Eritreans and Ethiopians.

Now thousands of Eritreans are leaving their beloved homes and parents day by day because they wish to be included within Ethiopia.

Therefore we Eritreans have no desire to establish a new government. *Lagos*

We are all Ethiopians, and we have no Emperor or government except the Emperor Haile Selassie I. *Nigeria*

Moreover, the article says: "Axum is the oldest of the dynasties of Ethiopia, the city of the population who speak Tigrinya."

Axum is not alone the city of the population who speak Tigrinya, it is also the city of the Amhara-speaking population. *West Africa*

We Eritrean people know very well the history of Axum — that it is an historical city, that all the Shoa and Gondar Emperors who passed away many years ago came from Axum and from no other place.

Therefore, we Tigrinya-speaking people have no desire to create a second Ethiopia, because race and blood cannot be changed.

All the Ethiopian people, regardless of the dialect they speak, are Ethiopians in race and blood.

Even world history does not deny that Eritreans are Ethiopians.

Axum is Ethiopia.

Changing the old capital cannot change the people.

SHOW ETHIOPIAN FLAGS

All Eritreans, old or young, know very well that Ethiopia is their motherland; every annual feast of Ethiopia belongs also to them.

They celebrate the same religious festivals as in Ethiopia, and during the feasts Ethiopian flags are displayed and Ethiopian patriotic songs are sung.

Also the article states that the religious and political centre of the Tigrinya-speaking population is in the city of Axum, and that the Tigrinya-speaking population is waiting for the rise of Axum once more. *Fri. 4-12-46*

We Tigrinya-speaking people have no politics of our own, because we are not of a separate race.

We are Ethiopians, and we are waiting in hope for union with Ethiopia.

We pray continuously to Almighty God to safeguard Ethiopian independence and to give long life to our Emperor, Haile Selassie I, and the imperial family, and to continue his dynasty from generation to generation.

We Eritreans have no mixed plans or wishes; ninety per cent of us want to unite with our ancient motherland.

This is our constant prayer.

We Eritrean people to-day beg Great Britain to restore our ancient unity with Ethiopia, as she promised us in 1941, when the British army was standing before Keren and Arreza, and when our Emperor Haile Selassie I was driving the Italians back from Injabara to the Blue Nile. *Fri. 4-12-46*

The messages distributed from the air over Eritrea in both Amharic and Tigrinya consisted of a small replica of the Ethiopian flag a rich red, yellow and green, with the Lion of Judah in the middle, and under it the inscription "The Lion of Judah has conquered." *Fri. 4-12-46*

The writer of this article is an Eritrean, and my name is signed here below because truth cannot be hidden and love cannot be denied.

Michael Lazarus (Alazar Testa-Michael).

Selassie Protests British Land Grab In Ethiopia

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-22-46

LONDON—Emperor Haile Selassie, taking over the reigns of Ethiopia's foreign affairs and diplomatic policy, flew to Paris this week to block Britain's move to annex part of his country.

The Big Four will get the Emperor's protest of Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin's plan to annex the Ogaden Province of Ethiopia and add it to the former Italian colony of Somaliland to form a new British domination in East Africa.

During the campaign in East Africa, the British army entered Abyssinia to help the Abyssinian patriots expel Mussolini's Blackshirts. After the country was liberated, the British made Selassie sign a treaty giving them permission to station their troops in the Ogaden Province as a condition for allowing the Emperor to return to Abyssinia.

The current treaty will expire in November, 1946, which explains Bevin's anxiety to detach the Ogaden Province from Abyssinia as Britain's spoils of war now that the future of the Italian colonies in Africa is under discussion at the conference of Foreign Ministers of America, Russia, France and Britain.

Now, it is left to a so-called Labor Government to revive the Tory plan Sir Samuel Hoare and the late Neville Chamberlain were unable to carry out in order to buy the support of Italy against Germany, and try to annex Abyssinian territory in the name of "trusteeship."

For should the Paris conference agree to Bevin's plan, Britain intends to place a united Ogaden, Italian and British Somaliland under United Nations trusteeship, with England as sole administrator.

Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov has strongly opposed Bevin's plan, even though the Britain has offered to "compensate" Selassie with a piece of Eritrea.

Restoring the Lion of Judah

The Times New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Where is the Golden Lion of Judah? One of the first acts of restitution after the war should have been the return from Rome to Addis Ababa of this symbol of the sovereignty and faith of Ethiopia. *Thurs.*

The statue was a center and key piece of the art and insignia of its proud and blameless people. It was like the robe and scepter of their good and respected King Haile Selassie. With him, it was ingloriously dethroned and dragged to Rome. It is yet possible to send back the Golden Lion with an honor guard, to be transported by Italians and, by them, remounted upon its pedestal. *9-26-46*

But no word has appeared as to the statue, its whereabouts and plans for its return. The draft of the peace treaty for Italy specifies "Italy will restore all Ethiopian works of art, religious objects and objects of historical value removed from Ethiopia to Italy since Oct. 3, 1935." This should include the statue, but it should have an article of its own.

F. MAURICE NEWTON.

New York, Sept. 22, 1946.

Ethiopia Pays World Bank Dues

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP)—Arrival of 1795 ounces of raw gold from Ethiopia by plane Saturday for the World Bank placed Emperor Haile Selassie's small kingdom among the first paid up nations to meet the bank's deadline on Aug. 24.

Harold Smith, vice-president of the World Bank, recalled how Ethiopia was the first axis victim 10 years ago and is now the first to offer its bank subscription in gold ore. *Sat. 8-31-46*

He accepted Ethiopia's payment in raw gold after receiving a letter from Minister Ras H. S. Imru that explained "our country has no gold refining facilities." "You know," the Imru letter pointed out, "the Italians left us in pretty shape."

"Will His Majesty's Government indicate the date when British military administration will be withdrawn from the reserved area and the Ogaden and the territory be restored to the Ethiopian flag?" That is a straightforward question which admits of no prevarication in its reply. West African Pilot

ASTOUNDING ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING BRITISH POLICY CONTINUES

A SOMALI named Husman is the son of Girad Ali, who resided at Giri Jarso, which is under the Ethiopian government of Harar.

This Husman, it is alleged, is in the pay of the British administration, and goes to Jigjiga to receive his stipend.

Be that as it may, it is a painful fact that whilst the British authorities were in occupation of Harar in 1942, Girad Ali, father to this same Husman, organised a Somali armed force in the reserved areas and marched from British occupied territory against the Ethiopian government.

He attacked the post of Giri Kotchar and killed some twenty Ethiopians, but was beaten off, losing almost a hundred of his own men.

He returned to the reserved areas and brought from there further forces to renew his attack on the Giri Kotchar post.

DISARMED BY BRITISH

The principal Ethiopian administrator in that area at that time was Lidj Andargue Massai, who during the Italian usurpation of Ethiopia represented his country as Consul at Jibuti, fulfilling his then very difficult duties with valiant fidelity.

As zealous as formerly, he contrived to send reinforcements to relieve Giri Kotchar, though the Ethiopian government had been left to take office almost without arms. ground and more than a thousand people, women and children, old and infirm, perished in the flames.

Unfortunately, his soldiers were obliged to pass through Jigjiga, and were disarmed there by the British military authorities, who had turned a blind eye to the doings of Girad Ali.

Deprived of reinforcements the post at Giri Kotchar fell.

After this triumph Girad Ali transported his army in motor lorries to Fugnabera, the British authorities still closing their eyes to his advance towards Harar.

"NEUTRAL" BRITAIN

The Ethiopian government of the city and province at that time possessing no army and no arms, and the British military being in occupation, Andargue Massai appealed to General Fawkes, the British officer in charge, for arms to defend the town.

General Fawkes and Colonel Feasey, then senior British Political Affairs Officer in Harar, the same who had hauled down the Ethiopian flag at Jigjiga, declared they would remain neutral.

They refused arms or assistance of any sort.

Andargue Massai then asked Colonel Feasey to permit him to send envoys to Jigjiga to persuade Girad Ali to abandon hostilities; even this most wise and reasonable request Colonel Feasey refused.

It is alleged, however, that Colonel Feasey in company with his lieutenants had journeyed out from Harar on the road to Jigjiga and had there met and spoken with the forces of Girad Ali.

What he said to them he may some day be able to explain.

MEN & WOMEN BURNT

Girad Ali marched on and entered with sword and fire the big village of Garsum, which contained more than 700 houses.

After this terrible massacre he advanced to within fourteen kilometres of Harar.

General Fawkes and Colonel Feasey were still unwilling to intervene.

Lidj Andargue Massai therefore called for volunteers to save the town from the tragic fate Garsum had suffered.

The entire population responded; every one got what arms he could and went out to protect the town

BRITISH REFUGE

After five days' fighting, Girad Ali and his principal supporters fled.

They took refuge in the reserved areas under British rule.

Later it became possible for the Ethiopian government to apprehend Girad Ali and his supporters for trial by the High Court in Addis Ababa.

In sending a force to take these malefactors the Emperor gave clear orders that there was to be no massacre of the Somali people, no punitive raid, the ringleaders alone were to be taken.

Girad Ali and his supporters were found guilty and are now in prison.

When asked by Ethiopian officials why they had made war, they replied:

HOPED BRITISH AID

"We saw Colonel Feasey haul down the Ethiopian flag and expel the Ethiopian government from its offices.

"We were made to understand that Jigjiga would be put entirely under British rule.

"We thought that the government which had been obliged to withdraw was wholly without power, and that we should best serve our own interests by opposing it.

"We believed the British government would support us."

One of the principal personalities of Jigjiga, well known for his steadfast patriotism, was Haschi Ilmi.

About that time he was murdered one night at the door of his house.

Nothing serious was done to discover the assassins,

"BLOOD MONEY"

The British police arrested some members of Haschi Ilmi's own tribe, the Bartira (the last to have done other than a kindness to him), and condemned the tribe to pay blood money unless they could produce the assassin.

They paid a fine, though obviously it was not among them that the murderer should have been sought, but rather among the supporters of Girad Ali, whom Haschi Ilmi had opposed,

It was one of the Bartira tribe whom Lij Andargue Massai had wished to send to Jigjiga to persuade Girad Ali to abandon his war.

The tolerance, if not favour, which was shown by General Fawkes and Colonel Feasey to the raid of Girad Ali seems to bear the stamp of the same policy which devised the Erskine-Brocklehurst Mission, against which Colonel Wingate effectively protested and which was sent out from the Foreign Office to raise a separatist movement of the Gallas when Ethiopia was mustering in unity to defeat the Italians.

POSITIVE QUESTION

Girad Ali being no patriot, but a self-seeking brigand, his movement could not survive.

Despite all sorts of propaganda and encouragement from British sources, there is no separatist movement among the Somali people.

The following question calls for a frank reply:

Will His Majesty's government indicate the date when British military administration will be withdrawn from the reserved area and the Ogaden and the territory be restored to the Ethiopian flag?

Mon. 4-29-46

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

Blood-curdling stories of how Ethiopian-ruled Ethiopians are shot and killed on their crossing over to their brethren, the British-ruled Ethiopians, continue to darken the sombre pages of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's records. Terror and insecurity of life had, it is alleged, become the order of the day.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE : THE WAR OFFICE OR THE "MEN ON THE SPOT?"

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa

I ENQUIRED of the chiefs and elders very closely regarding propaganda to perpetuate British rule.

They told me British officers declare the reserved areas and the Ogaden already belong to the British government, and warn the people to pay no attention to certain chiefs whose loyalty to Ethiopia is well known, stating that these chiefs are already sentenced and that they are to be executed by tying them to a lorry and dragging them behind it till they die — a method of torture and death frequently employed by fascist Italy.

These menaces, it was alleged, are frequently conveyed to the population in assemblies to which they are summoned by order of the military administration.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SPIES

The chiefs stated to me that spies employed by the British administration operate on both sides of the frontier of the British occupied area, and they named two British colonels as the officers dealing with the spies.

They complained that the spies were untrustworthy and often made false reports.

When I probed into the many allegations made to me that men were afraid to pass from the territory under Ethiopian government to that under British military administration, and particularly in relation to the fear of the elder to visit the Orgaz, the following incident was alleged: 5-2-46-Thurs.

A man called Dahir Dirke, of the Malingur Ror Hirsi Semeter clan, went from Fik, where he had been staying under Ethiopian rule, to his home in a village near Daghabur, which is under British rule.

Spies at once reported to the British authorities that a man had arrived from across the Ethiopian border.

ETHIOPIAN MURDERED

A British captain whom the Somalis call "Gerbadele," which means "sharpbeard," immediately summoned twenty soldiers, who proceeded to the cottage of Dahir Dirke, and fired a volley into him.

The soldiers then carried his corpse to Daghabur.

The Orgaz above mentioned, on hearing of his murder, inquired of the British authorities why Dahir Dirke had been killed.

The captain angrily ordered him to remove the body or he would throw it to the dogs.

The Orgaz therefore bore away the body of the murdered man.

It is imperative to enquire whether orders have been issued that men who cross from Ethiopian administered Ethiopia into British administered Ethiopia are to be shot at sight.

If such an order has been issued one must ask whether it has the sanction of the War Office and His Majesty's government as a whole.

ANOTHER SHOT DEAD

A young Sheik, whose name I have, told me he had escaped from British-occupied territory to the protection of Ethiopian rule, under the following circumstances:

His home was at Wardair.

His uncle, a man of fifty years of age, who lived in the same place, was standing under a tree along with some herdsmen.

A British officer approached with some soldiers whom the Somalis call Jumbos and who are Africans from further south.

The herdsmen took to their heels in terror.

The uncle of the young Sheik called to them not to run away, but he was instantly shot dead.

One of the fleeing herdsmen was also wounded.

The young Sheik and other members of the family spent two days endeavouring to discover why his uncle failed to return home.

At last they learnt the manner of his death, and found his corpse half buried.

OFFICERS ACCOSTED

The young Sheik laid his protest before three British officers.

His complaint being rejected, he felt his own life would be insecure under British rule, and fled to Ethiopian government for protection.

I was repeatedly told of Somalis being shot at sight for no other reason than that they were carrying a gun of some sort.

Is this authorised by the War Office?

Some of the elders told me of a British captain, whose name is not known to the Somalis, but whom they call "Captain Bul-Gub," which means "burner of houses," and who lives in the village of Sig.g.

This officer, they said, visited a village they named to me, on the Ethiopian border of the occupied area, and there met two camel-herds, whose names and tribes were given to me.

HERDSMAN KILLED

The captain shot dead one of the herdsmen and wounded the other.

The herdsmen possessed rifles, but they were attacked unawares, not having observed the approach of the captain and his force.

The captain, the elders declared, promised 500 East African shillings and the rank of lance-corporal to any soldier who would plead guilty to the crime, but not one of the soldiers was willing to accept responsibility.

The allegation that British officers seize the flocks and herds of the people without payment and shoot any who resist such seizures was made to me repeatedly.

As many as 500 camels, it was alleged, are often seized.

60a(6) 1946 Ethiopia

FACTS CONCERNING BRITISH POLICY IN THE RESERVED AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF EASTERN ETHIOPIA

West African Pilot Lagos, Africa

Fri 4-26-46

"As the British occupation of the reserved areas and the Ogaden is a temporary measure, what can be the purpose of propaganda tending to disrupt the unity of these territories with the rest of Ethiopia? Who is actually responsible for it?"

IS IT THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION? READ THE HARD FACTS

THE Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, 1944, indicates that Ethiopian government representatives have been excluded from the whole of the reserved area and the Ogaden under occupation of the British military administration — a third of Ethiopia's national territory as it existed down to the Italian invasion of 1935, except in the little town of Jigjiga.

The letters of December 7 exchanged by Lord De La Warr and the Ethiopian Prime Minister modify this exclusion by assuring to "Ethiopian troops Government officials," nationals and vehicles the right of free and unhampered movement and passage on two roads.

Actually the whole area from Jigjiga right down to Mogadishu on the coast of the Indian Ocean has been strictly controlled to isolate the Somali population from Ethiopian influences.

SOMALIS PRESSED

It was repeatedly alleged to me from exceedingly authoritative sources that when Somalis come from the interior to the centres where the British administration has its offices they are summoned there and informed that the British authorities will soon be happy to announce that an independent Moslem Somali state is to be created with its own flag.

Having made this alleged announcement, which would, of course, be quite improper, it is asserted that British administrators proceed to ask the chiefs whether they prefer British or Ethiopian government.

One chief is said to have replied: "When the British government is here of course we love the British government; if I said anything else you would not favour me!"

It was alleged to me by Somalis in Addis Ababa, in Harar, in Fik and Jigjiga that if the Somalis reply, "we prefer the government of our own country, Ethiopia" no facilities are granted to them.

If, however, they reply "We prefer the British government" they are asked to sign a declaration to that effect, and when they have done so all facilities are afforded.

SCHOOLS

Before the Italian invasion there were Ethiopian government schools attended by the children of Somalis at Jigjiga, Harar and Dire Dawa.

There, whilst getting a sound general education, if they took their meals at school, they could have their food prepared according to the regulations of their faith.

There was also the so-called "Ballabat" school, or chiefs' school, in Addis Ababa, which, whilst providing a secondary education, taught Arabic and the Koran, the tenets of the Moslem faith being imparted by Moslem priests.

All these schools were closed by the Italians, and all have been reopened by the Ethiopian government except the school at Jigjiga.

It was not found possible to reopen this school because the British military administration seized all the buildings in the town which were at all adequate for such purposes.

SOMALI MP'S SON

The Somali representative in the Ethiopian Parliament, Balambaras Abdulahi Farah, alleged to me, with considerable emotion, that the British military administration opposes the attendance at the Ballabat school of chiefs' sons from the occupied areas.

He told me that his own son, aged thirteen, returning home to Dagabur for the holidays as usual, was ordered by the British administration to remove from his school uniform Ethiopia's Lion of Judah, which was the badge of his school.

The little fellow replied that only his Emperor could order the removal of his badge.

The British administrator then ordered one of his subordinates to tear off the badge.

Afterwards, desiring perhaps to conciliate the family the administrator sent a sheep to their home.

On its arrival the boy, who was much aggrieved, sent back this message: "If you make us a present, why do you not give something substantial, instead of a sheep which is going to die?"

VALUE OF LIBERTY

By that simple phrase the boy figuratively contrasted the spiritual value of liberty, of which the lion badge was, to him, the symbol, with the fugitive meal afforded by a slaughtered sheep.

On receiving this retort from the thirteen-year-old child the British administrator had him flogged "to take the pride out of him."

The Ballabat School in Addis Ababa is in high repute throughout Somaliland.

Chiefs' sons are sent there even from the south-eastern coastal area which formerly comprised Italian Somalia.

A boy of eighteen from that part, on returning for the vacation to his home in Mogadishu, was accused by the British administration of being a spy and was kept in prison some time before his release could be secured.

MOSLEM PROPAGANDA

After these incidents the British military administration announced their intention to start schools of their own for the sons of chiefs.

The Somali chiefs allege that British administrators have told them that in schools opened under British auspices the Moslem faith of their sons would not be undermined, and they have urged: "If you send your boys to Addis Ababa they will no longer be good Moslems; they will become Christians."

Chiefs who do not know that the Ballabat School in Addis Ababa is a genuine Moslem school are apt to be influenced by such propaganda.

It is alleged that to make the propaganda more effective, British administrators engaged sheiks, Moslem teachers learned in the Koran, to expound it for them.

The letters exchanged by Lord De La Warr and the Ethiopian Prime Minister, dated December 7, 1944, which form part of the Anglo-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

Ethiopian Agreement of December 13, 1944, stipulate:

"The status quo shall be maintained in regard to all schools in the said territories" (occupied by Britain).

This would appear to preclude the inauguration of new schools under British auspices in such areas.

Until matters are changed the Ethiopian government are also debarred from doing so.

As the British occupation of the reserved areas and the Ogaden is a temporary measure, what can be the purpose of propaganda tending to disrupt the unity of these territories with the rest of Ethiopia?

Who is actually responsible for it?

The most prominent in this propaganda was said to be Colonel Smith, in command at Dagabur and residing at Gallaltcha.

Whatever may be claimed to the contrary there is undoubtedly belief in the Ethiopian occupied areas that any manifestation of solidarity with Ethiopia will result in persecution.

"I would plead with His Majesty's Government and with my compatriots at large: surely this is not the way to keep order and to raise the standard of social conduct among a primttive people." Such was the pathetic remonstrance of Miss Pankhurst after narrating an alleged outrageous act against one of the tribes of Eastern Ethiopia. West African Pilot

BRITISH MILITARY RULE CONTRASTED WITH ETHIOPIAN CIVIL RULE

SOMALIS allege that persecution and intimidation is commonly exercised through domiciliary searches by the military police on the pretext of seeking for goods which they allege lost by the British Army.

Once the soldiers are inside they sack the house, and seize everything.

Lagos, Nigeria

If the owners complain to the British authorities that they have been robbed the military police reply: "We have found an overcoat in your house to which you had no right."

Complaint is made that the British military administration of a third of Ethiopia is not successful in maintaining order among the tribes.

Sat. 4-27-46

On the contrary tribal disputes have become infinitely more serious by reason of the intervention of British forces bearing superior arms, largely composed of officers from South Africa and Kenya, with African soldiers from other parts of Africa.

West

A dispute between the Malingur and Rarisak Somalis is a striking example of the intensified warfare which results from British intervention.

The Malingur live partly in British occupied territory, but more largely in Ethiopian territory in the Fik area.

The Rarisak live in the British administered Ogaden.

A dispute having arisen between these tribes the British authorities sent their troops against the Malingur, chased them on to Ethiopian territory and there killed 127 of them and took from them all their animals, leaving the whole tribe destitute.

The British lost forty eight African soldiers in the course of the fight.

Pilot

The Malingur retaliated by killing two British officers.

I would plead with His Majesty's Government and with my compatriots at large: surely this is not the way to keep order and to raise the standard of social conduct among a primitive people.

I understand that the practice of the Ethiopian government in such cases is to bring the matter into court, to call witnesses from the tribes, to ensure adequate reparations — not to continue the warfare, to multiply the slaughter, to render whole tribes destitute.

ETHIOPIANS DESPISED

I understand that after these and other incidents the British military authorities proposed to disarm the population on the frontier.

The Vice-Governor of Harar, Dedjazmatch Tassou, within whose jurisdiction the matter lay, agreed that it should be done and proceeded to Fik, the nearest Ethiopian government post to arrange for the disarmament.

Afr. 4-27-46

Colonel Athill, however, went post haste to Addis Ababa, and from there telegraphed the British officers who command the Ethiopian Army, telling them not to obey the instructions of Dedjazmatch Tassou, because he (Colonel Athill) had arranged with the Ethiopian government that he should conduct the negotiations with the British administration.

Dedjazmatch Tassou could therefore do nothing

The Somali chiefs declared they would not hand their arms to foreign troops, only to the Ethiopian government.

The disarmament proposals therefore proved abortive.

Lagos, Nigeria

Another point: the soldiers of the Ethiopian Army are ardent, I was assured from many sources, to serve their country and their government, but too often they feel that the British who command them do not own the same loyalties, and some even display contempt and dislike for Ethiopia and her people.

A STRANGE CASE

British troops entered Jigjiga after the signing of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, 1942.

A British officer, Colonel Feasey, dislodged the Ethiopian government from its offices in the town by sheer force, and occupied it with his troops, hauling down the Ethiopian flag.

These offices are still held by the British military administration.

The Ethiopian government was obliged to content itself with a mere shed — (in which I was received by the Ethiopian local authorities when I visited the town), with the addition of a little house rented from a private person.

It is no secret, I was assured, but all too commonly known, that the British authorities assemble the people of the Ogaden to photograph them and to question them as to whether they desire to be governed by Britain or by Ethiopia.

British Somalis are brought to Ethiopian Somaliland as functionaries. Sat. 4-27-46

These people, some of whom have long standing feuds with the Ethiopian Somalis avenge themselves against their adversaries with British military aid.

Ethiopia Expels Group of Wealthy Italians

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CAIRO, Egypt — Seventy-eight wealthy Italians (successful builders, contractors, manufacturers and technicians) were expelled from Ethiopia on July 1 and ordered to leave the country within eight days, it was learned here last week.

Sat.

Among the refugees, uncertain of their future, were 19 women and nine children. The Government placed armed guards in their houses and their property was confiscated.

They claimed they had Government permission to live in Ethiopia, and estimated their confiscated property at 500,000 pounds sterling or $2,000,000.

Ethiopia has also expelled 120 Yemenites — small merchants and traders now dependent on charity.

7-27-46

60a(6) 1946

Ethiopia

"I urge that the present policy is mistaken, the proud, brave Somalis, considering justice denied them, will endeavour to circumvent foreign attempts to disarm them by concealing their arms. They will lose confidence in all white men." West African Pilot

THAT IS MISS PANKHURST COUNSELLING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Wed 5-1-46

I WAS keenly anxious to know whether the Kenyazmatch had experienced any difficulty on his return to Daghabur.

A friend subsequently met him in Harar and asked him how matters stood with him.

Kenyazmatch Matkale replied that he had returned home to Daghabur but left immediately for Harar because he learnt that he was wanted by Captain Smith whom he feared.

He alleged that the British had sent to Jigjiga a spy of the Mejertain clan, furnished with 1,000 East African shillings, to discover why Kenyazmatch Matka'e had gone to Addis Ababa, and what he had been doing there.

The Kenyazmatch had no word of his family and was anxious on their account.

A MISTAKEN POLICY

I urge that the present policy is mistaken, the proud, brave Somalis considering justice denied them will endeavour to circumvent foreign attempts to disarm them by concealing their arms.

They will lose confidence in all white men, though they lately regarded the British with gratitude as their liberators.

They will be moved by an appeal by the Emperor to preserve order for the sake of Ethiopia, their motherland, when their homeland is again under Ethiopian government.

Then and not till then, they will consider they have been liberated.

Coercion by foreign troops will never succeed with them.

RESERVED AREAS

Immediately after the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement was signed, I went to the reserved areas and Ogaden to ascertain the public opinion of the people there.

I found great disappointment and sadness amongst the Somalis.

Ato Tassou Ayele, the Ethiopian Governor of Jigjiga, and Ato Birrou, President of the Ethiopian court, received me in the shed which was all the British authorities had left them.

They told me that the court had operated under difficulties because its authority had been undermined; and that customs were paid purely by goodwill, the Ethiopian administration being without power to enforce payment.

A deputation of eighteen Somali chiefs and representative men greeted me in the shed, and plainly said they desired to return to Ethiopian rule.

They were thankful to Britain for having restored the Ethiopian flag, but wanted British military rule terminated. 5-1-46

FEEBLE LABOURERS

The town seemed wretchedly poor; a huge crowd of beggars assemble outside.

When the Somalis had left a group of Ethiopian Christians entered, all old men feeble and bent with age.

They told me that they and their fathers before them had farmed in that area.

It was dry, but they had been able to cultivate the soil.

The Italians had evicted them from their land, and they had pleaded in vain with the British military administration to return it.

Being destitute they now served as day labourers to others, and their lives were wretchedly hard.

They begged me to ask the British people to help them.

ARBITRARY BORDER

At Fik, just outside the area of British occupation, a vast crowd of Somalis had assembled to greet Dejazmatch Tassou, the Vice-Governor of Harar Province, who was paying one of his periodical official visits in that area. Lagos Press

They obviously regarded him as their friend and protector.

A dozen of the chiefs waited upon me.

Their people were on both sides of the border arbitrarily drawn by the British military.

They bitterly complained of British military rule.

An elderly chief, whose sad demeanour made a deep impression, told me that the Orgaz, a sort of Somali ruler of a part of Ogaden, wrote to the chiefs, asking them to sign a paper declaring their desire for British rule, and at the same time sent a secret message, begging the elderly chief to go to him in the occupied area.

The chief was afraid to do so. 5-1-46

BRITISH SPIES

I asked him: "Why were you afraid?"

He replied: "They have their spies who tell them of our movements."

Being afraid to cross the border the chief obtained the services of a trusted messenger, to whom the Orgaz declared he had been forced against his will to sign the statement advocating British rule, and also the letter asking other chiefs to sign.

Since doing these things he had been unable to sleep, and therefore begged that the chiefs and the Emperor of Ethiopia should be informed of his distress.

Another old chief then bitterly complained that British forces come across the border into the Ethiopian administered Ogaden, loot cattle, burn villages, ransack the boxes where clothing is kept and leave the women naked.

I asked: "Has this been done recently?"

The reply was: "Within two months in this area."

Several others took up the complaint: "They come like lions; we can do nothing against their arms.

"We are forced to scatter, and while we are dispersed, the weaker — our women and children — are sometimes seized by wild beasts."

Whilst they told of their misery the chief who had spoken first became faint and sank to the ground.

"Let a British delegation come into Ethiopian Somaliland and a delegation from the Ethiopian government: then ask the Somalis to choose between them; they will all go over to the side of the Ethiopian government."

FEAR OF PERSECUTION PREVENTS THEIR VOTING FOR ETHIOPIA

West African Pilot 4-30-46 Tues.

IN Addis Ababa I was often saluted by people whom I learnt to recognise as Somalis. Lagos, Nigeria

Frequently they told my guide, Major Assefa, that they would like to talk to me, and on December 14 one of them called on me. West Africa

Major Assefa, who was born in Jigjiga, knew him well, and introduced him as Kenyazmatch Maktale Tahir, the representative of 10,000 people.

The Kenyazmatch said he is a Somali of the Ogaden, now under British military administration

He declared that his people belong to Ethiopia as much as any others in the empire.

The Ethiopian flag represents them as much as the inhabitants of any other part of the country.

NO PROTECTION

They fought the Italians like other Ethiopians, they fell under the Italians like the others, and they suffered under them like the others.

Why, he asked, were they not liberated when the other Ethiopians were liberated?

The Ethiopians of the plateau are their brothers, he said; the Emperor is of their colour; they want the protection of the Ethiopian government.

Today no one protects them; they have fallen on evil days.

I told him it has been alleged by the Times in London that when unarmed Somalis under British protection come across the frontier to graze their cattle in Ethiopia, the armed Somalis on the Ethiopian side attack them.

He denied the Times statement with bitterness, insisting that the British Somalis are armed.

DENIED WATER

Furthermore, he declared that British troops surrounded the wells of the Ogaden, and told the Somali people of Ethiopia that they could have no water till they handed their arms to the British forces.

Many, he said, were "too faithful" to surrender their arms to the foreign soldiers, and had died for lack of water.

The rest had been disarmed

He alleged that the Somalis in British territory though forbidden to bring their arms into the towns, are permitted to carry them in the country, and that they come armed into Ethiopia and attack the Somalis there, whom the British have disarmed, and steal their cattle and their women.

If there is a fight between Ethiopian and British protected Somalis the British soldiers, he complained, always take the part of their own tribes, without inquiry.

WRATH & SORROW

They kill many of the Ethiopian Somalis and confiscate all their cattle and either give the animals to the troops or sell them.

At this point he was bitterly angered, and repeated the accusation with mingled wrath and sorrow.

He also alleged that the British forces, perhaps coloured — he did not say — rape the Somali women.

Lord De La Warr, to whom I spoke on this point afterwards, **confirmed that the** British Somalis come into Ethiopia bearing arms.

I mentioned to the Kenyazmatch that Englishmen have been killed in the reserved areas of late.

He replied that formerly the British were treated with the utmost respect; his people would take them food and provide them with an escort to guard them, but now the respect is gone; he himself would not go among them

The English who had been killed, he said, were only killed because they intervened between the Somalis, and came where Somalis were fighting among themselves.

ENQUIRY BODY

Somalis had always fought at times, he said; and added that when people wanted to take their country because it was better than their own, and to steal their cattle, they must defend themselves.

I told him I had been informed that the British had proposed a joint Anglo-Ethiopian Commission to disarm the Somalis, but it had not been agreed to.

He replied the Somalis would not willingly hand their arms to foreign soldiers.

They would not willingly lay down their arms while the British military administration was in their country.

He added that he did not know why the Ethiopian government remained away and did not come to help them.

I said I was sure the Ethiopian government desired to be with them; but I asked: "If an agreement were made to disarm all Somalis, and if the Ethiopian Somalis had the protection of the Ethiopian army, would the Ethiopian Somalis agree to disarm?"

He said yes, they would agree, if all were disarmed, and if the Ethiopian army would protect them.

At present they have no protection

PERSECUTION FEAR

They cannot mention Ethiopia or the Ethiopian government for fear of persecution.

He alleged that British officials have tried to get the chiefs to say they would like to remain under British government, but they refused to reply.

They do not wish to be under any European government, but they refused to reply for fear of being persecuted.

A paper with English words was brought out for Somalis to sign.

He does not understand English, but he believes it was asking whether they desire to remain under British government.

The chiefs would not sign it, but he alleged that some officials of the British marked it with their thumbs, and wrote in other people's names.

WANT UNION

He urged that any Englishman who wants to know the truth about Ethiopian Somaliland should come there, not with British soldiers, but under an escort of the Ethiopian government; then all the Somalis with their chiefs would come to greet them, and tell them of their desire to be with their Ethiopian brothers under their own government and their own Emperor, who is of their own colour.

He became ardent: we do not want fine clothes or property, he said, or an easy life; we can do without cattle; we must dig our ground; we must work together to make Ethiopia a strong nation able to prosper and to protect herself.

Women as well as men must understand this need.

The British at Dagabur, he said, have only one doctor; and only six people are admitted to the hospital, though **numbers of sick are needing** help.

Ethiopia **will never be a really independent nation, he** argued, **until she has her own doctors and everything required by a civilised na**tion.

ETHIOPIA IN POSITION OF POWER IN PARIS

New York, N.Y. Times

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1—Ethiopia may decide many major world issues at the peace conference if the two-thirds majority rule is adopted.

With the two-thirds majority rule, eight votes would block any decision displeasing to Russia, and Russia controls only six votes out of twenty-one. The seventh might be obtained from some neighbor like Norway, thus placing Ethiopia—so runs the argument—in a good bargaining position. Fri 8-2-46

Tomorrow afternoon she will remind the conference of her claims on Eritrea and Somaliland and repeat her claim for reparations of about $3,000,000,000 from Italy.

The Ethiopians say Eritrea was theirs for 3,000 years before the Italians annexed it by force. Addis Ababa asserts the British made specific assurances during RAF air raids over Eritrea when leaflets dropped from planes committed Britain to allow Eritreans to "choose the government you desire." The same is said to be the case with former Italian Somaliland.

POLICY OF BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN ERITREA & NORTHERN ETHIOPIA: AN EXPOSITION OF FACTS

West African Pilot

Wed 4-30-46

After recording her advice to the representatives of the British administration in Eritrea to the effect that "Britain, by taking the ex-Italian colonies or any part of pre-invasion Ethiopia, would lose far more in forfeiture of international confidence and respect than she could gain," Miss Pankhurst proceeds to destroy the argument that Britain would do more for Eritrea than Ethiopia would.

SHE PROVES THAT ETHIOPIA WOULD DO BETTER THAN BRITAIN

I WAS dismayed to hear British officials coolly discussing the annexation of Eritrea by Britain, and with it the Ethiopian Tigrai, including the historic city of Axum, where the obelisk of the Queen of Sheba stood (till removed by the Italians), and the Church of St. Mary of Axum still stands — the very heart of Ethiopian tradition, belief and history.

I was grieved that so mean a view of Britain's duty and mission towards Ethiopia and towards humanity as a whole was current among many of them.

I urged that British declarations do not permit of further territorial annexations, and that Britain, by taking the ex-Italian colonies or any part of pre-invasion Ethiopia, would lose far more in forfeiture of international confidence and respect than she could gain.

DEBATABLE CASE

When I returned to Eritrea on my journey home, the three articles in the Eritrean Weekly which are here reproduced had been translated for me.

I made a point of protesting to Major Mumford against the publication by the British Ministry of Information of articles advocating British annexation of Eritrea and the Ethiopian Tigrai.

Major Mumford replied that they represented "a case which could be argued," and that the Eritrean Weekly opens its columns to the free expression of opinion.

I asked him whether the French would not have protested vigorously if the British Ministry of Information had published a newspaper containing articles making similar proposals for Normandy, or the Belgians if we had published articles suggesting the annexation of any part of their country.

I urged that a newspaper published under British government auspices is not an independent organ.

Major Mumford's claim that the Eritrean Weekly is merely permitting the free expression of opinion has to be considered in relation to the drastic suppression of the plebiscite which the Eritreans were themselves quietly organising.

In the course of the argument, Major Mumford expressed the view which had been stated in the Eritrean Weekly;—that Britain "can" do more for the Eritrean people, particularly in education, than Ethiopia could do.

I was sorry to hear this because it was an indication that Major Mumford was not merely permitting some correspondents to express their views, but that he approved this odious propaganda for the annexation by Britain of a slice of Ethiopian territory.

He added that he objected to a British aeroplane being sent to help the Ethiopian government in the Tigrai as mentioned above.

EDUCATION IN ERITREA

Actually the British government in Eritrea is not doing as much for education as the Ethiopian government, as the following facts indicate:

Under British administration there is only one trained teacher for Eritrean children, Captain Kynaston Snell, an ex London County Council schoolmaster.

Captain Kynaston Snell has the assistance of Mr Isaac Tewolde Medhen, an able Eritrean, brother of the Ethiopian Minister in Washington.

For the rest, he has untrained Eritreans, mainly without any previous experience of teaching, who replied to his advertisement for young men who would like to teach, and have had only a brief elementary education.

The school course for Eritrean children covers four years, and is intended for pupils from eight to twelve years of age, but many begin later.

The school budget is £7,000 per annum, and has to cover also the education of European children.

Outside the capital, where some warehouses were being converted into a girls' school the British administration provides no new schools.

The people are told that if they desire more schools they must build them at their own expense; the administration can only provide a teacher.

No secondary or technical education is provided by the British administration for Eritrean children.

The only language taught in the Eritrean schools is Tigrinya, a local language which opens to the pupils no literature or opportunities of international intercourse.

ETHIOPIAN CONDITIONS

In Ethiopia the present achievement and future aims of the Ministry of Education are more ambitious.

£95,674 was spent on education by the Ministry of Education in the year 1943-4, and £167,245 is to be spent in 1944-5.

There are a number of British, European, Indian and Egyptian teachers.

All schools teach Amharic and Gueze, the Latin of Ethiopia.

English is introduced in the fourth class.

Elementary schools go up to class three or four.

Central schools have six classes.

Secondary schools or secondary classes in central schools follow, and a number of pupils are sent abroad to complete their education at Cairo or Beirut.

The Technical School, the School of Commerce, the Agricultural School, and the Haile Sellassie I School of Arts and Sciences are all hopeful institutions necessary to a self-governing people.

The following tables summarise the position at September 1944

They cover only schools managed by the Ministry of Education, though many of the mission schools receive material assistance from the Ministry.

The Ethiopian Church schools, which are by far the most numerous, and have maintained literacy among a proportion of the people from ancient times are also existi[ng]

ed from the tables.

The number of children attending the elementary schools managed by the Ministry of Education is not given.

Upwards of 3,000 children were attending Ministry of Education schools in Addis Ababa at the close of 1944.

Obviously there are already fuller opportunities for African children living in Ethiopia than those who live in Eritrea.

The Eritrean people are strongly desirous of reunion with Ethiopia.

They would not again accept Italian rule without active resistance.

It would be dishonourable for Britain to annex the territory.

The Eritrean people would declare we had broken faith with them and make vigorous protest.

The reputation of Britain and her influence in world affairs would be gravely damaged.

SMALL NATIONS' SOVEREIGNTY AND THE CASE OF ETHIOPIA

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-26-46

The settlement accorded Ethiopia at the Paris Peace Conference serves to expose the pretensions of politicians of the Western states to serious concern for the sovereignty of the small nation.

We fully sympathize with the disappointment of the Ethiopian delegation, voiced by Mr. Ato Aklilou, foreign minister of the Addis Ababa government, over the failure of the Conference to recognize Ethiopia's legitimate claim and urgent need for adequate reparations from Italy.

We have no alternative but to condemn that settlement as rank discrimination.

It is not that the other peoples who suffered at the hands of Italian fascism are not also entitled to reparations.

Certainly no fair-minded person will deny that the damage inflicted on the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and the people of Greece does not warrant the payment by Italy of $100 million to each of these countries. If anything, such sums are far less than the actual injuries to these countries.

But, by the same logic, there is no other accounting for the award of a mere $25 million to Ethiopia—except discrimination against an African people.

If this were not so, if the politicians of Britain, France and the United States were seriously conducting a principled fight in behalf of the equality and sovereignty of all the small nations, why then did not members of the delegations of these states rise in protest against this discriminatory treatment of Ethiopia?

Why indeed, on the contrary, did U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes permit his economic expert, Mr. Williard L. Thorp, to conduct an unprincipled fight against the exaction of due reparations from Italy?

Why did Mr. Byrnes not take exception to Mr. Thorp's glaring—and it seems, studied—omission of all mention of Ethiopia's claims in his statement at the Oct. 8 plenary session?

Mr. Byrnes and the spokesmen of the Western states have been ever-ready to take the floor and harangue the Conference about the "sovereignty of small nations" whenever the subject happened to be one of the countries in agreement with the Soviet Union.

Yet, this fine principle, to which so much lip-service has been given, was instantly forgotten when the country in question happened to be an African state.

And Mr. Thorp is allowed to defend the inability to pay of big Italian industrialists and financiers who happen to be in league with big American industrialists and financiers.

He is allowed to make the flat statement that the United States has invested a billion dollars in Italy and doesn't intend for this investment to be jeopardized by the payment of reparations.

All of which fits neatly into the picture of present-day Italy which was dramatized at the Conference by the Western bloc's rejection of a Polish-Ukrainian amendment requiring the Italian government to suppress neo-Fascist movements within Italy.

It is a picture of an Italy still being plundered by the trusts in the service of Britain and the United States, whose occupation forces are protecting the revival of fascism.

It was to protect the interests of such an Italy that Mr. Thorp and the Western bloc closed their eyes and minds to Ethiopia's heroic struggle and colossal sacrifices in the war against Italian fascism.

Needless to say, such action, by restricting the economic recovery of Ethiopia, also infringes Ethiopian sovereignty, the sovereign right of the Ethiopian people to determine their own destiny.

Thus is repeated, in a new form and on a higher level of action, that ignominious record of the old League of Nations, which heard but rejected Haile Selassie's plea for aid against the legions of Mussolini and his warning that to betray, in that hour, the rights and sovereignty of Ethiopia would be a betrayal of the entire cause of world peace.

John Robert Badger

World View

Ethiopia's Stand at Paris

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NO REPROACHES can be directed against the Ethiopian delegation at the Peace Conference on grounds of a lack of decorum or dignity. On the contrary, the men from Addis Ababa behaved with a great deal more reverence for the serious effort to preserve the peace than many another delegate, including certain representatives of the mighty United States. Sat. 10-26-46

The Ethiopian delegation is composed of men of the highest caliber. It is headed by Ato Aklilou Abte Wold, the present foreign minister of Ethiopia, who was educated at the Sorbonne and was a student here in 1935 just before the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini's gangsters.

Among Mr. Aklilou's colleagues are Blatta Ephrem Te-Weld Mehdin, an Eritrean who was formerly an attache at the Paris and London legations, and who narrowly missed being captured by the Germans when they occupied France.

Another is Blantengueta Lorenzo Toezad, presently Ethiopia's Minister to Moscow, and also an Eritrean who was educated in law at France's Montpelier University, is a son-in-law of the Emperor, and has been President of the Supreme Court and Foreign Minister. He travelled through Ethiopia incognito during the occupation, a tribute not only to his own courage, but to the resistance of the Ethiopians also.

There is Tesfae Teghegn, present Ethiopian Minister to Paris, who was Royal Chamberlain before the war. He also remained in Ethiopia during the occupation.

Hagi Farah is a Moslem and a Somali. When the Italians invaded his country, he escaped to French Somaliland and remained in Djibouti till the Vichyites took over in France, at which time he was expelled.

Shiek Omar Al Azhari is a widely acclaimed scholar in the Moslem world, studied philosophy for 11 years at the University of Cairo, is deeply religious, is almost always reading a religious book.

Then there are the foreign advisers, the American, George Blowers, assistant manager of the Bank of Ethiopia; and two Englishmen, Professor Norman Bentwich and John Spencer.

Watching this delegation work in the Commissions and the plenary sessions imparts some of the zeal and seriousness with which they have approached the problems of the Peace Conference. Certainly, the way in which they presented the case for Ethiopia's claims to Eritrea and Somaliland, and for adequate reparations from Italy, has inspired nothing but admiration and respect from the press and the other delegates.

Manners Not Enough

NEVERTHELESS, a record of the Ethiopian votes in the Commissions, as well as a check-up on what they omitted to say, affords ample evidence for the opinion that the Ethiopians were too timid and provincial in their stand at the Conference.

It is one thing, of course, to phrase what one has to say in the best diplomatic language, to be courteous and reserved, and to refrain from the use of epithet and bombast.

But it is quite another thing to refrain from expressing any opinion save about matters with which one is directly concerned, and to refuse to call injustice and discrimination by their names.

I shall certainly not presume to advise the Ethiopians how to conduct their affairs, but I am impelled to say that the direct, blunt and courageous speeches of some of the Slav delegates seemed to me more important contributions toward implementing the peace than the almost ingratiating remarks of the chief Ethiopian delegate after the Conference had discriminated against Ethiopia in the reparations settlement.

Sources of Timidity

IN EXPRESSING this viewpoint, of course, I am laying myself open to a charge of unreasonableness. And I am quite prepared to grant that the Ethiopians have every reason for caution and reserve.

It is certainly true, in view of Britain's determination to make Kenya Colony a base for Middle East military operations, and also in view of Britain's present hold on Eritrea's ports and of Ethiopia's finances, that the Ethiopian delegation was in no position to walk hard and talk tough. In the light of such circumstances, one can no more condemn them for lining up consistently with the Anglo-American bloc than

one can justly condemn many Negroes in the deep South during the reign of the hooded hoodlums for behaving like "Uncle Toms." With both peoples, the question was one of survival—actual physical survival as a people.

60a(6) 1946

French West Africa

Constitution Lifts Status Of 29 Million Blacks

The Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

By JOHN R. BADGER
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS, France — French Colonial territories — embracing 27,590,000 Negroes —gained unprecedented liberties and rights with the approval of the new Constitution this week by the French electorate, giving birth to the nation's Fourth Republic.

In France's second attempt at a new constitution since World War II, more than 9,000,000 votes were cast for the constitution to 8,000,000 against it, while around 7,000,000 abstained from participation in the historic referendum.

Provisions of the new Constitution will mean that the colonies will become departments, or states, of the French Fourth Republic, with their own government.

In addition, they will be represented in the French Union— a federation—and will have a "Congress" functioning on the same principle as the 48 states of the United States. This "Congress" is to be the Assembly of the French Union, and will be a consultative and legislative body including members of all France's overseas possessions.

120 Colonial Members

This Assembly is to consist of not more than 240 members, half of whom will come from the colonies and associated states, the other half from metropolitan France. But two-thirds of the half which will represent metropolitan France will be elected by the National Assembly, which is the upper house of the French legislature, has the principal power, and will be directly responsible to the people. The other third of the 120 members representing metropolitan France will be chosen by the Council of the Republic, a body which will replace the old Senate and will have purely advisory powers on legislation.

Members of the Assembly of the French Union will be elected by proportional representation and will serve six-year terms. The specific methods of election in each territory, or department, will be left to the discretion of the electoral bodies directly concerned, that is, to the people themselves.

Thus, for the first time in the history of any empire-state, the colonial peoples within its territory would have the right to choose their own representatives and governing bodies, and to legislate regarding their own welfare.

Affects 71 Million

Affected by this extraordinary and important development are some 71 million people in Africa, Asia, the Pacific Islands, and the West Indies. The provisions have been extended to Tunisia, Viet-Nam, and Morocco, from which they were withheld in the draft of the Constitution that was defeated in the referendum of last May.

Negro peoples affected include about 27,000,000 inhabitants of French African territories, and about 590,000 in the French West Indies. *The Defender*

The draft of the new Constitution containing these provisions was completed after protracted work and bitter debate in the Constituent Assembly, the legislative body for the French Empire which functions until the creation of a Fourth Republic. *Chicago, Ill.*

Opposing the provisions were the parties of the Right, including the Radical Socialists, and a section of the Popular Republican Party (MRP), which is France's majority party at the moment, and is regarded as the Catholic Party here.

Opposed By De Gaulle

One of the chief opponents of the provisions benefitting the colonies was General Charles de Gaulle, who attacked the draft Constitution in a speech at Epinal last Sunday, urging the French electorate to defeat it. De Gaulle argued that liberties and rights for the colonial peoples would weaken France's position in the family of nations. *Sat. 10-19-46*

Backing De Gaulle in his attacks on the new Constitution are the French trusts and 200 families, as well as Vichites and former friends of the Nazis. The alignment against the Constitution is conspicuously rightist, and the hand of the trusts in the exploitation of the colonial peoples in set forth without concealment or demagogy.

Nevertheless, in the Constituent Assembly, the provisions in behalf of equality of political rights for the colonial peoples were saved by a coalition of the Communists, Socialists and deputies from the colonial areas. A Communist provision writing into the Constitution the principle of equality of colonial peoples with the people of metropolitan France was killed by a Rightist-Popular Republican attack during one of the final sessions of the Assembly.

National Elections Follow

If the new Constitution is adopted in referendum, national elections of the French legislature and the Assembly of the French Union will follow soon afterwards. Then the colonial peoples will be able to propose legislation for the amelioration of their conditions.

Rightists here plan an open anti-Communist campaign, labelling the Constitution a Communist invention and attempting to convince the French people that if they choose the new Constitution they will be ruled by a Communist dictatorship. The Rightist propaganda claims that the farmers will lose their land, the small shopkeepers their businesses, and that Catholics will be submitted to a drastic purge. By such means they hope to frighten away the voters, or else convince them to reject the Constitution.

Stop Getting Mad ♦ Get Smart ♦ VOTE

In France

AFRICANS MADE FULL CITIZENS

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-27-46

PARIS, France — Natives in French Africa have been elevated to full citizenship of the French Union. Hitherto, the natives were classified into three categories — namely, French citizens, French subjects, and French Protectorate. This elevation of the natives to "civilization" has angered and disturbed the white settlers in Africa. They argue that the natives do not possess the same standard of civilization as metropolitan Frenchmen, and therefore must not be granted such democratic privileges. These whites have even gone so far as to send a deputation of protest to the new government in Paris, which has some influence on the policy toward Africa. In order to appease the white settlers, the MRP government would like to have two parliaments.

This is what has been suggested: That there be one parliament in Africa where the Negro deputies will sit and will not be permitted to have seat in the Constituent Assembly in Paris. This would prevent them from having a say in the making of the laws of their country, but the French government has not succeeded, up to now, in bringing about this political segregation because the Commission of the Constitution has advised and voted against it. *Courier*

This does not mean to say that it has been finally defeated for there is to be an open debate on the subject within the very near future.

The Negro deputies in the Constituent Assembly will now have to bring their debating skill into full play. *Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-27-46*

French Deputy, Poet Elected to Assembly By Landslide in '45

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-12-46

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

The French political upheaval did not prevent the marriage of Leopold Sedar Senghor, deputy for Senegal, to Mlle. Ginette Eboue, only daughter of the late Felix Eboue—symbol of the French resistance. The marriage was solemnized at the Town Hall of Asnieres, a suburban district of Paris, the home of the bride's parents.

General de Gaulle and the Eboue family are very good friends. It was Gen. de Gaulle who encouraged Mme. Elboue to accept the nomination and run for Deputy of Gaudaloupe. Should Gen. de Gaulle become the head of the French Government again, which is quite probable, Senghor is sure to occupy a prominent place in the French Cabinet, for he is one of the most prolific Deputies in the Constituent Assembly.

CITIZENS CLASSIFIED

The electoral regime, which reigned until last June in Senegla, was ahe most iniquitous piece of discriminatory legislation ever placed on the Statue Book of France. Until the last elections, only the French citizens born in one of the four Communes e. g. Dakar, Saint Louis, Goree and Rufisque, were allowed to elect a deputy. You had only to be born outside of the municipal limits of these towns to be called a second class citizen, deprived of all political rights. *10-12-46*

Can you imagine black, expectant mothers rushing into these towns to give birth to their babies in order that they may become full French citizens? This is just what happened in 1906 to the young Leopold Sedar Senghor, the Deputy of Senegal, who was born a little outside of these fatadical limits. The future professor and fellow of letters was therefore not a French citizen by birth, and did not even begin to speak French until he was ten years old, when he was taken over and brought up by the missionaries. His father, belonging to the Serere race, was a lettered man in the Chinese sense of the word, but only in local culture, and did not speak French.

Senghor went to the elementary school in Nagasobil, and after attended the Missionary Secondary School at Dakar, which belongs to the fathers of the Holy Spirit. Finally, he attended the Government College in Dakar, where he graduated with the degree of BA in Arts. Not satisfid to remain on the laurels of a BA, he went to study at the Sorbonne in Paris. There he obtained his bachelor of letters and gained a diploma in Superior studies with a thesis on the "Exoticism in Baudelaire's Works." In 1935, while doing his military service, he received his Fellowship in grammar, which is the highest academic degree given by the University of Paris.

Senghor was afterwards appointed professor in the Lyceum at Tours, and then at Sant Maur. In 1938, he was nominated Professor Arts in the Lyceum "Marcelin Berthelot." This was a great honor for Senghor, because this position is the most coveted in the educational system in France. It was not known before for any professor to be nominated at such a young age.

JOINED INFANTRY

At the outbreak of war, he joined the Infantry, and was engaged in battle on the banks of the Loire, where he was taken prisoner. During the fateful days of 1940, he experienced the hard life of a prisoner. And to forget his miseries, he read once again his Greek authors. He studied German and made a start with an important work on the dialects of West Africa. Senghor is already an authority on the Ouolof, Mossi and Bambara dialects. His prison mates were the two sons of Felix Eboue, who are now his brother-in-laws. He was released in 1942 on account of illness. That, however, did not end his activities in the struggle to help free his country from the domination of the Germans. He became a member of the National University front in Paris. This was an organization formed of university men to help in the resistance movement. After the liberation of Paris, he was nominated lecturer of the Ecole National de la France d'Outre Mere. This is a school where Colonial Governors are taught Colonial administration.

During his tenure as lecturer, Senghor wrote several poems, and subsequently published a book of poems called "Chants D'Ombre" (Songs of the Shadow).

ELECTED BY LANDSLIDE

The quickness of his imagination and the productivity of his creative powers are astounding. He has shown himself a perfect mystic of poetry. Another work of Senghor which will be out this year, is an essay called "Introduction to the Negro African Poetry." In July, 1945, Senghor was sent on a mission to Dakar by the French Government, to study the oral poetry of the "Griots," who are the African troubadours. Before that, he was nominated on a commission to study the representation of the French Colonial Territories for the National French Assembly of the Constitution. It was during this period he was chosen by the Africans to be their Deputy. At the election, he poled 15,546 votes. His opponents, who were five in number, got only 3,000 votes between them.

60a(6) 1946 General

British Release Control Over Three Territories In Africa

The Call Kansas City Missouri

Control Transferred To UNO Trusteeship Council

LONDON. —(NNPA)— British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the United Nations Assembly last Thursday that Great Britain would place under UNO trusteeship three African territories—Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland.

These territories have been administered by the British for more than 25 years under the mandatory system of the League of Nations. By agreeing to place them under the supervision of the UNO, the British were carrying out the recommendation of the United Nations Preparatory Commission, which adopted a resolution urging all nations holding mandates to negotiate trusteeship terms as soon as possible.

Mr. Bevin indicated that immediate action on the three mandated territories could not be expected because many questions remained to be resolved.

In his address before the UNO Assembly, Mr. Bevin said:

Welcomes Trusteeship

"Another instrument which we welcome is the Trusteeship Council. We made our contribution to its creation at San Francisco and in the Preparatory Commission.

"At the end of the last war, the mandatory system was devised. We have considered our own position in connection with the mandates for which we are responsible, and I take this opportunity of informing the Assembly of our intentions.

"We have decided to enter into negotiations for placing Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland under the trusteeship system. Preliminary negotiations have already started.

"I must make it clear that our willingness to place these territories under the trusteeship system naturally depends upon our being able to negotiate terms which are in our view generally satisfactory and which achieve the objectives of the charter and are in the best interests of the inhabitants of the territories themselves.

Fulfill Obligations

"These territories have been administered by us for over 25 years. We have fulfilled our obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and to the best of our ability administered and developed them in the interest of their inhabitants.

"We intend to continue this policy under the trusteeship system. We are ready to accept obligations which will rest upon us as an administering authority under this new system.

"Now, if that is to be achieved, it is most important that the people of the territories themselves and the world at large should be left in no doubt that the continuity of administration will be maintained until the ultimate objective of the trusteeship system, self-government or independence, as the case may be, is attained."

The other major speech of the day was delivered by Heaton Nicholls, the London High Commissioner for South Africa. He urged the nations not to impose on Africa, after this war certain European theories about colonial administration that they had imposed on his continent after World War I.

1-25-46

SOUTH AFRICA DELAYS ANNEXING TERRITORY

New York Times N.Y.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 16 (Delayed) — South Africa will not press immediately for incorporation of mandated territory of Southwest Africa as the fifth province of the Union, it was understood in competent circles here today. Legislation looking to incorporation has been expected during the present session of Parliament but has been postponed pending the UNO's decision regarding the status of mandated territories generally. Such a decision is not likely now before the end of this year.

Nevertheless, the South African Government remains firm in its determination to resist any proposal that the Southwest Territory should be handed over to the Trusteeship Council. Its stand is based on two points: first, that the territory since its removal from German control in 1920 has been administered as an integral part of South Africa under mandate Class C; secondly, that a large percentage of its inhabitants are South African nationals.

In recent days Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts has conferred with the Administrator of Southwest Africa and met deputations of all sections of the white population in the territory, from which he ascertained views on incorporation. He is now prepared to present South Africa's claim when the issue is raised.

Tues 2-19-46

WOMEN IN LIBERIA HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

New York Times N.Y.

Bishop Harris Here to Give a Favorable Picture of That People to the U. S.

Thurs 2-21-46

Women now have received the right to vote in Liberia, West Africa, it was learned yesterday from the Right Rev. Bravid W. Harris, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who arrived in New York Sunday from the capital city of Monrovia by air.

Bishop Harris said that he would remain here about two months for the purpose of "giving a favorable picture of the Liberian people to their friends in America" and to clear away "a mental fog" that has always surrounded this faraway land. The Liberians have problems of education, finance and economic development, "but they deserve great credit for having preserved their republic and their liberties," he said.

"There are pineapples there that weigh twenty-five pounds, there are five varieties of bananas, and grapefruit and oranges that defy comparison," he said. "The soil is rich—gold and iron are probabilities—but the rich black soil awaits the skilled hand to turn it into pottery and other commercial uses."

Bishop Harris, who took residence in Liberia last October as the only Negro holding that rank in the Protestant Episcopal Church, paid tribute to the Liberian Public Health Service, which now functions "efficiently" under two brothers, Col. John West, formerly director of the Central Harlem Health Center, 2238 Fifth Avenue, 1936-1941, and Maj. Charles West of the Howard University Medical School.

It was learned that two Bronxville, N. Y., women, Miss Ruth Saxton and Miss Lois Robison, took charge of a school for girls in January this year and that Dr. Frank Mears, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, "has the only hospital in the northwest of Liberia and is called upon to serve an area with more than 250,000 inhabitants," and is reported to have seen 4,500 patients last year.

Bishop Harris said that infant mortality is still "much higher" there than in the temperate zone, but said that improved facilities and trained personnel would change all this in a reasonable time. Much medical work has been supported by the church in the past, he said, but was "concerned with enlarging it to meet the usual problems faced by people in a tropical country."

The Liberian Government, whose President, William V. S. Tubman, was born in Liberia of American parents, "is extremely concerned about the attitude taken toward this outpost of our country" by American Negroes, Bishop Harris concluded, and asked that the press "take care not to write top-hat and tom-tom stories about this struggling country."

Nigerian News Editor Imprisoned for Libel

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone.—Fellow tribesmen will contest the decision of the Nigerian Supreme Court in sentencing Anthony Enahoro, 22, Daily Comet (Lagos) former editor, to nine months in prison for libeling Sir Bernard Bourdillon, ex-governor of Nigeria.

The defense argued that Sir Bernard was no longer an officer either locally or in Britain and that the article was fair comment and intended to get the colonial office to investigate certain irregularities.

SELASSIE NAMES AID TO AIR FORCE

Birmingham

STOCKHOLM—(AP)—Count Carl Gustaf Von Rosen, who has been flying throughout the world for the Swedish airlines, has accepted an offer from Emperor Haile Selassie to become technical leader of Ethiopia's air force. He will train pilots and reorganize the country's air force.

3-15-46

Personal Property

Haile Selassie, Conquering Lion of Judah, appeared to be in the chips. At Sweden's famed Orrefors Glass Works his coat of arms was being tooled on 676 crystal carafes and drinking glasses which would set back the black-bearded Negus $14,000 to $20,000.

Wed 5-22-46 Chicago

REPORTS ON LIBERIA

New York Times

Walton Says $25,000,000 Public Works Program Has Started

Thur 3-7-46

Lester A. Walton, who until January was the United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, passed through New York yesterday on his way from Monrovia to Washington, where he will report to the State Department.

In an interview he said that President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia had started an ambitious five-year program calling for the expenditure of $25,000,000 for public works.

"The American people should view as a major achievement the fact that Liberia will celebrate her 100th anniversary as a sovereign state in 1947," Mr. Walton added.

New York N.Y.

Ethiopia Conceded Right to Participate in Scheduled Italian Peace Conference

Baltimore, Md. Sat. Afro-American

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Something of a diplomatic victory has been scored by the government of Ethiopia with the disclosure last week by the foreign ministers of the Big Three, meeting in Moscow, that the East African empire once overrun by Mussolini's hordes would definitely participate in the 21-nation peace conference, at which the fate of Italy will be determined.

The conference will be held next May 1, according to the announcement, and more than likely will be held in London.

First draft of the Italian treaty will be made by the Big Three, but the other nations who will join in the conference will be permitted to propose revisions.

First Acknowledgement

The announcement, which specifically named Ethiopia as one of those which shall participate in the conference, represents the first time that any of the major powers have acknowledged that the government of Haile Selassie had a claim against its former aggressor.

Insistently since 1941 Ethiopia has been pressing, in Washington, London and Moscow, for an opportunity to be heard. Hope was raised when in the Potsdam communique the way was left open for the Council of Foreign Ministers to invite those countries with claims against Italy to offer statements.

Selassie took occasion to let it be known to the diplomatic representatives of the major powers in Addis Ababa that he was desirous of being heard. The council got so bogged down in other matters, however, that it never got around to carrying out this intention.

Did Not Relent

Ethiopia did not relent. Its former minister to the United States, Blatta Ephron Tewelde Medhen, went to London during the summer for meetings of the United Nations Preparatory Commission, but busied himself in pushing his country's case. He is a crack diplomat, having represented his government before the League of Nations, and will remain in London as minister.

The legation here was not prepared to issue any formal comment on the development but showed obvious signs of elation.

1-5-46

HEATON NICHOLLS DISCUSSES FUTURE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Bantu World, Johannesburg South Africa

On January 18, Mr. Heaton Nicholls, Union High Commissioner in London at a meeting of the United Nations Organisation gave notice that South Africa must reserve her position with regard to the future of the mandated territory, South West Africa, until such time as, after consultation with the people of the country, the form which their future government should take has been decided. General Smuts was the original author of the mandate system, which came into being after the 1914-18 war when the League of Nations was formed. However, at the outbreak of this war the League of Nations ceased to function and with victory attained, the United Nations Organisation was formed.

Mr. Nicholls based his claim on the following section taken from the UNO Charter entitled "International Trusteeship System" which reads: "Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in, or of itself, to alter in any manner whatsoever the rights of any state or any peoples, or the terms of existing international instruments to which even members of the United Nations may respectively be parties." Sat. 1-26-46

UNIQUE POSITION OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

During his speech, Mr. Heaton Nicholls made reference to other mandated territories lying to the north of the Union, such as Tanganyika and the French Cameroons. He then said: "Coming nearer home, the Union of South Africa has an individual responsibility under the Mandate System. It holds a mandate over the territory which, in 1914, was known as German South West Africa. This Mandated Territory is uniquely situated among the other mandates. No other Mandated Territory has its borders contiguous with those of the Mandatory Power." Sat. 1-26-46

Continuing his speech, Mr. Heaton Nicholls made reference to the following points:

(a) That during the 1914-18 War, Germans from what is now South West Africa had invaded the Union.

(b) In the years following the war, and during which the country was administered under Mandate by the Union Government, a majority of the German population had assumed Union Nationality and working in co-operation with the fellow citizens, had made a success of the self-governing constitution which was conferred upon the territory prior to the recent war.

(c) But during the recent war, the attitude of a number of the Germans resident in the country became a most dangerous and disturbing factor despite all that had been done for them and the country by the Mandatory Power of the Union Government.

(d) This was regrettable, particularly as civil servants employed in South West Africa had been recruited from the Union Government Service; Post Offices and Railways were managed by the Union Government and the products of the country had, of necessity, to be almost entirely marketed in the Union.

CRITICISM BY NEW ZEALAND PREMIER

Mr. Heaton Nicholls' speech was warmly applauded but some members of the U.N.O. delegates declined to comment on the speech before it had been considered by the Trusteeship Committee. When this Trusteeship Committee met, for the first time on Monday, January 21st, Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand criticised South Africa's attitude in connection with reserving her action of the future of South West Africa and said:

"I would have liked the Colonial Powers to accept a greater measure of Trusteeship than is provided for in the Charter, but we agreed to a minimum with regard to the Colonial Powers and we agreed that mandatory Powers should, with certain reservations, recognise, in the first instance, the authority of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations." Sat. 1-26-46

Mr. Fraser also said that Britain, Australia and New Zealand had clearly defined their attitude, but as far as South Africa was concerned he was at a loss.

In finishing his speech, he said:—

"It may be that it will be the best thing for South West Africa to be amalgamated with the Union of South Africa, but I submit that the best way to go about that is to acknowledge the Trusteeship Council, and to submit to it the proposed steps for the inclusion of the South West Africa in the Union."

A REPLY TO CRITICISM

Addressing the Trusteeship Committee on Tuesday, Mr. Heaton Nicholls emphasised that no action would be taken by the Union Government until the people of South West Africa—European and Non-European—had been given a chance to state their wishes. When full evidence of these wishes was available it would be submitted to the General Assembly. Sat. 1-26-46

Later in the debate, Mr. Fraser asked Mr. Nicholls for a clearer definition of his recognition of the authority of the United Nations trusteeship.

The High Commissioner explained that the Union Government was going to consult the people of South-West Africa, and the United Nations Assembly would be informed of the results of those consultations as soon as they were available.

"Well, that is something definite," said Mr. Fraser. "That is a very considerable step. If it does not recognise the right of the Assembly to exercise trusteeship, it does recognise the moral right to inform the world through the Assembly of what has been done, and I want to express appreciation of that fact."

Mr. Nicholls is one of South Africa's "experts" on Native Affairs. He is the father of the Union's policy of trusteeship, which he wants us to believe that it was laid down 300 years ago by "people who had in their ranks many who were refugees from religious persecution in Europe." South Africa's trusteeship is not the same as that of United Nations. Under it the African will be dominated by the European for all time. Sat. 1-26-46

If South Africa, which is undoubtedly the leading state of the African continent, wants to play a leading role she must first put her house in order. Her colour bar discriminative laws have already antagonised the whole of black Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RESPONSIBILITY

Bantu World, Johannesburg

Mr. Heaton Nicholls then referred to South Africa's responsibility for the care of the Native population. He said:—

"The powers which are reserved relate chiefly to the Native population, for whose well-being the Union is responsible and there exists an Advisory Council on which the Native population is represented, whose duties it is to advise on all questions of reserved legislation. Sat. 1-26-46

"It will be seen that, even if the territory became sovereignly independent, with its small population unequal to that of any moderate size town in Europe, it could not assume much of a place among the nations of the world.

"Under these circumstances, the Union Government considers that it is incumbent upon it, as upon all other mandatory Powers, to consult the people of the mandated territory with regard to the form which their future government should take, since they are the people chiefly concerned."

The High Commissioner went on to say:—

"Early South African pioneers knew that they were engaged in a struggle against barbarism which had had no parallel anywhere in the world. In other countries the aboriginal disappeared before the advance of civilisation.

"In Africa he has multiplied exceedingly and maintained his identity. The Africa of which I speak does not include the Arab and Islamic countries of the Mediterranean littoral. They are all members of a different world. I refer to that area which, during the life time of many in this Assembly, was known as the Dark Continent.

"It consists to-day of 26 separately administered States containing a population of upwards of 100,000,000 people, nearly all of them closely akin to each other, though divided into thousands of tribes. Sat. 1-26-46

"Only two of these States are directly represented in this Assembly—South Africa and Liberia.

Cape African Voters

The Bantu World, Johannesburg South Africa

D. D. T. Jabavu, Middledrift, writes: Through the lapse of ten years since the passing of the 1936 Native Representation Acts, it will be necessary for all African voters in the Cape Province to renew their registration during next February and March. The situation will be that all the present names have been struck off the roll and everybody must enter as a new voter. I would like through the medium of your widely read paper to make an appeal to all intelligent Africans, especially government clerks and teachers, to inform all potential voters to apply at the offices of Native Commissioners for voting forms and register themselves without delay. All African males of 21 years of age who possess a house worth £75, or land worth £75, or who rent rooms in a dwelling worth £75, or who earn wages of £50 per annum or more, and can sign their names by virtue of having passed the fourth standard, are allowed to be registered as voters.

It will greatly help if all those in the Cape Province who read these lines will regard themselves as messengers within their districts; and at meetings during these two months, to preach far and wide the gospel of getting every one's name in the list of voters. Africans in the Union will never secure equal rights without beginning humbly by keeping intact this limited franchise and working honestly year by year, decade by decade, to increase it until all become enfranchised. Sat. 1-26-46

French radicals agree on policy to free colonies

Los Angeles Tribune *2-9-46*

PARIS — How French colonies can gradually be given their freedom has been agreed upon by Socialists, Radical Socialists, and Communists elected to the constituent assembly now in session here, it was learned this week.

The delegates' objectives include: (1) pursuing a policy which deletes "any vestige of fascism in regard to culture or faith", on the principal of equality without distinction between homelanders and colonials; (2) increasing living standards in overseas territories through full development of all their human, material, agrarian, and industrial resources; and (3) enforcing all measures tending to assimilate Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion Island into the body politic of France. *2-9-46*

Other recommendations agreed on were for the nationalization of colonial banks, mining resources, and other economic institutions; extension of trade unionism, enforcement of International Labor Organization provisions affecting labor, including suppression of forced work; broadening educational and health measures; and for decentralization of local administrations by setting up consultative or deliberative assemblies with the progressive extension of voting rights.

Some 300,000 French West and Equatorial Africans qualified to vote in the recent national elections. West Africa has 10 and Equatorial Africa, six, delegates to the assembly, a much larger representation than before the war. Among the 33 colonial delegates are Professor Cassaire, Communist Negro mayor of the capital of Martinique; Lamine Gueye, Socialist Negro mayor of Dakar, French West Africa; Fili Babo Sissoko, a writer from the Sudan; and Mme. Felix Eboue, widow of the late governor of Guadeloupe.

Liberian Women Permitted to Vote

Afro-American *Baltimore, Md.*

Bishop Harris Hopes to Give Favorable Picture

NEW YORK.—Women in the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, have been granted the right to vote, according to the Right Rev. Bravid W. Harris, Protestant Episcopal Missionary bishop, who arrived here recently from Monrovia, the capital city.

The bishop, who was sent to Liberia in October, said that during his two-months' stay here he hopes to give the American people a favorable picture of Liberia where the inhabitants are struggling under many handicaps.

He paid tribute to the Liberian Public Health Service, which is now operated effectively by two brothers, Col. John and Maj. Charles West. Two New York women, Miss Lois Robinson and Miss Ruth Saxon, operate a school for girls, he said. *3-2-46*

One Hospital to Area

In addition, he said that Dr. Frank Mears, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has the only hospital in the Northwest area and last year treated 4500 patients from the 250,000 inhabitants. *Sat.*

Declaring that the infant mortality rate is still much higher than in the temperate zone, the bishop said that much of the medical work has been supported by the church which is concerned with enlarging its facilities to meet the needs of these people.

William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, anxious about the American's attitude toward his country, has asked the newspapers not to write stories that ridicule these struggling people, the bishop revealed. *3-2-46*

Map Future Plans

West African Council Meets

Pittsburgh Courier *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON — The Colonial Office announces that George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the first meeting of the West African Council, held at Accra, Gold Coast, recently. The Governors of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia were present as members of the Council, and the local representatives of the services also attended for certain questions affecting defense services in West Africa. *Sat 2-23-46*

Among subjects discussed by the Council were higher education, the future of the West African Institute of Industries, arts and social science, the future of civil aviation, building research and demobilization and resettlement plans.

Unrest in Liberia Greatly Exaggerated, Walton Says

Afro-American — Sat. *Baltimore, Md.*

NEW YORK—(AFRO National Bureau)—Back in America to turn in his portfolio for the last time as Minister to Liberia after more than 10 years, Lester Walton expressed amazement of reports of unrest in the West African republic. *3-16-46*

"I cannot help but say that I am deeply concerned over the inflammatory reports which have been published over the past several weeks, and shall make a tremendous effort to trace their sources," Mr. Walton declared.

Reports Exaggerated

"As an official, I can tell you honestly that these reports of seething unrest in Liberia, of imperialistic pressure being exerted on the Tubman Administration by American authorities, are exaggerated beyond all proportion and with malicious intent," he continued.

"These stories are a mixture of half truths and actual facts which, when combined, give a distorted picture of conditions in the republic. Yes, there were strikes in Liberia, just as there are strikes all over America. *Sat.*

Conclusion Ridiculed

"To imply that America is on the brink of destruction simply because a few labor unions seek to increase the earnings of their members is as wrong as to conclude that Liberia is on the verge of anarchy because two labor groups went on strike.

"The two strikes in Monrovia, one by the laborers on the port construction project and another by employees of the health department, were legitimate and divorced of political or external influences. In each case the workers were given increases and returned to work."

Charging that the report that an American battleship came into port to restore order was absolutely false, he said, "The American Army personnel has practically withdrawn from the country, living up to all agreements between the two countries."

Given High Honor

Some idea of the amicable relationship existing between the United States and Liberia is evidenced in the fact that just before he departed for home, Mr. Walton was given a State reception by President Tubman, attended by high officials. At that time, he was decorated with the highest honor of the republic, the grand band of the Humane Order of African Redemption.

Mr. Walton has been resting at his home in the Dunbar Apartments and will report next week to the State Department, where he will spend several days in consultation. *Sat.*

Critics Criticized

Criticizing the tendency in America to cry exploitation every time the Liberians attempt to improve their natural facilities through economic transactions with foreign firms, Mr. Walton pointed out that Liberia cannot be developed without making concessions to outside capital. *Sat.*

"On the one hand," he declared, "Liberia is condemned for its failure to progress, but as soon as an administration attempts to turn from the policy of isolation, they are condemned as exploiters.

"Much of this double-edged criticism comes from our own race," he declared, "and Liberian leaders are confused and chargrined by American public opinion. 'What do colored Americans think of us, anyway?' they frequently ask."

Resignation Voluntary

Mr. Walton also expressed irritation over reports of his own relationship with the State Department. *3-16-46*

There was no mystery or political implications involved in his resignation, declared Mr. Walton, who said that it was volitional and not forced as some implied. Mr. Walton said he first submitted his resignation at the beginning of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth term and again after his death, when Mr. Truman took office. *3-16-46*

Pointing out that Mrs. Walton did not accompany him on his last mission to Liberia, he said,

"Ten years in Africa are sufficient for any one man."

Stating that his immediate plan is only to take a good vacation before considering any activity, he expressed optimism over the future of Liberia and described President Tubman as a man of broad vision, eager to contribute to the progress of the country.

Educational Plan Set Up

He has an ambitious five-year plan which, if carried out, should lift the social, economic and educational standards of the nation, Mr. Walton revealed, adding that the plan calls for an exchange of students and teachers between Liberian and American institutions.

Because many Liberians coming to America are compelled to make up many deficiency courses before they can qualify for regular college work here, he declared, improvement of the curriculum of Liberia College is one of the first steps in the Tubman program.

Established Record

One of the many Liberian and State Department officials who commended Mr. Walton for his work in co-ordinating the relations between the two countries, Henry S. Villard, chief of the African Division, wrote:

"Now that the time has come to carry out your wish and return from your post at Monrovia, I should like to express my personal regret at the termination of your services as our diplomatic representative in Liberia.

"You have established something of a record in remaining at Monrovia for more than 10 years, and I am sure you rleadership as American Minister will be greatly missed on both sides of the water."

SMUTS DOUBTS WAR WILL DEVELOP NOW

Fri. 3-15-46 *New York Times*

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 14—Reviewing the international situation in the House of Assembly this afternoon, Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts expressed the belief that a war situation was not likely to develop in the world for many years to come. He said he would be careful before ascribing to Winston Churchill ideas that could lead to a new world war, and he considered that Premier Stalin's viewpoint that the Soviet Union wanted to insure that neighboring states might not be used against her did not mean that the Soviet Union was preparing for war.

But, Premier Smuts added: "The spirit of the people is so confused and unstable that circumstances could develop which would be just as destructive as war itself."

Premier Smuts spoke in a debate on the budget, replying specifically to Opposition leader Dr. Daniel F. Malan, whom he rebuked for "an irresponsible approach to world problems." Dr. Malan had expressed fears of war between the Western powers and the Soviet Union and of inroads by Communist propaganda among natives in South Africa. *Fri. 3-15-46*

Dr. Malan, who opposed South African participation in the recent war, added that, should there be war with the Soviet Union, the sympathies of whites in this country with but few exceptions would be with the Western Powers.

Premier Smuts urged that at present there was only one thing for South Africa to do—throw in all her forces with the UNO while at the same time making sure that she could defend herself.

[From Late Edition of Yesterday's TIMES.]

SMUTS PARTY CHALLENGED

New York Times

Left-Wing Factions to Contest Unionists in By-Election

Wed. 3-13-46

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 11—A Left-Wing challenge to the United party and a loss of prestige by the Nationalists are seen in today's nominations for the by-election in the Castle section of Capetown. Labor, which holds nine seats in the Smuts coalition government, but does not conceal its aspiration to become an independent force, and the Communists, who are not represented in Parliament, have put up candidates to contest a seat that up to now has been held by Unionist party of Premier Jan C. Smuts.

The Nationalists did not nominate a candidate after the party's candidate was beaten last week in Caledon, a rural constituency in Cape Province, peopled mainly by Afrikanders, whose interests they claim to represent. *Wed. 3-13-46*

Hitherto Labor has appeared unable to formulate a constructive program and has been content to straddle the fence. Communist policy is more definite, calling for suppression of all vested interests and the abolition of the color bar as the main planks in its program. The abolition of the color bar has a strong appeal in Cape Province, where "colored people" (an admixture of white and other bloods) have votes.

The Future of Africa

The Bantu World, Johannesburg

Mr. Heaton Nicholls, South Africa's High Commissioner in London and leader of the Union's delegation to the general assembly of the United Nation's Organisation, has put a strong case before the assembly in favour of the annexation of South-West Africa by the Union. In his traditional eloquence, he has shown how this mandated territory is, unlike other mandated countries, differently situated. "All other mandated territories," he says, "are remote from the country of the administering authority; all of them lie somewhere across the ocean and all of them are populated mainly by dependent peoples of another race. These conditions do not apply to South-West Africa."

Sat. 1-26-46

That this argument, from the point of view of the white man, is reasonable and perhaps convincing, no one can deny. South-West Africa is practically a part of the Union and, as Mr. Nicholls rightly points out it can be used as a spring-board for an attack on South Africa. But what Mr. Nicholls did not tell the assembly is that South Africa did not obtain its mandate from the League of Nations to administer South-West Africa in the interest of the few Germans who remained in the country after the first World War but in the interests of its 287,000 aboriginals.

The mandate system of which we are told Field-Marshal Smuts is the original author, was divided into two categories. The first was that which dealt with "subject peoples who could be expected, within reasonable time, to be capable of self-government, and the second applied to peoples not likely to be fit for these rights for an indefinite period." In the former case, "the mandatory power was required to equip its subjects, as rapidly as possible, with the machinery of modern government." In the latter case, it was laid down that "the well-being and development of such people form a sacred trust of civilisation", and it was provided that the rights of subject peoples should be protected, that they should be educated and trained in the management of their own affairs."

South Africa

The mandate which the Union has over South-West Africa, in our opinion, falls under the second category. But it will appear that instead of administering and developing the country in the interests of its aboriginal inhabitants, the Union encouraged its own European nationals to settle there, and we feel justified in assuming that whatever developments have been achieved by the Union are primarily in the interests of these settlers. These are the people that are clamouring for the annexation of South-West Africa by the Union, in spite of the fact that the mandate system "took the place of the old age-long conception that conquered territories should be annexed by the victors."

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Another point of vital importance to Africans is also raised by Mr. Nicholls, and that is the problems of Africa can only be dealt with and solved by Europeans who are experts in Native affairs. Dealing with the question of trusteeship, he says: "Africa will be the real testing ground for the application of the principles of trusteeship. In their application it is vitally important that they should not be governed by academic considerations but by the practical experience of those who know the African Native in his own surroundings." He goes on to say: "The development of Africa has suffered during the past few decades from attempts by absentee governments to apply formulae for the solution of problems which have not been properly understood."

There can be no doubt that in making these statements, Mr. Nicholls wanted the assembly to understand that South Africa is entitled to play a leading role in African affairs, and that she alone has the "practical experience" of dealing with African problems.

"The people of Africa are represented by governments whose headquarters are domiciled in Europe because they have not yet attained that stage of development which would enable them to stand alone. It is scarcely more than 50 years ago since the Europeans began to bring enlightenment and peace and progress to Africa."

TESTING GROUND FOR TRUSTEESHIP

Concluding his speech before the Assembly, Mr. Heaton Nicholls, said:-

"Africa will be the real testing ground for the application of the principles of trusteeship.

"In the application of these principles it is vitally important that they should not be governed by academic considerations but by the practical experience of those who know the African native in his own surroundings.

There exists among certain people a tendency to think that the principal objective of colonial Powers and other Powers concerned with Native administration in Africa is to exploit the native population and the resources of the colonial territories as far as this is possible without shocking world opinion.

1-26-46

"This feeling has not the slightest justification by any consideration of the facts. It is voiced in the majority of cases by people who have only a superficial or academic knowledge of the African world."

INCLUDE ETHIOPIA IN ITALIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Daily Bulletin, Dayton, Ohio

WASHINGTON, Jan 2 (ANP)—Something of a diplomatic victory has been scored by the government of Ethiopia with the disclosure by the foreign ministers of the Big Three, meeting in Moscow that the East African empire once over-run by Mussolini's hoards would definitely participate in the 21 nation peace conference at which the fate of Italy will be determined. *Wed. 1-2-46*

The conference will be held by next May 1, according to the announcement, and more than likely will be held in London.

First draft of the Italian treaty will be made by the Big Three, but the other nations who will join in the conference will be permitted to propose revisions.

The announcement, which specifically named Ethiopia as one of those which shall participate in the conference, represents the first time that any of the major powers have acknowledged that the government of Haile Selassi had a claim against its former aggressor.

Insistently since 1941 Ethiopia has been pressing, in Washington, London and Moscow, for an opportunity to be heard. Hope was raised when in the Potsdam communique the way was left open for the Council of Foreign Ministers to invite those countries with claims against Italy to offer statements.

Selassi took occasion to let it be known to the diplomatic representatives of the major powers in Addis Ababa that he was desirous of being heard. The council got so bogged down in other matters, however, that it never got around to carrying out this intention.

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Ethiopia did not relent. Its former minister to the United States, Blotta Ephren Toweldi Medhon, went to London during the summer for meetings of the United Nations Preparatory commission but busied himself in pushing his country's case. He is a crack diplomat, having represented his government before the League of Nations.

The legation here was not prepared to issue any formal comment on the development at Moscow but showed obvious signs of elation.

Byrnes Accused Of Favoring Colonialism

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was blasted this week for stamping his approval on Italy as a member of the United Nations' Trusteeship Council.

Byrnes was sharply criticized for his position by George W. Harris, president of the Ethiopian World Federation, because it proposes an administrative-advisory council for Italy's major African colonies with Italy as a trustee.

Italy, Harris declared, would be given jurisdiction over Tripolitania, Cyrenaica Erietrea and Somaliland territories which rightly belong to Ethiopia.

"For the United Nations now to impose Italian Trusteeship over these Ethiopian Provinces," said Harris in a letter of protest to Brynes, "would be to inflame not only all of Black Africa, but the entire colored Middle East into immediate and unending revolt, for Ethiopia to them is the acid test of the sincerity of the United Nations."

Reminding Byrnes of Italy's bloody conquest of Ethiopia in 1935, Harris declared that America would "flout her high mission to propose this international outrage."

Zulu Mother Concealed King To Save His Life

Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

NONGOMA, SOUTH AFRICA—(AP)—The story of a mother who, to save her son's life, concealed evidence of his succession to a throne for 12 years was unfolded to the people of the Zulu nation at an historic meeting recently in this Natal town.

A great throng attended the gathering at which the union minister of native affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, was to give the Zulus his decision on who was to be the new Zulu king. For 12 years the Zulus had been ruled by Regent Msyiyeni, brother of King Solomon da Dinizulu who died in 1933.

All this time there been a rivalry between three sects each putting forward a claimant to the throne. All three rivals were sons of King Solomon—he had 47 wives. As no documentary evidence had been produced as to who should succeed King Solomon, the native affairs department carefully considered the claims put forward by the three different groups.

Only recently did the mother of one Zulu prince, Cyprian, bring forward a letter written by Solomon before he died which declared: "You know it is not removed from my heart that you are the one to bear the chief." It added that he gave her this letter to keep in safety until he had put his kraal in order. "You must produce it to show that my heir is indeed Cyprian Bekuzulu."

Cyprian's mother had carefully hidden the letter, fearing that some harm might befall her son were it known that he was the real heir to the Zulu throne. After the authenticity of the letter had been proved, the rivals found they had no case and the choice of Cyprian Zulu, a slim youth dressed in a blue pin-striped suit, was received at Nongoma without dissent.

The new king, who is 20 years old, is now going to college at Fort Hare. He is not the eldest son of the late King Solomon, but the Zulus have not always adhered to the tradition of the eldest son assuming the throne.

AFRICA SPEAKS

Pittsburgh Courier

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

British Government in Nigeria Attacks Nationalist Press There

IT may take some time for the people of America to fully understand the social and political setting of Nigeria. But that does not obliterate the cold fact that Nigeria is the most important country under England outside of India. That will not make us ignore what cannot be ignored if we ever shall set the so-called world democracy on the platform of reality. And the time has come when the Americans particularly the Afro-Americans will interest themselves more consciously with what happens in Nigeria. This Nigeria which I see is now a new bedrock of irredentism. Every aspect of the peoples' life revolts against all tendencies to control from Europe.

Prince Nwafor Orizu

Sat. 4-13-46

Wherever I go, with any European or African I talk, the main topic is around the imminent problem of national discontent and impending cataclysm which seems inevitable. The English people here, both in official and mercantile departments are not sure of themselves in relation to their popularity among the Nigerians. The veil of their diplomatic and something-for-nothing psychology is lifted, and the shameless face of ugly imperialism finds it difficult to look at the candid world uncovered. Poor old Nigeria is tired of masked faces. She is not in the mood to swallow more of the poisonous fluid of psychological and physical disabilities. Life is not all progress, but the effect of continuous degeneration in a world that moves in atoms, is all too gloomy and "burdensome."

* * *

THERE ARE several important daily papers in Nigeria, but only very few are courageous enough to register these conditions in the news print.

There is a group of newspapers known as "Associated Newspapers of Nigeria," and more popularly known as Zik's Group of Papers. They are: (1) "West African Pilot," (2) "The Comet," both published in Lagos, Nigeria; (3) "Southern Nigerian Defender," published at Ibadan (the most populous town on the "African continent); (4) The Eastern "Nigerian Guardian," published at Port Harcourt, and (5) "Nigerian Spokesman," published at Onitsha, the home town of Nnamdi Azikiwe himself. These Associated Newspapers have made it their consistent policy to register the opinions of the Nigerian people in these days of inner and outer rebellion of the oppressed. They have supported the Nigerian workers in their demands for better wages and working conditions. They supported the people against the Mineral Ordinance of 1945, which empowered the British Crown to exclusive right over all the minerals of Nigeria which I discussed in this column sometime ago. They have supported the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons in their opposition to the new constitution for Nigeria which was drawn and recommended without the expressed consent of the people. They have supported the people in their collective opposition to the bill pased empowering the British Governor to depose any king or prince in Nigeria at his pleasure.

Sat. 4-13-46

THE ASSOCIATED Newspapers of Nigeria in their consistent policy of registering the opinions of the people and supporting them when they are right, have supported the cause of the Allies during the second world war, and have done so by (1) Special financial aid, (2) Stabilizing national morale to face the war contengencies (3) Encouraging the West African youths to join the Army voluntarily, (4) Advocating voluntary economy which implied great personal and national sacrifices to make life easier for war-mongering Europe.

But the British Government, under Mr. Richards of Jamaica "fame," has unwittingly bent to battle with this group of newspapers. We have every reason to believe that special care has been taken by the Richard's regime to stultify the normal growth of this group of newspapers. I shall discuss that next week.

White Dutch Banker Votes For Liberia At UNO Meet

Chicago Defender,

Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — A white Dutchman voted for Liberia this week at the United Nations' organization balloting for a permanent president.

The only African Negro republic stunned the UNO when it assigned its right to ballot to Dutch Banker Baron De Lynden. Sat 1-19-46

Liberia's sudden surrender of its vote right was viewed by delegates here as indications of the African state's inability to manage its own affairs.

Even British-dominated India cast its own vote here.

Many amazed delegates believed Liberia's President Tubman had made a mistake until it was pointed out that there is nothing in international law to prevent a government appointing a foreigner as its official representative.

Surrenders Vote

However, Liberia's move in surrendering its vote to a country which is engaged in an imperialistic war against the Javanese, aroused much speculation here and made many enemies for Liberia.

Haiti had been represented by handsome Leon Laleau, Haitian minister in London. Abyssinia had been represented by its vice minister for foreign affairs Aklibue Habte Wolb.

The weak, timid spectacle made by Liberia was contrasted by the Soviet delegation's Ukrainian republic which was represented by five Ukrainian delegates.

The U.S.S.R.'s Byelo Russian republic was also represented by five of its own people, including a woman.

Hurts Goodwill

Liberia, which expects the good will and support of Negroes the world over must do better than this if the republic wants to command the respect of the outside world, it was felt here. It had been expected that Liberia's secretary of state, able Gabriel Denis, a man of international experience, would represent his state.

Some 51 nations have assembled in London, capital of the world's greatest empire, to bring into existence a new league of nations with delegates representing various nations, races and creeds.

They took their seats in a white-painted brilliantly lit auditorium shortly before 4 p.m., Thursday afternoon. Memories of old Geneva's attempt to organize world peace and security were revived by the presence of some of the same statesmen who played their part in the now defunct League of Nations. Sat 1-19-46

Keen students of international affairs were conscious of one big difference between the past and present. This week, unlike 26 years ago, neither of the two world's greatest powers, the United States and the U.S.S.R., born out of glorious Russian revolution, 1917 were members of the league.

America had kept out after the Senate sabotaged Wilson's efforts to associate his country with the league and Soviet Russia. Russia at that time was slandered, hated and feared and was boycotted by the capitalist imperialist powers.

Now the situation has radically changed and both America and Soviet union, two nations exerting greatest influence on international affairs, were fully represented. Both nations have not only played essential parts in laying the groundwork of the United Nations' organization at San Francisco, but more than to any others the entire world will be looking to them to guarantee peace and security.

If they fail, humanity will face the greatest of wars with atomic weapons destroying Western civilization. One scented this consciousness even among hard-boiled newspapermen sitting in the press gallery.

Watching delegates of the Big Two walk into the hall and take seats among delegates of small and medium powers who in the world setup today can only be charitably described as "client states," the less charitable and more cynical correspondents described them as "puppet states," mere pawns in a game of power politics.

Arabs Colorful

Early Thursday afternoon, large crowds of spectators gathered outside the assembly hall to see delegates arrive. As cars carrying distinguished visitors arrived, friendly Britishers greeted them with loud cheers. Most delegates arrived early. Among the first and certainly the most picturesque were Arabs representing Saudi-arabia where British and American big business interests are fighting to control oil resources of the Middle East.

The Arabs were led by Emir Feisal, son of the king of Saudi-arabia and his father's foreign minister. These sons of the desert were the only ones to add a dash of color to the otherwise conventionally dressed assembly. They wore beautiful, flowing, chocolate-colored robes, with white trim held firm by a sort of crown called "Keffiya."

Abyssinians, whose national costumes are also colorful, preferred to dress in dark lounge suits as did the Liberian delegate, Wilmot David, consul-general of the Black republic with headquarters in Liverpool. Sat 1-19-46

Since in theory, if not in fact, all states of the UNO are considered equal, seating arrangements were alphabetically carried out. Big powers and little states sat side by side, none claiming front seats on grounds of status or prestige. It was a good arrangement and seemed to meet with general approval. Incidentally, delegates of Big Three nations sat cheek-to-jowl exchanging friendly chat. 'Twas all very informal as should be among "peace-loving" nations.

Mrs. Roosevelt Favorite

As correspondents were supplied advance texts of speeches by Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, Colombian representative, who opened the first session in his capacity as chairman of the preparatory commission and also the speech of Prime Minister Attlee, who welcomed delegates on behalf of the Labor government and the British people, many news scribes indulged in the pleasant pastime of spotting "big shots" as they walked into the hall.

Russians and Americans aroused the greatest interest. There was Mrs. Roosevelt, most popular and respected of all delegates, sitting next to Soviet Ambassador Gromyko and Secretary Byrnes. In the same row sat Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the U. S. Foreign Affairs committee; Edward Stettinius and Sen. Vandenberg, who threw a monkey wrench into the atom bomb discussion even before the conference opened. Whatever other surprises Vandenberg has up his sleeve, time alone will tell.

Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in black with a tiny velvet hat and a big fox fur around her shoulders, was nearly mobbed by admirers as the Americans left the hall to enter big U. S. Army cars surrounded by FBI agents and Scotland Yard men.

In this connection, Scotland Yard officers prevented 20 people from entering the public gallery who were suspected of having strong personal prejudices in principle against the UNO, also against certain delegates.

Apart from Mrs. Roosevelt, the only other woman delegate was Mme. Zudekia Uralova, People's Commissar of Education of the Byelo Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, also dressed simply in black.

Watching proceedings at the initial session were a number of distinguished persons in the visitors' gallery including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Addison, Lord Samuel, Lord John Simon, Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, Airmarshal Sir Arthur Tedder of the RAF Bomber Command, and Admiral Kent Hewitt, commander of the U. S. Fleet in European waters.

Less famous personages sat in the public gallery behind which were located specially-constructed glass boxes from which radio commentators broadcast speeches and proceedings of the conference.

The press gallery was packed to overflowing. Many of the world's most famous newspapermen and international affairs experts from all nations and races were present.

Most impressive moment came at four o'clock sharp when Dr. Angel of Colombia rapped sharply twice with his gavel on the gold-draped presidential desk and asked 600-odd delegates, advisors and secretaries to take their seats.

A hush fell over the vast assembly. Then, Dr. Angel, rotund, bespectacled and dignified Latin-American arose and pronounced the words, "La seance est ouverte," after which the meeting was in order. From this moment, the new league was born, second attempt within a generation of mankind in attempting to realize the vision of Poet Tennyson to establish "parliament of man, the federation of the world."

After Dr. Angel concluded his speech based upon the preamble to the San Francisco charter which declared, "Determined to save succeeding generations of mankind from the scourge of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind."

Attlee Speech Ironical

The Colombian representative then called upon Prime Minister Attlee, who was given a rousing applause as he walked across the floodlit hall to the rostrum. In part, the British leader said:

"'Tis for peoples of the world, through their representatives, to make a choice between life and death. This problem affects the home life of every man, woman and child. The ultimate aim is not just a negation of war but the creation of social justice and security." Sat 1-19-46

While the Labor party leader was mouthing these platitudes, this correspondent, for one, could not help thinking that at that very moment, when he was appealing to the conscience of humanity, his government was conducting a bloody war of aggression against 60 million dark-skinned people in Southeast Asia and maintaining an outworn imperialistic setup throughout Asia, Africa and the West Indies, which system represents a negation of the lofty ideals proclaimed in the Atlantic charter.

It is necessary to recall these facts for too often they are lost sight of and no lasting peace on earth and security on earth amongst men can be achieved until the whole imperialistic structure of society based upon exploitation of man by man, race by race, nation by nation, is liquidated.

Gold Coast New Constitution Is Based On Tribal Organisations

Members Are To Be Elected By Councils

Nigerian Spokesman

LONDON, April 12. — The new Gold Coast Constitution (described in this programme on March 29) is based upon tribal organisation of the African inhabitants. Onitsha

Elected members of the reformed Legislative Council will be chosen by Provincial Councils of tribal chiefs.

This traditional British practice of indirect rule in Africa has been designed to retain the native community pattern and protective from rapid dissolution by outside economic forces while helping it to develop and adapt itself to modern needs. 4-13-46

The problem of adjustment has its economic counterpart.

Traditional community of the native peasants holding small plots was originally "subsistence" to farming community.

If such a community is to be retained while specializing in cash crops for export, it must be able to compete with highly capitalised plantations for example in the Belgian Congo, Malaya and the East Indies.

This entails official education and an assistance in solving problems like maintenance of the soil fertility and co-operative marketing. 4-13-46

In the Gold Coast instead of European owned cocoa plantations as elsewhere there are some 300,000 native farms of one to five acres.

Before the war these exported over a quarter million tons of cocoa annually.

Gold Coast has the richest resources for its size of any colony in Africa.

Many products were tried in the nineteenth century to replace the abolished slave trade: coffee, cotton, rubber, money skins and finally cocoa. Sat

Now cocoa forms ninety-eight per cent of the Colony's agricultural exports and supplies before the war was over forty per cent of the total cocoa consumed in the world.

There is also substantial mining industry — gold and diamonds of which the Gold Coast is one of the world's major producers — and during the war bauxite began to be exported.

The total value of mineral production during one year of war was over £9,000,000. 4-13-46

Towns consequently leapt in numbers and size.

In 1921 there were forty-six towns and ten years later 136, Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi (all of which have elected Town Councils) increased by fully a half.

Deep water harbour was built at Takoradi at a cost of £3,000,000.

Five hundred miles railway link the interior with the ports.

The value of exports before the war averaged £3 a person — the total population is about 4,000,000.

Gold Coast is indeed like West Indies because the two are dependent on export market and its life too drastically affected by world price fluctuations. 4-13-46

The government is trying therefore to arrest a special interest in agriculture so as to secure economic basis.

Soya bean cultivation and mixed farming are encouraged likewise modern methods of soil conservation.

Hitherto, natives preserved fertility by allowing lands periodically to return to bush but this cannot be done with a rapidly increasing population.

Moreover, cocoa which requires humid soil has itself supsede acres of forest. 4-13-46

Land ownership was vested in the State nearly twenty years ago to prevent alienation into European lands and preserve essential water- heads and forests that will protect the soil. Sat.

There are laboratories at Accra and Lamale (plant breeding) as usual and the latest of all at Tafo.

The United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund already alloted £17,000 to cocoa stuff and cocao research conference last year planned to co-ordinate the whole cocoa research in the British colonies round the two principal institutes in West Africa and the West Indies. 4-13-46

Altogether during the current year, colonial Development and Welfare Fund has alloted £150,000 to the Gold Coast to suppliment the £1,300,000 allocated by the Gold Coast Government to the development work.

Among the items are £24 000 for scholarships, £55,000 for three teachers' training colleges and £34,000 for the nurses' training school.

Further £100 is applied from the fund for educational and hospital buildings.

The main aim of the policy is to preserve security and stability of the African life.

For instance, co-operative societies of cocoa and other producers were officially starter fifteen years ago to provide alternative to brokers in marketing produce.

The purpose is always to keep the body of African states strong and flourishing so that the 27,000 mere workers on the 60,000 inhabitants in Accra do not become detrimental to the people lacking the sanctions they understand.

This is especially necessary now when the West African troops on their return from the Far East are being rapidly demobilised.

Very thorough organisation provides for their need immediately on arrival. 4-13-46

The people of the Gold Coast thus come to their new constitution in a healthy shape.

The purpose of the constitution is to bring unity among the communities which are dispersed a line of advance that promises peaceful evolution into a modern state.

West African Press Hits Garvey Widows' Battle

Chicago Defender Sat 4-20-46

Chicago, Illinois

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — African nationalists and especially the African press are expressing deep concern over the legal battle for the remains of the late Marcus Garvey, famous Negro leader, by his two widows.

Garvey, former president-elect of the African Empire and president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is buried in a Roman Catholic catacomb.

The case, which will appear before the British Chancery Court, was instituted by the first wife, Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey, claiming the right of possession to Garvey's remains. This claim will be challenged by the second wife, Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, who resides in Jamaica, Garvey's birthplace. Sat 4-20-46

Commenting upon the political issues involved, rather than the purely judicial aspect which is a matter for a court of law that will have all the relevant facts before it, the West African Pilot, leading national paper, appealed to the two women to "preserve Garvey's memory untarnished."

"The legal fight that is being waged by two former wives of the late Marcus Garvey created less fun among people here (West Africa) than it would do among communities of the western world where levity seems to be the vogue," the paper stated editorially.

"We can understand the spirit and feelings that found expression in the moves of Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey and Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey. Like their Negroid sisters here in Africa, they regard the body of their once beloved husband with an African reverence and solemnity, whose intensity neither time nor space has mitigated. But this court affair that has no doubt provided newspapers of the West with material for banner headlines and display, has it been undertaken in total conformity with the dictates of prudence and good sense?

"Is it prudent to take a step whose result has been the causing of a division within the world Garvey movement? Is it good sense to embark on a business that has, in fact, given undeserved publicity to an aspect of the distinguished Negro's private life? It is indeed unfortunate.

"We suppose the western environment has had its influence on the decision of the Mesdames Garvey. But we should counsel a more reasonable situation of the dispute. To us the niceties of western conventionalism and legal technicality mean much less than the revered memory of the late Marcus Garvey."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

Britain's New Colonial Council

The Gold Coast Independent

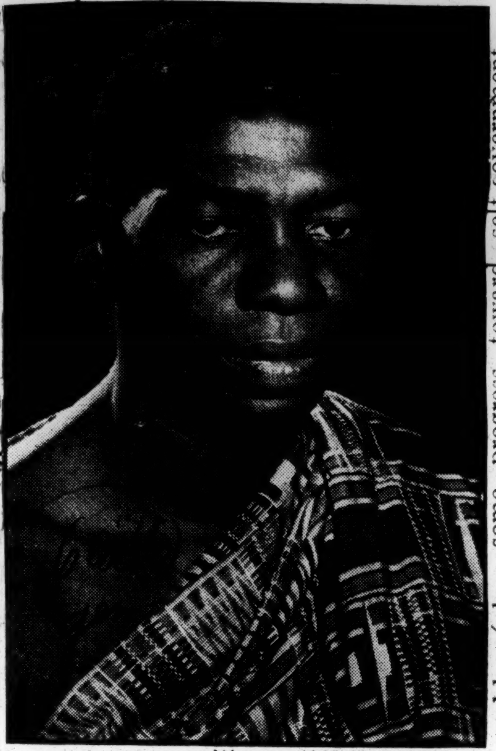
THE new council appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise him on economic and social development combines first-class business experience with political and trade union interests in a manner which has become familiar in the appointment of British official bodies. *Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa*

The Chairman of this Colonial Economic and Development Council, Viscount Portal, was Minister of Works in the Coalition Government and is Chairman of the Great Western Railway and a Director of Barclay's Bank [Dominion Colonial and Overseas]. Mr. J. Benstead is General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and President of the International Transport Workers Federation. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, formerly Governor of Nigeria and Uganda, is also Director of Barclay's Bank [D.C. and O.] and Barclay's Overseas Development Corporation. Sir Graham Cunningham is Chairman and Managing Director of Triplex Safety Glass and other Glass Companies, the Region Property Trust and the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee of the Admiralty. During the war he was Controller of General Munitions. Sir William Goodenough is Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank and Chairman of Barclay's Bank [D.C. and O.] and other Barclays subsidiaries; he has been a member of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee. Sir Drummond Shiels now Public Relations Officer, Post Office was Under Secretary of State for India and later the Colonies in a previous Labour Government. There will be one or two other appointments.

The Council's duty is to advise Mr. George Hall on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy. It will work through two committees, one on development and the other on economic policy. These will be appointed after consultation with the Council itself. *Sat. 10-26-46*

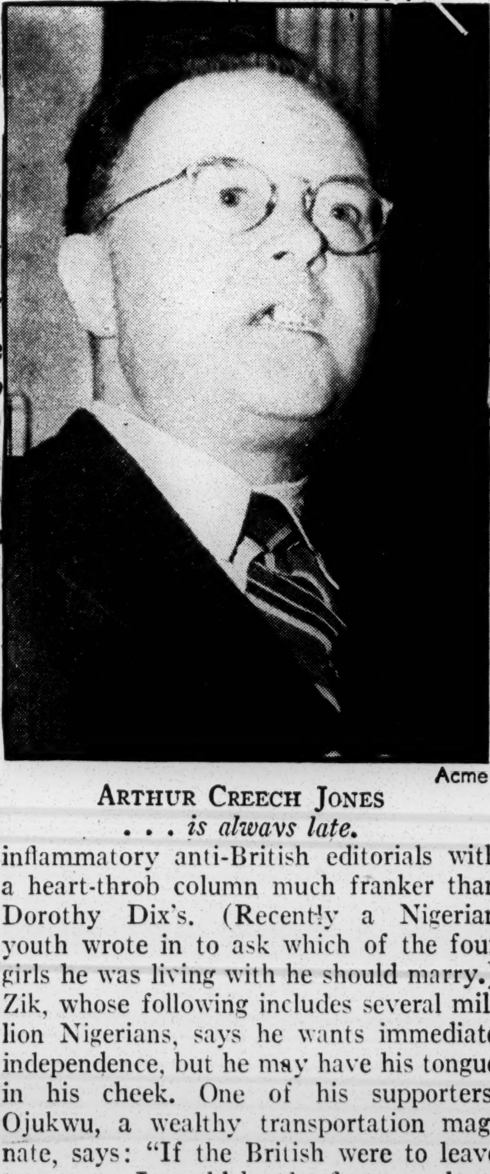
Plans covering the next ten years have been reaching London from Colonial Governments this year [see U.S. Transmission Three September 13th] and the Colonial Office is faced with the difficult job of considering and advising on them. Hitherto there has been a Colonial Economic Advisory Committee to which the Secretary of State recently gave hand-some praise, adding that he hoped its members would serve on the new Council. But it has long felt that the organisation on economic development and the commercial side, both in the Central Office and in the Colonial Administrations was not sufficiently comprehensive and the connecting link between London and the Colonies should be strengthened. That feeling has been confirmed by experience gained in the examination of plans now submitted, and last year Mr Hall appealed for maximum outside help. He also decided to reorganise and strengthen that part of the Colonial Office concerned with the administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and economic affairs generally. Departments previously comprising the Economic and Financial Division are being expanded and regrouped into the Trade and Communications Division which will deal with commercial relations marketing and communications and the Development Division which will concentrate on development work and assist in laying down the lines of financial policy to facilitate development. The Development Division will include the departments concerned with research. Each of these divisions will be under an Assistant Under Secretary of State. *10-26-46*

The Development Council's object will be to investigate the possibilities of economic and social development in all British colonial territories notes the FINANCIAL TIMES and its establishment is coupled with the grant of a subsidy of £120,000,000 to the colonies over a ten year period. Its scope however will be far wider than a mere giving of advice to the Government on the allocation of subsidy. Actually development schemes already submitted to the newly formed Economic Department of the Colonial Office reach a total of something like three times the subsidy figure. The Development Council working in close collaboration with the Economic Department will be required to elaborate something like a Colonial Ten Year Plan.



Warman-N.Y. Herald Tribune

ROBERT KWEKU ATTA GARDINER
The departing overlord . . .



Acme

ARTHUR CREECH JONES
. . . is always late.

If the British Leave—. In the African colonies, agitation for self-government has begun to discover both leaders and obstacles. A native Gold Coast spokesman, Robert Kweku Atta Gardiner, said recently in a New York speech:

"What is needed is a planned transition from an agricultural and cheap labor economy to an industrial and balanced economic system; and from racial and political servitude to . . . conditions of self-government." *Time*

That is a tall order, but Gardiner is a moderate among native African leaders. In nearby Nigeria lives a more extreme and more important Negro spokesman, the fabulous Nnamdi Azikiwe, known as "Zik." In the 1920s, Zik stowed away on a ship for the U.S., where he worked his way to a LaSalle Extension University law degree by dishwashing, coal mining and boxing. Zik is owner and editor of Lagos' *West African Pilot*, which mixes inflammatory anti-British editorials with a heart-throb column much franker than Dorothy Dix's. (Recently a Nigerian youth wrote in to ask which of the four girls he was living with he should marry.)

Zik, whose following includes several million Nigerians, says he wants immediate independence, but he may have his tongue in his cheek. One of his supporters, Ojukwu, a wealthy transportation magnate, says: "If the British were to leave tomorrow, I would be the first one down on the docks asking them to leave their shoes and their clothes behind. We don't know how to make anything and we haven't got the facilities."

The pattern of native rivalry shows in Nigeria, too. Most of Zik's followers are members of the Ibo tribe. The British say that their departure would bring the Moslem Hausa tribe down from the north to dominate the Ibos and Yorubas. (That the British have sometimes encouraged such dissension does not obviate the fact that fierce quarrels among the colonial peoples break out even where the British do their level best to create unity among native groups.) *Chicago, Ill. Nov. 12-16-46*

The Old School. Some British administrators in Nigeria are of a type which has been untouched by the new Empire attitude of both Tories and Socialists at home. Recently a TIME correspondent asked British Governor Sir Arthur Richards what he thought of one of the most important native leaders. Said Sir Arthur: "He's a bloody bastard."

Britain's new Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, would never make a remark like that. He started out as a typical Socialist Empire-baiter and has (along with most of his fellow Laborite leaders) come to the conclusion that only a long program of education and economic improvement will prepare the colonies for independence. Creech Jones approaches his ticklish job with all the earnestness and pious words of a Methodist missionary who knows he may end up in the cannibals' kettle. In the past year, as a result of reforms started by Conservative Oliver Stanley and carried on by the Laborites, almost every British colony has made some progress toward self-government. Ceylon is managing all its own internal affairs. On the Gold Coast, for the first time, natives elected by their own people will have a majority of seats in their Parliament. In the more backward colonies of Central and East Africa, native representatives will sit with whites.

So Little Time. Laudable as this progress is from a humanitarian standpoint, it does not seem to be solving the Empire's basic problem. Native opposition to British rule is moving faster than

either 1) London's concessions or 2) the ability of native groups to get together and confine their rivalries within the framework of national unity. In an able series of articles in *Time and Tide*, Elspeth Huxley (cousin-by-marriage to Julian and Aldous) recently noted:

"Once the overlord admits the possibility of his departure—in our case positively glories in the idea—he gives himself very little time. . . . Our talk of long, slow training and education is hollow. The ferment that bubbles in India today will infect the colonies tomorrow—has already done so, in fact."

The British taxpayer is now digging up $480,000,000 for colonial education and welfare. Nearly all colonies get their defense and other British services without paying taxes; in return, Britain still derives strategic, political and commercial advantages from her possessions. But Britons who observe the antics of highly educated Moslems and Hindus in India and highly educated Zionist terrorists in Palestine are no longer sure that education alone has much to do with the question of how to make a country out of a colony which contains "plural societies."

Big Stakes. Some of the colonies (Kenya, Malaya, Ceylon) still have great strategic value in the atomic age, to the U.S. as well as to Britain. The Kremlin, which understands this, is doing its utmost to make Britain's task as hard as possible and to aggravate U.S. disapproval of the seamy side of imperialism.

In the Puerto Rican mess, the U.S. has discovered what it is to have a colonial bear cub by the tail. Britain, with a whole family of full-grown Puerto Ricos, is at least trying to find the answer. If her effort at orderly progress fails and the sun sets on the Empire fallen into chaos, the U.S. will stand to lose as much as Britain.

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General

AFRICA SPEAKS

Pittsburg Courier

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

British Government in Nigeria Attacks Nationalist Press of Azikwe

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh Pa

TO prove conclusively that the Richard's regime of personal dictatorship in Nigeria is deliberate, personal and self-destructive, and that the venom of human spleen deposited in the mortal frame of Mr. Richards has been at a constant boiling point as it pours on the head of Azikiwe as a person and as the soul of the Associated Newspapers of Nigeria, let us mention some facts to support our allegation:

On July 8, 1945, "The West African Pilot" and "The Daily Comet" were banned for thirty-six days by Richard's Regime. Zik's Press Ltd. suffered a loss of about $25,000. On July 13, 1945, a wireless message was handed to Mr. Azikiwie informing him that assassination of two important persons was planned, and from all indications, Zik's life was one of the two. Azikiwe ran into exile and hibernated for many weeks before his station was identified. Since then Azikiwe has been forced to remain at Onitsha instead of Lagos, his original business headquarters. On November 1, 1945, the Richard regime (British Government of Nigeria) stopped the publication of all official advertisements and notices in the Associated Newspapers of Nigeria (i. e Zik's Group of Newspapers). All standing contracts were cancelled thereafter. During the sitting of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, Richard's regime, rather Richard personally, banned "The West African Pilot" from reporting the proceedings of the Legislative Council of our country. The Reuter news service is one of the most important avenues through which the Associated Newspapers of Nigeria obtain independent news for the enlightenment of Nigerians. Richard's regime has refused to renew the license for Zik's Press and thereby has impaired the effeciency of Nigerian journalism and infringed upon the rights of the populace to be informed in a free world of democracy. Sat. 4-20-46

Prince Nwafor Orizu

THERE is much to be said in the light of constant attacks staged against the Associated Press of Nigeria controlled by Nnamdi Azikiwe. It is rather funny to behold. It is rather better described as a childish display of power in a world where there is no organized resistance concentrated to uproot the impositions that are uncalled for. But the country's emotions are aroused. The collective indignation of Nigeria is being manifested in many ways. Even conservative newspapers cannot afford to be silent in the face of such revolution-breeding actions of the Richard regime. So that unavoidably, "The Nigerian Eastern Mail" (one of the not-so-extreme weeklies) in its editorial said:

"For some years, influential sections of officialdom have cried out against the editorial policy of the Zik group of papers, the spirit and tone of which they have always regarded as emanating from Nnamdi Azikiwe. The policy, they said, was anti-European and maliciously aggravated interracial friction for the purpose of increasing the circulation by pandering to the ignorant passions of the masses."

* * *

THEN TO this the editorial contended that "Nigerians are no more anti-European or anti-British than Gold Coasters, Sierra-Leonians and West Indians and very much less so than the Egyptains and the Indians. Yet inevitably the rising tide of nationalism is bound to be in part andti-British. Perhaps Nnamdi Azikiwe and the Zik group of papers merely faithfully recorded this rising feeling which Government did a great deal to provoke from time to time. Then it continues: "Officialdom felt that support . . . given the strikers by the Zik group was biased," and brought into being special regulations to ban the Comet and Pilot for thirty-six days. "And the vast majority of readers felt that the punishment was quite out of proportion to the offense. It was felt that had any paper outside the Group committed this offense, it would have been merely told to apologize and retract . . . the result of this in our view, misguided government action, was to increase Zik's popularity and make . . the masses regard him as a hero and a martyr."

Claims of Ethiopia

The New York Times

Place of This Nation in World Peace Is Held to Be Overlooked

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Now that the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris has adjourned, to meet again June 15 to carry on its work on the peace settlement, it seems appropriate to call attention to some facts which I think are pertinent to a just and lasting peace. Reference is here made to Ethiopia in the world peace decisions to follow. Wed. 6-5-46

I am sorry to say that the attitude to Ethiopia's claims seems too reminiscent of the League of Nations abdication days of 1936. To date, except for sporadic proposals, nothing reasonable has even been suggested by or in the Council of Foreign Ministers where the legitimate claim of the rectification of Ethiopia's borders is concerned. In fact all considerations of the former Italian colonies seem to emphasize the interests of all other parties, even Italy, the adjudged aggressor against the little African nation, except a cursory reference to a seaport through a corridor in Eritrea. 6-5-46

Even if Italy's belated co-belligerency and participation on the side of the Allies could be argued for the rather favorable attitude to Italy in realigning the world on the basis of future world security, this should not result in the setting aside of Ethiopia's legitimate claims. Whatever formula is used in this connection, it seems to me that justice cannot be sacrificed to expediency if the objective is enduring peace.

Among others, two facts should be kept in mind when approaching the problem of the disposition of the former Italian colonies contiguous to Ethiopia. First, both Eritrea and ex-Italian Somalia were acquired by forceful penetration. Both of these territories were formerly part of Ethiopia and were used as bases to carry out aggression. The acquisition of these areas completely isolated Ethiopia from the sea, a thing which, more than any other, has been responsible for the slow development of that country. New York Times

Italy, by disregarding international law and morality in her aggression against Ethiopia and from her record where the interests of the indigenous population is concerned, has forfeited any right whatsoever to these territories.

Secondly, the right of self-determination seems as good a basis for the cession of Trieste to safeguard the interests of the majority of the population there as it is in the case of Eritrea. Of the little less than a million inhabitants of Eritrea, 750,000 are Eritreans and approximately 50,000 Europeans mostly of Italian origin. These Eritreans are racially, historically and culturally one and the same as the people of present-day Ethiopia

Furthermore, through demonstrations, protests and memoranda these people have expressed their desire to be reunited to Ethiopia, their motherland. This is another fact that must be recognized as germane to the disposition of this former Italian colony.

People everywhere are looking to the United States, which has, they believe, the virility and the vision to fight for a democratic world. To fritter away this good-will through a species of horse trading can only lead to great disappointment and a denial of the high precepts of America for building a free world. There can be no world democracy, no peace and no world morality if the rights of all nations large and small are not equally respected. 6-5-46

DAVID A. TALBOT,
Editor, The Ethiopian Herald and Review.

New York, May 27, 1946.

Mrs. Paul Robeson

Mrs. Robeson Foresees Trouble in Africa, Unless . .

PM New York, N.Y. Sun. 11-3-46

By HY ENGEL

The failure to grant self-government to 150,000,000 black Africans and the treatment accorded them by colonial rulers have "built up a hatred and furious resistance on the part of the colonial peoples. If participation in their own governments is denied them much longer, this resistance will be consolidated and your guess is as good as mine as to what will happen."

This is the opinion of Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the actor-singer, who has just returned to her Enfield, Conn., home from a five-month tour of French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Mrs. Robeson had a particularly good opportunity to study the problems of the natives at close range, she said, because the colonial governors "opened their books, gave me the vital sources of information and told me what was good and what was bad." According to Mrs. Robeson it was mostly bad with very little good, but with some hope for the future.

Speaking with a youthful vigor, Mrs. Robeson said, "We speak of occupied Europe and the outrages committed in these countries by Hitlerism. But, do you realize that Africa has been occupied during the past 50 years in the full sense of Hitlerism?

"In Africa there has been compulsory labor for the natives, forced migrations of the population to work on farms, mines and plantations. Whole populations have been decimated in the process. The Allied peoples were shocked and outraged when Hitler did these things to the Poles, Russians, Czechs and others, but the Allies themselves have been doing this in Africa for the last 50 years."

Asked what she thought UN and the colonial powers would do about the political status of these 150,000,000 Africans, Mrs. Robeson, who is ultra-precise in her choice of words, said that whether they like it or not, the colonial pow. will be compelled to grant self-government to these natives by "the pressure of events."

"Statesmen," she explained, "are generally behind the times and have to run like hell to catch up. So while the diplomats are afraid to talk colonialism in UN for fear of hurting Britain or France, or Belgium or any of the other nations, things are happening right in the colonies which are forcing the issue of self-government.

Take the French colonial setup. Before the war there was a France with French colonies. Representation in the French Assembly was provided for the subjects in the colonies. Today there is no such thing as a French *subject*. The entire colonial population has full citizenship status along with native Frenchmen. The mother country and what were once her colonies are now equal partners in a French Federal union.

"Now why did this happen? The French government didn't simply grant it. The events forced the issue. When France virtually disappeared during the war, De Gaulle found he could fight from French Africa as a base. He was ably assisted by the colonials, especially by the late Felix Eboue, the Negro governor of the Chad region, who later was appointed Governor-General of all French Equatorial Africa, the first Negro ever to hold that job."

The French "just couldn't take away" the "taste of independence" these colonials acquired fighting side by side with them, Mrs. Robeson pointed out.

As another example, Mrs. Robeson cited the Belgian Congo, where for the first time the natives have representation on the provincial councils and the central government council.

When Belgium was occupied by Hitler, the embryonic industrialization of the Congo was speeded up, she pointed out. The natives

learned industrial skills and techniques and to read and write. Now the people are demanding more schools and the Government is being compelled to grant wider educational facilties, despite the fact that the "white rulers of the Congo once said they would never grant higher education facilties to the natives." Only recently a university was opened to train natives in the professions.

UN, she said, should establish an international mandate over all colonies "with a view toward establishing participation in their government," very soon.

On the question of South Africa, she said: "The situation stinks politically, socially and economically. It is so bad for the blacks that it even smells in UN where Jan Smuts represents the white minority and where the black majority has no representation. It would be blasphemy to grant Smuts' request to turn over Southwest Africa to the Union of South Africa."

Mrs. Robeson will tour the country, lecturing on African affairs, colonialism and race relations. Her first lecture will be at Town Hall, Nov. 11th.

Africans and the Times

Mochochonono The Comet

Night has Passed

Maseru Basutoland

The Almighty decreed that Africa be inhabited by Africans. It is a continent in which for reasons unknown to me civilization came late. It was called a dark continent by some explorers because they found that most of its inhabitants were savages and had nothing to show that they had some form of civilization. Sat. 10-5-46

Some people of this continent were many years ago captured by Europeans and were sold as slaves at markets just as are animals. There were however some humane Europeans who were true philanthropists and they helped the slaves in one way or another and instructed them in matters of cleanliness, religion and civilization. It is to such Europeans that we owe a great debt of gratitude and above all to the Great Queen Victoria, the Good of England, whom we look upon as the redeemer of the Africans by agreeing to emancipate the slaves and going to the extent of paying their ransome to the slave owners, bringing the unhappy days of slavery to an end. Though the slave trade has ended the Europeans were not satisfied with that state of affairs and taking advantage of our ignorance, they devised ways and means by which slavery could be continued in a different guise, that is to say some became handy tools for performing unskilled labour in various industries. It is not necessary for me to elaborate on this aspect of the matter. It is night time and I am feeling drowsy and tomorrow I shall be busy trying cases, I must therefore rest my body and brain. In their ignorance and folly the Africans endured the iron yoke and all white men irrespective of their nationality were respected as masters while on the contrary many of the white men called the Africans "Kaffirs' or "boys" as names denoting inferiority and were not allowed to participate in politics, trade and other rights enjoyed by the ruling class—a state which can better be described as repression.

God, Almighty, Creator and Omniscient helped us however, to endure and bear the heavy yoke placed on us.

Not long ago, and at the time when I was already grown to man's estate a test was made of the comparative intelligence of European and African children by the Education Department and the result was that in certain instances the African children were found to be more intelligent than Europeans children, a fact which opened the eyes of the white men to the fact that Africans given chances were capable of scaring high up in the educational sphere.

The colour struggle between Africans and Europeans is a tense one and time, and time only, will decide as to who succeeds. Readers will remember the heading to this article "Africans and the Times" and the sub-heading "The Night has passed." One of the descendents of the slaves in 1937 stated that "it was at dawn" while I said "Night has passed." I am confident that what I say is true, and that before ten years shall pass "The sun will rise" throughout Africa. Black and white are now competing against each other in many things even religion. Missionaries and their followers have lost hope in many of the churches. Though some of us have lost faith in the white men and broke away joint European and African churches I do not not blame them much they found it too difficult for them to remain there, but thanks are due to those remaining because they will hold them for us as our property built with our monies, and on separating from the Europeans we must hold them to us also the contributions.

Next comes education: In this matter also we are soaring high.

We now come to industry. Although we are still incapable in certain respects yet there is hope that the goal is not far off.

Coming to trade let me say that as we were employed by our masters for generations we learned something of trade and hundreds of Africans to-day are carrying on trade on their own Housing and locations in the sub-urban areas. There are already signs of growing competition between white and black for healthy housing, as the black are rapidly amassing wealth, considering their paltry standard wages of £3 a month. They are thrifty.

Then comes the matter of producing food and making garments. It is surprising to see the progress made in agriculture, especially in Basutoland where there are as yet no agricultural schools, yet they seem to be keeping abreast with other parts of Africa which have the advantage of agricultural schools. Next year, people will see with amazement garments made in in this Territory with the "crocodile" as their trade mark and made by the Basuto with their own hands from raw material.

As adversity is a blessing in disguise I wish that control could be continued much longer until we have made appreciable progress in these new ventures.

In conclusion, I should say however undesirable the past World War was, in some respects it taught lessons which it would perhaps not be possible for us to learn if it had not broken out. All the nations lost blood in the struggle, and that blood was shed for freedom, even for repressed Africans, wherefore should we take lag behind. The verse of one hymn in the vernacular reads: "Remember the children of Ham and redeem them also." As already stated above we have lost some of our faith in the white man and know not where to refind it or a subsititute.

I end by saying that all these changes are brought about by time. Though it may be contrary to man's desire yet when a spring time comes the earth puts on a new coat, that is sure as night follows the day. Of the African leaders that have devoted their lives to the cause of the Africans the following are foremost: Booker T. Washington, Aggrey of Africa, Sol. T. Plaatyi, Z. R. Mahabane, D. D. T. Jabavu, R. Selope Thema and others. Among whom Marcus Garvey's name should not be omitted. These dimly saw the coming salvation of Africa and had strong faith that come it will.

Now it is left with the young African intelligentsia to carry on the good work to which the above galay of men have made their contribution.

[In connection with the above article we wish to point out that although for centuries most of Africa knew nothing of western civilisation yet even before the Birth of Christ there was advanced civilisation in the northern countries of Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The great cities of Carthage and Alexandra—the latter with its famous library and lighthouse, the Pharos,—were places where advanced civilisation was to be fouud in Africa.

What the author states in his article about slavery and the emancipation of slaves in Africa needs some modification. Not only Europeans but Arabs, Indians and also Africans were slave-traders. Also, it is mentioned incidentally, the liberation of slaves in South Africa and the payment of recompense to owners began in the year 1834. Queen Victoria who came to the throne in 1837, was inflexible in her determination to see it stamped out and eradicated within her Colonies and Empire.—Ed.]

60 a (6) 1946 General

Imperialism Has Brought No Pleasure To Africa

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

Fri. 8-30-46

Supporting his argument with statements made by British writers themselves, Mr Tony Enahoro pointed out in his message on "Imperialism On Trial" in the Achukwu Memorial Hall recently, that missionaries acted as quislings.

At the lecture sponsored by the Primrose Club, Enahoro who proved conclusively that imperialism had done no good to Africa next referred to treties signed by indigenous chiefs and monarchs.

He failed to understand how such documents could have been voluntarily approved of by the African chiefs, who were not in a position to realise the significance of what they were signing.

By way of example, the Shehu of Bornu signed away all his country.

Pointing out what happened to recalcitrant chiefs, he submitted the example of the Sultan of Sokoto's opposition, who pointed out to the British that he had merely agreed to trade in peace and if they meant to enslave them, there could be only war.

The British denounced him as an autocrat; finally dethroned him and set up a quisling in his stead.

Other examples were Jaja of Opobo, Pepple and others who resisted British attempts to enslave them, but as the British always were careful about the verdict of history, Lord Lugard recorded that these monarchs were dealt with due to their misbehaviour.

Nigeria under British rule for the past 85 years was, he illustrated later, apalling and backward.

British Imperialism in Nigeria has, he said, introduced "a policy of divide and rule."

Nigeria for instance has so been segmented that unity is almost impossible and every petty district officer dictates to Nigerian rulers.

Native industries such as spinning and weaving have deteriorated.

The simple economic life said the lecturer, was gone

More of the devastating hosts that accompanied British Imperialism into Nigeria were serious diseases which were not prevalent in past centuries among Africans, the fall of the prices of Nigerian made products either forests or otherwise.

Sir Arthur's regime was the next objective,

The lecturer was the one that offered broad fields for criticisms. The last historic June Strike as a consequence of which there would be an increased taxation; the bad direction of agriculture which resulted in food crisis in Lagos, "disregard for the freedom of the press" the sign of ingratitude shown to the unemployed soldiers for example "Go home young man" were few of the annoying and innumerable faults that crown the Richards regime.

The way-out of these difficulties would be the combination of politico-economic fronts.

The farmers should be educated as to what their sufferance was, he added. *8-30-46*

He referred to Creech Jones who told Nigerians to "build up for yourself a national front which no government shall fight."

This Is The Reason

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, South West Africa

IN refusing to publish the articles referred to by the Basic English writer of the Public Relations Office, we did so not because we were afraid that we would not be deemed ready for self-government. If this were the point in view, England would never be in a position to rule herself today. For, it is too well known that behind the so-called respectability of English Society, that is the Mayfair version of it, there are stag parties, homo sexuals, pseudo. well groomed ladies who come to Soho to look for black lovers, prostitutes galore. *Tues. 8-6-46*

In addition, there is that type of undesirable man unknown to the Nigerian. He is called a gigolo. He is the young man who makes his living by making love to old women. If as he says, such things are published in England, it may be because England has no shame. But we over here do have a stigma and a blush of shame left in us.

We refused to publish the sordid release for the very reason that we stated. No one can deny that Africans are always made the object of ridicule in foreign papers and films. We at Onitsha considered it a shame to add to our own burlesque show. When we say that it might misrepresent the Nigerian social outlook to the world, we were saving government's own face although indirectly.

This is the reason. Here we have a country where government seems to be more interested in providing for the welfare of touts and pimps rather give the unemployed man and woman of Nigeria monetary relief in order to prevent their sons and daughters from becoming undesirable elements of society. This is done in England why not here in Nigeria? Thank you gentlemen.

Quit Nigeria

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

WE ARE no longer at the cross roads. We have reached the doorway to a greater struggle which may mean chaos. British rule has not brought happiness to Africa. We have seen the havoc wrought by the slave trade, a nefarious practice used that Western parasites may be built up. We have seen how tribal wars became pronounced with the advent of that trade. And we have seen how our chiefs were overtured into signing treaties which meant the end of everything African.

We have seen how England turned her own country to an industrial plant relying solely on raw materials from the colonies, including Nigeria. We have witnessed indeed the degradation of European rule. Our groundnuts, beneseed, palm kernels, metallic resources are taken by them. We have seen how their education has been carried out with an ulterior motive. We have seen the African freed from slavery in order that industrial countries may

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have a source of raw materials and buyers for their manufactures.

We are about now to see a new experiment whereby Nigeria will be divided into a series of legislative assemblies, dividing the people and the country into lilliputian states that the British policy of divide and rule may be carried out. We see on the wall a time when indeed Nigeria will be applied to the new found formula that imperialism may conveniently carve her up into separate colonies. Fri. 8-30-46

Indeed, the scales have fallen from our eyes and we see the development plan as a 10 year device to educate more natives so that British manufactures may have more buyers, just as we see too new roads leading to the rich areas of our land. Our minerals have been made England's property. Our lands are not safe. Our monarchs are to be appointed and deposed by them. Indeed our heritage is lesser than the dust. Since England cannot exist on her own for more than six weeks, since India is fast slipping, we know that we are the last stronghold of the British Lion and that the future will be worse. Our destiny cannot ever lie in the Richards or any other regime, for recent legislative enactments are proof that Britain is digging herself in. Britain must quit Nigeria. This is our final decision. There can be no compromise.

60a(6) 1946

American Minister L A Walton Receives Decoration Of Liberia's Highest Award

West African Pilot

MONROVIA.— His Excellency, Lester Alges Walton, M.A., LL.D. American Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary accredited to the Liberian government, brought to a close his tenure of service here recently.

Mr Walton has served as his government's diplomatic representative for a period of nearly eleven years, a record of continuous service which is longer than that of any other American Minister to Liberia — or any other diplomatic representative from any country.

During that period he served continuously as doyen of the diplomatic corps. Mon 4-15-46

The main building and other two buildings on the present Legation site were constructed during his administration. Lagos Nigeria

He initiated and concluded at Monrovia on behalf of his government treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, the Conciliation Treaty, the Extradition Treaty, the Consular Convention, the Aviation Agreement an agreement for the construction of port and port works at Monrovia. West African

He conducted preliminary negotiations for the assignment of American troops in Liberia, and played an active part in the assignment of American health and other missions to Liberia.

In 1938 when the USS "Boise" paid a courtesy call to Liberia, he was accorded full honours with inspection of guards and a salute of seventeen guns when he visited the ship. 4-15-46 Mon

Similar honours were shown him when he made his first official visit to the army post at Roberts Field, Liberia.

Prior to his appointment as American Minister to Liberia, he was a well-known New York newspaperman and publicist.

He is generally credited with having waged the successful campaign for the capitalisation of letter "N" in "Negro".

He holds the degrees of Doctor of Laws from Wilberforce University, and Master of Arts from Lincoln University. Mon 4-15-46

Public and private testimonials have been pouring upon Mr Walton since it has been known that he is about to retire. Lagos Nigeria

Vice President and Mrs C. L. Simpson led off with a buffet luncheon at their home; this was followed by Chief Justice and Mrs Louis A Grimes Honourable and Mrs Richard A Henries, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the Liberia-American Club, when a presentation of an African-made gown was made to the Minister.

The General Manager of the Firestone Plantations gave a luncheon; the cabinet of President Tubman tendered a ball in honour of the Minister. West African

In the Reception Parlour on the second floor of the Executive Mansion, President Tubman as Head of State and Grandmaster of the Order, decorated Minister Walton with Liberia's highest and oldest award — Knight of the Grand Band of African Redemption.

In handing him the insignia, the President also pinned the red white and blue band on the Minister.

This order was instituted during the administration of President Anthony W. Gardiner.

Garvey's Ex-Wife Liberian Citizen

Amsterdam News

MONROVIA, Liberia—Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey, former wife of Marcus Garvey, received Liberian citizenship at the hands of President William V. S. Tubman this week in recognition of her visit to the West African Republic and her desire to work for the educational and social development of the women of the country. Mrs. Garvey was made a citizen at sight by President Tubman under the provisions of a recently enacted law governing the naturalization of citizens, and is, therefore, the first alien to become a Liberian citizen under the new law. Sat 9-14-46

Mrs. Garvey was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and was educated at exclusive Westwood High School. She later joined the Garvey movement in Jamaica and traveled to the United States with Mr. Garvey, where she became his secretary and later his wife. In time, he divorced her and married his secretary, the then Amy Jacques, a union that has born two sons. Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey is in Jamaica with her children.

Mrs. Amy Ashwood Garvey has traveled in Europe, Africa, the West Indies and Latin America extensively. She lived in England for several years, and after spending some time in Jamaica and the United States in recent months, she sailed for England and thence to Liberia, where, it is said, she intends to become a permanent resident. She was the guest of honor at a reception at Cox Hall, College of West Africa, on May 9, which was sponsored by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sarah Simpson George. Sat 6-13-46 W. 9/11

Liberia

Liberian Cabinet Members Fired

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Had Good Records Before Fraud Case

Sat. 11-2-46

MONROVIA—(ANP) — Postmaster Gen. James T. Phillips and Walter G. Walker, secretary of public works and utilities, were ordered to resign their government post on Oct. 1, following a minute investigation of their part in a stamp fraud, uncovered recently in New York.

A check on the two Liberian cabinet officials, involved in the illegal postage stamp traffic, revealed they both had impeccable records of service to this government.

N. Y. Dealer Involved

Factual information to President Tubman revealed that Walker contracted with a New York stamp dealer to divide profits in the sale of stamp issue, and that two sets of stamps were being printed with his knowledge and connivance.

Phillips was charged with conspiring with Walker to defraud the government and with being in on the stamp fraud deal. He is a native of Liberia and former secretary of the treasury. Both men were appointed by Tubman.

Walker is a naturalized citizen of Liberia. Having served as a missionary there 25 years ago, he was also former Liberian Consul General before his appointment as secretary of public works and utilities in 1944.

Liberia Honors Freetown Consul

The Afro-American

MRS. AMY ASHWOOD

Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—Nathaniel J. P. Metzger Boston, barrister-at-law, who has served as Liberian consul here since May, 1934, was decorated by President W. V. S. Tubman last July 26 (Liberian Independence Day), with the insignia of a Knight of the Humane Order of African Redemption. Sat. 9-14-46

The honoree is a graduate of Lincoln's Inn, England, which he entered in 1919 as a law student. He graduated previously at Fourah Bay College where he specialized in arts.

Mr. Boston has been a prominent member of the local bar since 1922, serving clients both in the colony and the protectorate. He has served as a solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Liberia Marks 99th Anniversary

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

MONROVIA — (ANP) —Cannons sounding forth at four a.m. from Fort Norris, recently announced the advent of the 99th anniversary of the independence of Liberia as the only free, sovereign and independent nation on the west coast of Africa. The Lone Star flag of Liberia was unfurled at that hour.

President Tubman reviewed the troops under command of Col. Randolph M. Ellis at the Barclay Training centre. President Tubman, dressed in his uniform as commander-in-chief, took the salute from the reviewing stand with members of the diplomatic corps among the guests which flanked him. Sat. 8-24-46

Miss Rozena Robinson read the declaration of independence while Henry Cooper, former Department of State attache, former consul general to the British Isles and to Hamburg, Germany, traced the history of Liberia and prophesied a bright future for the republic.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer, July 5, 1946

CHERRY APPOINTS NEGRO DELEGATES

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Three Named to Represent State at Liberian Centennial Exposition

Three Negro citizens yesterday were appointed by Governor Cherry to represent North Carolina at the proposed Librarian Centennial and Victory Exposition, to open next summer for a two-year period in Monrovia, Liberia.

Named to represent North Carolina were Prof. James T. Taylor of Raleigh, on leave from the North Carolina College for Negroes to serve as head of the Negro division of the OPA; Mrs. Rose Aggrey of Salisbury, Negro supervisor of Rowan County Schools; and Issac H. Smith of New Bern, a businessman.

In announcing his appointments, the Governor stated that the United States is one of the several nations invited by Liberia to participate in the 100th anniversary celebration to open in Monrovia on July 27, 1947.

North Carolina will not pay the expenses of the representatives to the exposition.

A closely linked historical chain exists between the Republic of Liberia and the United States, since the emigrants who sailed from this country in West Africa in 1820, under the sponsorship of the American Colonization Society, were Afro-Americans, the Governor pointed out. Too, he added, when the colony of Liberia declared itself a free and independent nation in 1847, it established a government patterned after that of the United States and adopted a flag similar to that of this nation.

During the period of concentrated African emigration, sponsored by the American Colonization Society, approximately 2,000 Negroes went to Liberia from North Carolina.

"It is, therefore, not surprising that the govermental counterpart of the United States across the South Atlantic looks to this country with whom she has been a contributing ally during the war for cooperation upon the advent of Liberia's centenary of nationhood," Governor Cherry said. "In the area of trade and friendly relations there is much ground for mutual benefit."

Mrs. Aggrey, one of those appointed to represent North Carolina next year is the widow of a native of North Africa. Her husband was brought to the United States from the Gold Coast of Africa while still a youth, and became one of the leading Negro educators in the South. Dr. Aggrey, who was a professor at Livingstone College in Salisbury for a number of years, was buried on the campus there and covered with soil brought to the United States by representatives of various tribes living in the Gold Coast region.

New Secretary of Public Works Named in Liberia

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

MONROVIA—(ANP) — H. B. Duncan, former liaison official between the Liberian government and U.S. Navy officials in connection with the construction of the Liberian port, has been named secretary of public works. Sat. 11-2-46

Mr. Duncan, who lived in the States for several years and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was at one time an assistant in his present office.

Liberia Stamp Causes Upheaval

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Wednesday.—The Liberian postmaster general and secretary of public works were dismissed by President W. V. S. Tubman of the West African Republic because a stamp collector in the United States received a new Liberian stamp before the stamp was officially placed on sale in Liberia, it was learned last Wednesday. Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 10-16-46

Unable to fix responsibility for the incident, the Liberian head not only fired James Phillips, postmaster general, and Walter F. Walker, the public works secretary, but also dismissed the entire post office staff in Monrovia. The dismissals occurred October 1.

LIBERIA'S CENTENNIAL

Chicago Defender 11-16-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty governors have indicated that they will cooperate with the Republic of Liberia in its 1947-49 celebration of the country's centennial, Hilyard R. Robinson, technical director of the centennial commission, announced recently. Six state committees are already active, mapping plans for cooperation and following election of new governors in several states, the commission will ask their support also, Robinson said. Already active are Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Sat. 11-2-46

United Nations Salute Liberia's 99th Birthday

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-3-46

Send Greetings to Conference at Howard U. by Dr. Ralph Bunche; Centennial in '47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — It is a matter of especial concern to Africans and their descendants abroad, that the Republic of Liberia enjoys the respect of the non-African world by its deeds, its progress, its orderly government, its faith in democracy, and its application of democratic principles.

This was the message Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting director, division of trusteeships, the United Nations, brought Friday to 300 special representatives of State governors, national leaders and educators, who attended a conference on Liberia at Howard University to observe that nation's 99th anniversary.

Other speakers included Dr. Max Yergan, executive director, Council on African Affairs; Dr. Emmet J. Scott, secretary, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University; Clare Tiberlake, African Section of the State Department; and Frank Snowden, director, Howard University Summer School.

U.N. Greetings

Dr. Bunche spoke as a representative of the United Nations and delivered an official congratulatory message from that body.

He said it is a matter for rejoicing that Liberia will celebrate its centennial in a world once more at peace, with the blessings of the United Nations, at a time when the United Nations itself will be observing its first anniversary.

He saw in Liberia's 100 years of independent existence, the accumulation of understanding and wisdom which will be greatly needed in finding solutions to the grave problems of the post-war world.

Accepts Challenge

In a world dedicated to democratic principles and processes, the right to self-government of all peoples who demonstrate the capacity to shoulder the responsibilities involved in managing their own affairs and directing their own destiny, must be basic, he declared.

Dr. Bunche declared that Liberia's very existence as an independent State, and her membership in the United Nations had a symbolic significance for all Africa.

He pointed out that the African republic has accepted, on behalf of all peoples of African origin, the challenge as to the right of people of African descent to self-government and their ability to sustain it.

Old Report Echo

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who visited Liberia in 1930 as a representative of the League of Nations, reviewed the republic's history and said it is surprising that the government had survived the hardships which it has faced.

Dr. Scott, who was sent to Liberia in 1909 as a member of the American Commission, recalled the report made by his commission and expressed regret that it had never been printed in its entirety.

Turning to Mr. Timberlake of the State Department, he expressed hope that diplomatic protocol might still allow the full report to be published.

Mr. Timberlake, who returned from Liberia last month, told of his first introduction to the country—in the files of the State Department.

Logan's Criticism

He promised Dr. Scott that he would get the 1909 report from the archives and make it available in his office, and told how, in his first contact with Liberia, he saw in its problems a deep similarity with the problems of northeast Africa.

Following a question during a panel discussion by Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Dr. Logan indicated the "monopolistic control" of Liberia's economy, and put the audience on the edge of their seats by calling Liberia the "spare tire of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company."

Representatives of State governors attending the conference included:

Oregon—Rep. Homer D. Angell; Texas—Mrs. Madison E. Briscoe; Minnesota—Maj. Samuel Ransome; Iowa—William Ferguson; Louisiana—Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern University; Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, Baton Rouge; Dr. B. V. Baranco Jr., Baton Rouge; Prof R. C. Reynaud, Lake Charles; Dr. Frederick Rivers, New Orleans; Dr. R. N. Baranco, Baton Rouge;

Alabama—Dr. H. Councill Trentholm, president, Alabama State Teachers' College; Florida—Dr Ira P. Davis Maimi; Dr. Amos White, Jacksonville; Dr. R. G. Rogers, Tampa; Dr. J. L. Bass, Miami;

Georgia—Dr. Ira De A. Reid and C. L. Harper, both of Atlanta; South Carolina—Dr. M. F. Whitaker, president, South Carolina State Teachers College; North Carolina—Mrs. Rose Aggrey, Salisbury; James T. Taylor, Raleigh; Isaac Smith, New Bern;

Tennessee—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; West Virginia, Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College; Dr. H. L. Dickason, president, Bluefield State Teachers' College;

Virginia — Dr. Luther H. Foster, president, Virginia State Teachers' College; *Sat. 8-3-46*

New Jersey—Mrs. Sara S. Washington, Atlantic City; Dr. Robert H. Thompson, president-elect, National Dental Association; Connecticut—Rep. Joseph E. Talbot; L. H. Schuster; Massachusetts—George F. Hines; Vermont—Rep. Charles A. Plumley; Kentucky—William H. Carey, Louisville; Arizona—D F Benson, Phoenix; Dr A. P. Thompson, Tucson; John C. Williams, Phoenix.

Firestone Reviews Liberia's Status Among World Nations at Centennial Dinner

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 10-11-46

NEW YORK.— (ANP) — Liberia's status in the world of nations was reivewed here by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., during the Liberian Centennial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel recently.

"As Liberia completes her first 100 years of independence, she cannot only look backward on a productive and heroic past, but also face the future with confidence and optimism," Firestone said. "It is most gratifying to know that the people of Liberia and their government are looking to the future and setting an example of leadership for a brighter tomorrow.

"With her great airport, her convenient seaplane base and her modern harbor, Liberia possesses the facilities which will make that country an international crossroads for world travel and world trade."

"Spiritually, Liberia has moved forward nad through the untiring work of the church organizations it will, I predict, show even greater advancement in the years to come than it has in the years gone by.

"Socially, Liberia faces a period filled with tremendous potential opportunities. The people of Liberia like to live together and work together. For hundreds of years the natives have carried on their activities on a cooperative basis within their various tribes and in the nearby future their social progress will be made along these same lines. But, as a long-term objective, emphasis will, undoubtedly, be given to the encouragement of individual enterprise.

"Culturally, Liberia has attained a stature among the nations of the world which is truly remarkable considering her size. Perhaps her greatest opportunties for future expansion lie in this field. Much more emphasis should be placed on the training of her citizens in the arts and crafts so that they will be able to take full advantage of her valuable natural resources. This can be accomplished by fostering and eucouraging more of her people to train themselves as artisans along such lines as mechanics, farming, forestry, botany, plant pathology, biochemistry, engineering, medicine, dietetics and teaching. Progress along these lines will make Liberia increasingly self-sufficient in all of these fields of human endeavor.

"Economically, Liberia is far from its peak. Bountiful Mother Nature has lavishly endowed her with generous proportions of sunshine and rain and with rich, productive soil. Liberia's economic future lies chiefly in her fertile land and of this asset she possesses an abundance. Beneath the ground, she is fortunate in having extensive mineral resources which may contribute much to her future economic development.

"Politically, Liberia has assumed a new importance in world affairs. She has won increasing respect among the family of nations and she has firmly established herself as an important influence in West Africa. That she will grow stronger and even more important with the passing of time is no longer a matter of doubt."

He said his father became interested in Liberia as a source of rubber supply after World War I as a move to guarantee adequate rubber to America. "He knew, of course, that shortage of rubber in Germany had been a major contributing factor to that nation's defeat," Firestone said.

The Firestone Rubber company is making a $25,000 gift for the establishment in Liberia of an institute for research in tropical medicine, which will serve as a memorial to "my father and as a contribution to "the centennial program of Liberia.

Ex-American Ousted from Liberian Post

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MONROVIA. —(ANP)— Along with the ouster of the Liberian postmaster general, President William S. V. Tubman ordered that of American-born Walter F. Walker, secretary of public works, and an investigation of both departments. *Sat. 11-16-46*

Walker, who was born in Huntsville, Ala., 60 years ago, came to Liberia as a missionary and became a naturalized citizen. He was former cousul general to the United States, but was removed after monetary difficulties.

The entire staff of the Monrovia post office was removed with the exception of Mrs. Susan Sharp, who was retired. James T. Phillips was postmaster general.

Liberia Names Duncan Public Works Secretary

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MONROVIA—(ANP)— Liberia's recent housecleaning to rid the government of inefficient public servants has resulted in the appointment of a new cabinet minister. *Sat. 11-16-46*

H. B. Duncan, who for a time lived in the United States and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named secretary of public works. Previously assistant in that office, he was liasion officer between his government and the U. S. Navy during construction of the country's great new port. Duncan's assistant will be George Dunbar.

New York Banquet, National Broadcast To Mark Liberia's 100th Anniversary

The World
Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans have been completed for the American celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Liberia to be observed this weekend by a banquet in New York and nationwide broadcasts to be aired by two of the major networks. *Tues. 9-17-46*

At a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel dinner in New York on Friday evening September 20, Dr. Frederick A. Price Liberian Consul General to the United States, will serve as host to U S government officials, foreign diplomats, and other persons interested in relations between the United States and Liberia.

Principal address of the banquet will be delivered by Harvey S Firestone, Jr., president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron Ohio, who has had close contact with Liberia for more than twenty-five years.

Other presentations will be made by Liberian Attorney General C Abayomi Cassell special representative of President William V. S Tubman of Liberia, and The Honorable H. Lafayette Harmon, newly appointed Liberian delegate to the United Nations.

Hilyard R. Robinson, technical director of the Liberian Centennial Commission and head of that agency's U. S Offices, will introduce to the banquet the objectives and program of the Liberian Centennial and Victory Exposition to be held in Monrovia during the period 1947 through 1949.

Just prior to the Waldorf-Astoria dinner on September 20, Mr. Firestone will appear on the program "Headline Edition" which is heard nationwide through the affiliated stations of the American Broadcasting Company. Taylor Grant, editor "Headline Edition," will interview Mr. Firestone. "Headline Edition" originates from ABC in New York and is heard at 7:00 PM EDT.

"Home Around the World," the special NBC Saturday morning program dedicated to member nations of the United Nations, will devote its entire half hour on September 21 to Liberia and its This program is heard at 11:30 to 12:00 noon New York time and is carried by eighty-one stations of the NBC network. Liberia will be the twelfth nation to be featured in the United Nations' series.

The Liberian Consul General, Dr. Price, will appear as guest on the program which will be narrated by Ben Grauer; ace NBC announcer. Supervised by Jane Wagner, this centennial feature is produced and directed by Howard P. Keegan. The Liberian script was written by Doria Follett with research having been done by Nancy Woodard.

Broadcasts of Mr. Firestone's Waldorf-Astoria adress will be carried locally by stations in New York and Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

Liberia's Centennial

The Courier

As we approach the year 1947, it is pleasant to recall that it was a century ago, on July 26, 1847, that the Republic of Liberia, founded, organized and ruled by American Negroes, declared its independence and became a sovereign state with a constitution, form of government and national flag quite similar to those of its parent, the United States of America.

Liberia is about the size of the State of Kentucky with approximately the same population as Mississippi, and while many Bantu dialects are spoken by the twelve African nations comprising the population, the official language is English. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The colony of Liberia was fostered by the American Colonization in meetings held in the chambers of the United States Supreme Court, and the first eighty-eight emigrants who settled the colony in 1882, embarked at New York in 1820, and in 1824 named their capital city Monrovia in honor of our President James Monroe.

Liberia's first Negro governor was Joseph Jenkins Roberts, who was born in Petersburg, Va., March 14, 1808, and became the first president of the infant Republic of Liberia in 1847. *Sat. 12-28-46*

It is also significant that John B. Russwurm, who edited the first Negro-owned newspaper, Freedom's Journal, in 1827, and was the first Negro college graduate (Bowdoin) in the United States, became the first governor of Maryland Colony which, in 1855, was annexed to the Republic of Liberia.

Further illustrative of the ties binding the two countries are the names of many Liberian towns such as Bunker Hill, Dakota, Harper, Kentucky, Lexington, Louisiana, Marshall, Rossville and Virginia.

The diplomatic relations between Liberia and its parent, the United States of America, have been very close from the beginning, with the former many times being protected from aggressive colonial powers threatening its independence by U. S. action.

On several occasions the United States has used its good offices in securing financial aid for the struggling Republic in times of adversity.

For the past half century or more the American ministers and consular staffs in Liberia have been American Negroes as, indeed, they are at present; the colored people of the United States have always taken a keen interest in the welfare of Liberia and, through missionary societies, have contributed large sums for the furtherance of popular education there.

Quite fittingly Liberia is planning to celebrate its centennial with an international exposition in Monrovia in 1948, and a centennial commission, headed by the noted architect, Hilyard Robinson, has been established in Washington, D. C.

The Commission is now actively engaged in securing the participation of the Federal Government and all of the States of this country in the exposition, and is establishing State committees to foster legislation to this end, so that delegations and exhibits may be sent to the Monrovia Exposition.

Because of the aforementioned historical ties and the well-known economic potentialities of Liberia, so important to the United States at the present stage of world development, this exposition should have the wholehearted support of all of our political, commercial, educational and religious agencies and institutions, for in every sense of the word Liberia is the child of the United States, having been the only colony outside our continent ever established by us.

The effect of a successful centennial exposition in Liberia's capital on the other peoples of Africa will be tremendously encouraging during this period when the urge for economic advancement and political independence is growing so rapidly among them.

If the Liberian Centennial Exposition is to be successful it must obtain immediately the support of the governors and Legislatures of the forty-eight States and the Federal Government before the support of business, scientific, educational and religious participation can be assured; and this is where the local and State committees can effectively aid.

It is to be hoped that our people in all parts of the country will busy themselves in setting up these committees and enlisting the membership and aid of other people of good-will.

The Republic of Liberia merits and needs all the help we can muster in its very worthy endeavor.

Liberian House Seats 3 Chiefs

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONROVIA—(ANP) — Realization of the proposal to have a legislator from each of the provinces of the Liberian hinterland in the House of Representatives, as provided for by a constitutional amendment approved by universal referendum last May, came here Nov. 6, following the election and qualification ceremonies of three chieftains of the aboriginal element to the legislative body.

The electees, D. Pee Derricks, Eastern Province; J. Botoe Barclay, Central Province, and Flomo Fromoyan, Western Province, were formerly chiefs in their respective provinces. *Sat. 12-7-46*

Qualification ceremonies took place in the Hall of Representatives, with President W. V. S. Tubman administering the oaths.

The Challenge of Liberia

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Marking 100 years of national sovereignty, the Republic of Liberia this year opens a two-year celebration of the occasion with a centennial and international Victory Exposition in which nations of five continents have been invited to join. *Sat. 1-4-47*

Devoted to the theme, "Liberia in the World at Peace," the observance, extending from 1947-1949, is aimed toward focusing world attention upon the African republic's program to link itself with other peoples in achieving mutual understanding and world peace.

The Victory Exposition opens in the capital city of Monrovia on Nov. 1, 1948, and in addition to Liberian exhibits, will display others from co-operating foreign governments.

Because of the close historical ties between Liberia and the United States it is highly desirous that our national government and the several State governments play an important part in the centennial.

Early meetings of the American Colonization Society, which fostered the African republic, were held in the chambers of the U.S. Supreme Court and when Liberia declared itself free and independent in July, 1846, it established a form of government similar to that in the U.S.

Since those early days, the ties of kinship have been extended. The U.S. government maintains a legation at Monrovia and through lend-lease agreement, is currently constructing a seaport there which bids fair to be one of the finest in West Africa. During World War II, Liberia was the chief allied rubber source and based on Liberian soil were American air forces that are credited with turning the tide of the North African campaign.

The U.S. Public Health Service Commission and a commission of the Foreign Economic Administration are now at work in Liberia, which, incidentally, has been an active member of the United Nations since its inception.

Liberia, which has a population of approximately 2½ million and an area of some 43,000 square miles (more than the combined areas of Holland and Belgium) is becoming more and more important in world affairs. Its international significance is not to be minimized.

Local and State Centennial committees, working with the Liberian Centennial Commission in Washington, are now engaged in getting the legislatures of the several States to enact legislation guaranteeing State participation in the exposition. Because at least 32 State legislatures meeting in 1947 will not meet again until 1949, it is urgent that such legislation be sponsored and acted upon immediately.

Participation of our national government will certainly be stimulated by a vigorous State response and it can reasonably be expected that other nations in turn, will take their cue from developments in the U.S.

Liberia was conceived and born through American aid. Its record over 100 years merits even greater support today—support which will boomerang in widened economic and diplomatic relations. Such an opportunity should challenge and inspire complete co-operation.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-4-47

LIBYA'S FATE STIRS UNREST IN NATIVES

New York Times

Tribes Disturbed by Absence of Any Certainty of Allies' Plans for Colony

New York, N.Y.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26—The native tribes of Libya are seriously disturbed by uncertainty about the fate of the former Italian colonies and are becoming restive, according to the Messagero. A dispatch said that "a movement is developing among the best known and oldest tribes throughout Libya that in time may cause surprises. Left to themselves in general stagnation, the pure and untamed Mogarba of the Sirte region, the Anaghir, the Orfa, the Draasa and the Abeidat of the Derna area, though reduced in number, are beginning to show a will of their own." The Senussi too, it added, "are maneuvering in hidden ways and with obscure intentions."

Though there is nominally a Consultative Assembly, the paper said, it was appointed by British military authorities instead of being elected by the people; it is paid by the British military administration and the native population feels that it does not represent their interests. Whatever solution is found for the disposal of the colonies, Italians are most anxious to see order maintained because of the large number of Italian colonists there, who are highly unpopular with the natives and would be the first to suffer if any disturbance occurred. During the Libyan campaigns, British troops had to protect Italian civilians left behind. 6-27-46

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South Africa

An Evil Old Man

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat.

Because of his skill, because of his ambition (despite his age) and because of the prestige left from another day which he enjoys, Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, is one of the most dangerous men in the world. We have our domestic racists, such as Bilbo, Talmadge, Rankin and Eastland, and a motley assortment of others, but none of these has yet won to a position where he can command the respectful attention of the leaders of world thought and political action. They haven't caught on in a big way. But Smuts was a big man in Paris in 1919. Representing the infant Union of South Africa, he made his weight felt with Wilson, Orlando, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. He became, in the language of Time, "one of the West's great champions of world order."

But, as our foreign affairs adviser, Dr. Rayford Logan, seems to have been more prompt than Time in discovering, "Smuts, the head of a reactionary state, is becoming an embarrassment to Smuts, the progressive international statesman." We go farther than Time and assert that Smuts, the head of a reactionary state, has destroyed Smuts, the progressive international statesman.

The Union of South Africa is the most formally operated "white supremacy" state in the world today. The black, colored and Indian residents of the Union are the most proscribed against and jim-crowed populations in the so-called Western World. While the rest of the world has been busy with Hitler and other matters, Smuts and the other whites in South Africa, working "Behind God's Back," have gone ahead to rob the natives of South Africa of their lands and their right to make a living. Jews never fared worse under Hitler than blacks fare now in the Union of South Africa. There, the natives are forced into concentration camps (locations), must carry passes to move around and die by the thousands from starvation. When black workers in the gold mines, paid the same 46 cents a day now that they were paid 46 years ago, struck recently for $2 a day, they were brutally suppressed by armed police. 11-16-46

On top of the long abuse of African natives and the repudiation of the terms of the agreement under which Indian laborers were imported, Smuts now appears in the United Nations councils seking to have Southwest Africa annexed to the Union. In other words, Smuts would have added to the Union another large chunk of African territory and population for despoilation for the benefit of "white supremacists." African blacks are properly opposed to this grab, but their spokesmen are rendered silent and inert. One of them, Tshekedi Khami of Bechaunaland, was prevented from coming to the United States by the British Government.

But if the Africans are powerless to protest against this extension of "white supremacy" in their own land, we must not remain quiet. Cassell of Liberia must speak up. Charles of Haiti must protest. Pandit of India must denounce. And blacks of the United States must make known to their delegation their feelings. The Pittsburgh Courier wishes to inform the chief United States delegate, Warren Austin, that American Negroes oppose Smuts' plan to annex Southwest Africa and protest against the denial of human rights in South Africa that are guaranteed in the United Nations Charter. The Pittsburgh Courier urges its readers to keep informed on this matter and to write to Senator Austin at Lake Success to let him and other members of the United States delegates know that we, as Americans, expect them to stop Smuts. The time has come to get tough with Smuts, an evil old man. So far as American Negroes are concerned, he is unwelcome in the United States.

The Nation, New York, N.Y.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE ONLY white men enjoy the rights of citizenship, wishes to annex the territory of Southwest Africa (which it has held under a League of Nations mandate since the last war) and so obtain a new supply of native helots to work in its fields and mines. Supporting this proposal in a committee of the U. N. Assembly, Marshal Smuts, South African Premier, declared that the native population of the territory had been consulted by special commissioners and that a large majority had indicated approval. What he did not explain was that only tribal chiefs and headmen, who are subject to removal by government officials, were consulted, which gave the proceedings about the same value as a Hitlerian plebiscite. Marshal Smuts sought to bolster his case by favorably comparing his country's procedure with that of Russia when it annexed the Baltic states without consulting "the comity of nations." While two wrongs do not make a right, it is worth noting that the inhabitants of the Baltic states enjoy full Russian citizenship. But with what rights and privileges will the 300,000 natives of Southwest Africa be endowed after annexation? E. S. Sachs, prominent South African labor leader, answers that question on page 554. They will enjoy the right to be indentured for work in the mines at a cash wage of 35 to 45 cents a day, the right to live in segregated areas, the right to go to church provided employers' consent to sign a pass, the right to be represented in Parliament by a white man. How Marshal Smuts, a godly man, reconciles racial dictatorship in South Africa with the U. N. Charter is a secret known only to him and his maker. But whatever arguments he may offer in defense of his proposals, the U. N. should flatly refuse to extend South African rule until present conditions of discrimination are ended. The United States ought to be leading this fight: unfortunately it has forfeited the opportunity by its own cynical proposals for the Pacific mandates. Sat. 11-16-46

South-West Africa and Trusteeship

The World, Bantu, Johannesburg
Sat. 7-20-46

South Africa's intention and desire to annex the mandatory territory of South-West Africa has naturally perturbed the minds of responsible African leaders and those of Europeans who are interested in the peaceful development of the African continent. In the Union Africans have passed resolutions protesting against the proposed incorporation on the ground that the Union's Native policy is that of race discrimination and segregation in order to keep the African in a state of perpetual tutelage. Rightly or wrongly they pointed out that South Africa could not be entrusted with the destinies of the aboriginal inhabitants of South-West Africa, on account of her illiberal policy which deprives Africans and other non-Europeans of elementary civil rights.

The opposition to the incorporation of South-West Africa into the Union is not prompted by any lack of patriotism on the part of Africans of this country but actuated by the desire to liberate White South Africa from the chains of race and colour prejudice. Africa, which has shared in the cruelties and brutalities of war must also share in the fruits of victory and peace. South-West Africa was placed under the supervision and administration of the Union by the League of Nations after World War No. 1 to be governed and developed in the interests of the aboriginal inhabitants until they are able to stand on their feet. The United Nations Organisation, which has replaced the League, has devised a system which, in our opinion, is better than the mandate system. Under UNO, the mandatory territories will be placed under a Trusteeship Council which will direct the affairs of the territories under the supervision of the United Nations who "have the right not only to consider reports on the situation in the trust territories submitted to them by the administrators of the respective territories, but also to accept petitions from and provide for periodical visits to, those territories."

The task of ensuring a durable and just peace, to which all the peoples of the world aspire, cannot be satisfactorily carried out if the peoples of Africa remain the object of political and economic oppression. In South Africa, Africans are not getting a square deal, and cannot be expected, therefore, to agree to the annexation of South-West Africa and its Native population until the Union has abandoned its policy of repressing them politically and economically.

We have stated in these columns on more than one occasion that South Africa, as a leading state of the African continent, has an important role to play but that she can only fulfil this role if her treatment of the non-European section of the community were such as to inspire confidence in her ability to lead this continent along the path of inter-racial peace and harmony. Her Native policy has so far antagonised not only the educated Africans in the Union, but throughout the length and breadth of Africa. It is fanning the embers of race hatred, and fertilising the soil in which propagandists are sowing the seeds of their pernicious doctrines. The critics of this policy are not only found in Africa but also in countries where there are non-Europeans who are closely connected with the non-Europeans of this country.

It is time our statesmen and legislators realised that South Africa, as a member of the United Nations Organisation, must change her unreasonable attitude towards non-Europeans and deal with them in a spirit more in keeping with the principles of the Charter whose purpose is to "promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for **all without distinction of race, colour, language or religion.**" How can South Africa continue its policy of repression, and yet hope to bring the Natives of South-West Africa under that policy without evoking the protests of those who are endeavouring to give freedom and happiness to all peoples of the world?

South Africa can and must put her house in order, before she asks the people of South-West Africa to come under her sway. She has the land, the political and economic problems to solve, and as far as we can see she has no hope of solving them so long as colour prejudice reigns supreme.

S. Africa 'Unfit' to Grab New Area

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Senator H. M. Basner, white, sole representative of four million Africans in the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces, last week branded as "farcical" assertions by Prime Minister Atlee of Great Britain, and Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts that natives of Southwest Africa "overhelmingly" favor incorporation in the Union of South Africa. Sat. 11-2-46

"The South African Government," said Basner at a press conference Thursday at the Council on African Affairs, "is not fit to annex Southwest Africa.

"The millions of colored people must not be subjected to the slavery and oppression imposed on more than eight million voteless non-Europeans."

Cheap Labor Is Goal

Basner said the real reason for seeking the incorporation of the former German colony into the Union, is the desire "to provide cheap African labor in the newly discovered gold mines in the Orange Free State province where American capital has considerable interests."

The Afro-American

"There is no possible way whatsoever of determining whether the pepole of Southwest Africa want to be incorporated in the Union or not," the senator declared, adding: Baltimore, Md.

"Africans and progressive whites in South Africa don't want to see any more territory placed under the Union until it has changed its policy and provided democratic rights for all sections of the population."

Speaks for Natives

Other influential leaders and spokesmen for the natives also challenged and repudiated the an-

nexation campaign which Smuts is trying to push through the United Nations General Assembly because of "heavy parliamentary commitments and a royal visit" which necessitates his early return home. *Sat. 11-2-46*

Alfred Bitini Xuma, a physician, president-general of the African Congress, and chairman of the Anti-Pass League (colored South Africans cannot move about the Union without passes), who arrived from Johannesburg last week as unofficial representative of 8 million natives, said:

"Field Marshal Smuts cannot represent colored South Africans since they enjoy no rights of citizenship . . . The Prime Minister represents only 2 million white South Africans."

The African Congress which is fighting for "full citizenship rights" resolved at its convention which closed recently to oppose the annexation and declared that "the time has come for a showdown on the color question."

Product of U. S. Schools

Dr. Xupma is an alumnus of the University of Minnesota, and studied medicine at Northwestern University.

He revealed that he was granted a passport with the proviso that "I would not engage in political activities while abroad." He is, from the South African Government's viewpoint, on a "seven weeks' recuperative vacation."

Tshekedi Khama, noted South African chief, was refused a visa to attend the United Nations General Assembly because he proposed "to speak against the annexation scheme."

Robeson Sounds Warning

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, which challenge Attlee's and Smuts's assertion on the native "vote" for annexation, introduced Senator Basner at the press conference and said:

"If the American delegation supports Prime Minister Smuts on the annexation and East Indian issues before the United Nations, they will lose the moral support of the majority of the American people who will resent American sanction of the regime of slavery in South Africa."

Ghetto Law Challenged

Simultaneously, Indian leaders from the mother country and South Africa teamed up to challenge Smuts's contention that the "Indian ghetto" law of South Africa (adopted recently), is a purely "domestic" matter and therefore "not within the UN's jurisdiction" as the Indians insist.

While Smuts sat silently, staring at his clasped hands, bursts of applause interrupted an eloquent plea before the Assembly on Friday for "independence for colonial peoples everywhere, the end of imperialism, and elimination of the doctrines of racialism," by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi, head of the Indian delegation.

The fragile, but militant Mrs. Pandit, sister of the Indian statesman, Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, warned that India would "appeal the issue of treatment of Indians in South Africa to world opinion and to the tribunal of the United Nations.

A 'Gross Outrage'

"A gross and continuing outrage against the principles of the United Nations Charter surely was within the province of the Assembly," she challenged.

"We intend to raise the issue of fundamental human rights and their application to the people of South Africa,'" she declared at the Hampshire House later. H. A. Naido of Durban, representing 300,000 Indians in South Africa, is an advisor to the Indian delega-

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

It is high time, we think, for democratic-minded people—Negro and white—to puncture a myth that seems to have settled around the aging head of Jan Christians Smuts.

We deem nothing we have to say about Smuts irreconciliable with the respect due old age when tempered with wisdom. *Sat. 11-2-46*

But in all ages the incongruity between age and the lack of wisdom has inspired contempt, even derision. There is an ancient adage to the effect that "there is no fool like an old fool."

It has come to pass, however, that the wisdom couched in this old saying has been lost upon the present generation of politicians and gentlemen of the press. Or so it would seem, judging from the awe and veneration with which Smuts is regarded.

He holds a position amongst the so-called Western democracies akin to the "elder statesmen" of Japan, and, indeed, the title of "elder statesman" has been given him more than once.

When the old Boer leaves his estate in South Africa and meanders about the world's international conferences, he is treated as possessing the definitive word on all things democratic.

The press makes his utterances, however feeble, the subject of page one banner stories and editorial page articles.

Photographers perform acrobatics to obtain his likeness in various poses, though if all their prints were analyzed there would be only one facial characteristic, that of the interminable frustration of senility.

The old man fancies himself something of a philosopher, but this seems no very sound reason for the rest of the world to share his delusion.

Analyze the recent utterances of Smuts—who happens to be head of the government of the Union of South Africa—and what have you?

At the Peace Conference in Paris, he denounced the formation of blocs and harangued the delegates about the possibility and need for peace and democracy.

At Amsterdam a few days later, he urged the organization of a Western bloc with Germany and France getting together with Britain and the United States.

And who is to be the victim of this Western bloc? He didn't say, explicitly, but who doesn't know that such a bloc would be directed against the Soviet Union and the colonial peoples?

This recent contradictory role of Smuts is in keeping with the contradiction between what he pretends to be and what he is.

He pretends to be a great democrat, with nothing but good will toward everybody. But ask any African native, any one of India's nearly 400 million, what Smuts actually is. They will tell you that he is one of the world's most unregenerate imperialists and racists, who hates black people and brown people as fanatically as Hitler hated them.

It's impossible to dismiss a man like Smuts and leave his record to time and history. We are confident that, some decades hence, his true role in world affairs will be crystal clear. But Smuts represents a grave danger to the world today, and to all peoples of color immediately.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, he will undoubtedly state his case for South Africa's annexation of the mandate of Southwest Africa. And he will state it behind a facade of pious phraseology and democratic pretentions. This will be highlighted by the majority of U. S. newspapers, since as a defender of colonialism and the extension of imperialism, Smuts serves the interests of U. S. imperialists and the present makers of U. S. foreign policy.

There is a grave danger that he will line up a majority of countries behind his proposal.

That is why it is necessary now to tear away the halo that circles his bald skull, and to muster as much support as possible for the pleas of the Africans and Indians in the Union of South Africa—pleas for the United Nations to protect them against the policies of Smuts.

To turn the tables on this senile old vulture is the surest way of exposing him in his true character.

Aroused Over Discrimination Exploitation

The Arous

Africans Oppose Annexation

St. Louis, Mo. Arg. 11-1-46

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 29, (NNPA)—While Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts is traveling to New York to represent 2,000,000 white South Africans in the United Nations' General Assembly, Alfred Bitini Xuma left Johannesburg last Monday as the official representative of more than 8,000,000 natives. He claims that Marshal Smuts cannot represent his people since they enjoy no rights of citizenship.

Dr. Xuma is going for "seven weeks' recuperative vacation." He explained that on any other plea a passport might have been refused. "I gave an undertaking," he added, "that I would not engage in political activities while abroad."

Dr. Xuma, a physician, is the president-general of the African Congress and also the chairman of the Anti-Pass League (members of colored races in this country can not circulate without passes.) An alumnus of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Xuma studied medicine at Northwestern university and ranks high among educated natives here.

Public opinion feels that the Assembly may mark a turning point in what is bitterly termed South African "pigmentocracy," under which, it is charged, the color of one's skin determines one's rights. Dr. John Reulling, a representative of the American Board of Missions, has just declared after a comprehensive survey that "from the Equator southward there is a terrific ferment among the African peoples; it is more serious than many realize."

According to information here, Marshal Smuts will press for prompt action by the Assembly on the incorporation of former German Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa, since heavy parliamentary commitments and a royal visit will necessitate his presence in this country for the first six months of next year. He will insist that the "Indian ghetto law" is a purely domestic matter and therefore not within the United Nations' cognizance.

Yet objective observers here realize that it will be difficult to avoid the injection of the color bar that admittedly now marks a dividing line between Conservatives and Liberals. The issue will decide the next parliamentary election, it is believed.

Native Council in South Africa Quits, Unrest Rises

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-28-46

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — The Native Representative Council, by its own decision, has washed its hands of "white imperialism's" experiment in political segregation.

Indefinite adjournment of the body, formed in 1937 under terms of the Representation of Natives Act 12 of 1936, occurred following the recent strike of 50,000 native gold miners near Johannesburg.

The council's decision to quit serving as a political guinea pig marks the end of native acceptance of Britain's theory of racial superiority and the advent of an era of self-determination of native peoples, according to an American traveler here.

Seething Unrest

"There have been times before when non-whites in South Africa showed resentment over conditions which threatened to uproot every law of justice and fair play," he remarked, "but never in the history of this land has there been such seething unrest as today."

He observed that "this country is headed for a bad time unless some unforeseen miracle stays the hand of those who keep the blacks down in the gutter."

The native liberation movement, he pointed out, is joined by "a growing group of whites who see the handwriting on the wall and are joining forces with the oppressed."

Broken Promises

A record of broken promises by the South African government to the natives gives added emphasis to the word "oppression," he declared.

Government perfidy has served to unite the natives and native rulers. While, theoretically, the council was established to be the supreme advisory law-making body on native welfare, in practice, its resolutions and recommendations have been ignored by government officials.

60a(6) 1946

South Africa

The African Public Servants' Association

The Bantu World

REVIEW OF WORK DURING THE YEAR

Johannesburg, South Africa

"We meet once again to confer on matters of interest to ourselves as employees in the Union Public Sevice; our meeting to-day takes place in a happier atmosphere than the one previous, when the dark clouds of uncertainty and gloom loomed over the matter of our salaries which, at the time, were the subject of discussion with the Public Service Commission," declared Mr. Walter S. Pela, President of the African Public Servants' Association at their annual general meeting held in the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, on Sunday, December 1.

There were, he said, two important events which occurred since they last met: the executive of the association had sent a memorandum to the Minister responsible, requesting an interview on the matter of salaries paid to African servants of the Public Service.

"Instead of granting our request for an interview, the Minister sent us a reply stating that he was unable to give the African employees of the public service more favourable salaries than the ones recommended by the Commission. He agreed, nevertheless, to authorise payment of a degree allowance of £225 to Africans in the service who obtained their degree after their appointment, as is done in the case of other servants in the clerical division of the public service.

MINISTER'S ORDER ALTERED

Mr. Pela said that a departmental circular issued later overrode the Minister's order, and laid down that the Public Service Commission had reduced the degree allowance drastically. He told his audience that the matter would be taken up again with the responsible quarters.

The other development, said Mr. Pela, was the extension to the Association of the benefits of the Group Endowment Fund by the Colonial Assurance Company of Cape Town. This matter was reported to the association at a special meeting held on September 1 last, for the purpose of acquainting members with the scheme, which was unanimously adopted.

"It is needless to emphasise the benefits to our members accruing from such a scheme. It behoves those among us who have made the public service a profession to take up policies from this institution in order to enhance their pensions on retirement. This, indeed, is a notable achievement for which the association can be proud," he added.

RECRUITING DRIVE

Sat. 12-7-46

Deprecating the apathy of certain African members in the Public Service who, in characteristic fashion, sought to eke our benefits from the association while they contributed nothing towards its success, Mr. Pela urged that a wide recruiting campaign for new members should be undertaken. It was necessary to undertake such recruiting in order to bring the membership roll to the limit required before the association could be given official recognition.

South Africa Loses U. N. Battle To Annex Southwest Africa

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 12-15-46

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—(AP)—The United Nations Assembly, 39-0, finally rejected South Africa's plan to annex Southwest Africa Saturday and called upon the Union government to submit the mandated territory to the U. N. for trusteeship.

There were nine abstentions from the voting. *Sun. 12-15-46*

South Africa fought for its annexation plan all the way through committee but did not cast a ballot in the final vote.

Premier Jan Christian Smuts had warned during committee debate that his government would continue to administer the territory as "an integral part of the union" regardless of the U. N. decision.

Under the U. N. charter, member governments are invited to offer mandate territories for the trusteeship system and with approval of agreements, the areas are placed under the world agency with the administering authority continuing to function.

Saturday's decision marked the first time that the assembly has passed a resolution going so far as to "recommend" that a government comply.

U.S. AND SOUTH AFRICA SIGN TAXATION ACCORD

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 13—The United States Minister, General Thomas Holcomb, signed an agreement between the United States and the South African Union today for the avoidance of double taxation and the establishment of rules of reciprocal administrative assistance with respect to taxes on income. Acting Prime Minister Jan H. Hofmeyer signed on behalf of South Africa.

The taxation agreement, which follows the general lines of those concluded with other countries, had been in preparation for some time. It presented no difficulties apart from the desire that in this bilingual country the Afrikaans version should tally precisely with the English original so as to leave no loophole for controversy in courts of law. *Sat. 12-14-46*

The signing of the agreement was hailed on both sides as the forerunner to two other agreements that have been under negotiation for some time. They relate respectively to air routes and the settlement of lend lease obligations. Both, it was understood today, may be concluded before the end of the year.

The air agreement relates principally to the establishment of a service between Johannesburg and New York. The negotiations have been prolonged because the proposed American service will fly over other countries en route to South Africa and may, to some extent, cover the same ground as existing services.

The lend lease settlement is being negotiated in Washington.

300 INDIANS ARE JAILED

New York, N.Y.

South African Resisters Continue to Get Volunteers

Times

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 1—Indian resistance headquarters announced today that more than 300 demonstrators against South Africa's "Ghetto Bill" were in jail and that volunteers contiued to enroll in the civil disobedience movement.

Discussion of the question by the United Nations next month at the request of the Soviet Union and India may result in aligning opposition to South Africa's plea for the incorporation of Southwest Africa. *Fri 8-2-46*

There is a growing feeling that the Indian movement may have far-reaching consequences because it stands for the rights of non-whites in a country where they outnumber whites five to one.

Council Adjourns After Short Session

The Bantu World Johannesburg

The Natives Representative Council which was opened in Pretoria on Wednesday, November 20, adjourned this week without touching the long list of items on the agenda. The adjournment of the Council results from the dissatisfaction of the Councillors with the policy of the State towards the African people. When the Councillors assembled for the session last week, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr addressed the Council. His address was the Government's reply to the resolutions made by the Council during its August session, calling on the Government "to abolish all discriminatory legislation affecting Non-Europeans in this country." *Sat. 11-30-46*

The few days following on the Acting Prime Minister's address to the Council were marked by brief sittings and adjournments during which the Councillors discussed the Government's reply. The Councillors made several efforts to persuade the Government to accede to their requests embodied in their reply to the Acting Prime Minister's speech; but when the Government declared that it was unable to alter its decision on the Council's request, the Councillors asked for an adjournment in order to make known to the African people the contents of the statements on the subject by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr.

The following is the text of the Council's reply to the Government's statement made through Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, whose address was published in the "Bantu World", last week:—

The Natives Representative Council on the 15th August, 1946, passed the following resolution :—

"This Council having, since its inception, brought to the notice of the Government the reactionary character of the Union Native Policy of segregation in all its ramifications, deprecates the Government's post-war continuation of a policy of fascism which is the antithesis and negation of the letter and the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter.

"The Council therefore in protest against this breach of faith towards the African people in particular and the cause of world freedom in general, resolves to adjourn this session and calls upon the Government forthwith to abolish all discriminatory legislation affecting Non-Europeans in this country."

In accordance with the promise made by the Chairman of the Natives Representative Council that the resolution would be referred to the Prime Minister for a reply, the Minister of Native Affairs brought this resolution to the notice of the Government whose reply was the substance of the address of the Acting Prime Minister delivered to the Council on Wednesday 20th November, 1946.

In his opening remarks the Acting Prime Minister said that the Government "Noted with regret and surprise the violent and exaggerated statements made in support of the resolution." From various official quarters it has been represented to us that the terms of the adjournment resolution and the tone of the debate which followed were extravagant and uncalled for. Having regard to the increasingly repressive character of Union Native Policy and its effect on the people we represent, and having further regard to the political impotence of the Council, we repudiate the suggestion of extremism and recklessness on our part. On the contrary, these charges could more fittingly be applied to the methods of the Government in suppressing the African mineworkers strike by the unprovoked use of brute force resulting in the death of several Africans.

Even if it is admitted that objection might be taken to the terms of the resolution, the intolerable conditions to which the African people we represent are subjected in this country—a fact admitted by the Acting Prime Minister himself when he said that "he was not unmindful of the fact that there are disadvantages with

which the Native peoples have to a voteless and voiceless people that the opinion of the Government has not only met with universal

contend" — demand condemnation it is their only weapon. about the adjournment of the 15th approval among the African people,

in the strongest possible terms. To At all events, whatever might be August, the action of the Council but has in a small measure restor-

ed among them that confidence in their representatives which had been undermined by the continued disregard by the Government of the advice of the Council.

The African people throughout the country, no less than the members of the Council, had looked forward with great expectation to the official reply to the resolution of the Council. We must confess to a sense of disappointment with the statement made by the Acting Prime Minister. To us it seemed to be merely an apologia for the **status quo,** apparently oblivious of the progressive forces at work not only in the world in general but even in South Africa itself.

BURNING QUESTIONS SIDE-STEPPED

The statement makes no attempt to deal with some of the burning questions of the day such as the Pass Laws, the colour bar in industry, the political rights of Non-Europeans in the Union etc. etc., and, in effect, it raises no hopes for the future as far as the African people are concerned.

The Resolution of the Council was intended as a challenge to the Government to indicate to what extent, if any, it was prepared or preparing to adjust its Native policy to the changed and changing conditions of the African people. 11-30-46

the expansion of educational facilities for Africans. The same must be said about Cost-of-Living Allowances which in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum of money.

The fact of the matter is that having regard to the legitimate claims of Native Education upon the finances of the State—the number of children of school going age for whom no facilities are available, the needs as far as school buildings and equipment are concerned—the figures quoted represent expenditure in no way commensurate with the actual requirements of a service of such vital importance. In regard to higher education also, the financial assistance given is far from adequate. While we welcome the Minister's decision to appoint a Committee to enquire into the disturbances which have been taking place of late in Native educational Institutions, we hope that Africans will be included in the personnel of this Committee.

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

The argument which we are advancing in respect of Native education, namely, that the Government's record of achievement falls short of the actual needs of the situation, applies mutatis mutandis to questions of Native Health and Housing and to the extension of social security benefits to the African people. Consequently we do not share the obvious complacency with which the Government appears to regard the situation. Moreover, these special benefits—the free institutional care of lepers, lunatics and those who suffer from infectious diseases, pensions for the blind, the aged and the invalid—accrue only to a small proportion of the total African population. In building up a case for its Native Policy the Government has been compelled to rely upon the slender services it

From that point of view the Government does not seem to have appreciated the full import of the Resolution. In his statement, the Acting Prime Minister virtually denies that the Native Policy of the Union is in need of revision and proceeds to justify the policy of segregation and discrimination on the ground of its supposedly protective character. As an example of this solicitude for the welfare of the African people, the Minister cited the creation of the Native Trust whose function it is to acquire and administer land for the occupation of Natives who, it is alleged, would not be able to hold their own in a free competition for the acquisition of land.

In our view the converse represents a more accurate interpretation of the situation. The reserve system far form protecting Native Land Rights, is in fact designed to preserve such rights in the rest of the country exclusively for Europeans. Thus it would be a distortion of the true state of affairs to describe the relevant provision of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act as a measure calculated to protect the land right of Indians against possible penetration by Europeans.

BENEFITS FOR AFRICANS

We now proceed to examine more closely the Minister's statement regarding the Government's record of work for the benefits of the African people during the last decade.

We are informed that direct expenditure on Native Primary and Secondary Education has grown from £543,000 in 1926-27 to £986,000 in 1939-40 and to £3,400,000 in 1946-47 including £850,000 for Native school feeding. To the uninformed these figures may appear quite impressive; it must be obvious, however, that the sum of £860,000 set down for school feeding can in no way be regarded as contributing to renders to the abnormal few rather than upon what opportunities its policy offers to the normal individual to "share in the assets and the income of the country as a whole."

In regard to the question of Housing for Africans, the belated adoption of the principle of training Native Building Artisans for employment in Native Housing Schemes is a step in the right direction, although it will have to be considerably and rapidly expanded before it can be expected to cope with the formidable housing requirements of the urban African population. The recognition of African Trade Unions has for many years been a matter of urgent concern to the African workers. The Bantu World

The Minister's statement that African Trade Unions have enjoyed **de facto** recognition is not supported by the number of arrests that have taken place when African workers have gone on strike. In view of the rate at which Africans are being drawn into the vortex of industry in South Africa, the dilatoriness with which the Government has dealt with this vital question accounts for the disturbances which have taken place in Industry in recent years with such tragic results for the African Workers.

The uncertain and explosive character of the present relation between employers and African workers calls for immediate legislative action about which the Minister was not able to give a more definite assurance than that "the Government intends to take an early opportunity" to do something about the matter. The proposed intention to exempt the Gold Mining Industry from the operation of this projected legislation indicates that the end of the battle for the fundamental right of the African worker to collective bargaining is not yet in sight.

It is not without significance that the Minister's statement has been preceded by a widely publicised statement by the Chamber of Mines on the so-called inadvisability of according statutory recognition to the African Mine Workers Union. While the fate of the African Mine Workers hangs thus in the balance, our legislators are on tour of inspection of the Gold Mines at the invitation of the Industry. Further comment on that is needless. Johannesburg S. Africa

On the question of the improvement of the wage position of the African worker as a result of the operation of the Wage Board, it is easy to exaggerate the advance which has taken place in real wages. Moreover, such benefits as have accrued to the African worker have been more than off-set by the rapid rise in the cost of living which has hit the African more than any other section of the population.

But the burden of our resolution is not affected by minor concessions granted or denied in this or that aspect of African life. We are more concerned with questions of principle and policy. The benefits to which the Minister has made such detailed reference do not affect the fundamentals of the policy of white domination in a country, the population of which is 80% Non-White. Sat. 11-30-46

The permanent subordination of the bulk of the population to a minority, however well-intentioned, is a policy to which we cannot subscribe. The denial of the right of direct representation in governing bodies such as municipal councils, provincial councils and Parliament and the establishment for Africans of differential institutions with purely advisory functions, is part of the system for the preservation of white supremacy in South Africa.

In our view the time has come for South Africa to abandon this policy under which it will never be possible to harmonise the legitimate interests of the different racial groups represented in the country. It is our intention to continue to work for the ultimate achievement of this result by all means at our disposal.

PROPOSAL TO

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
S. Africa

GRANT AFRICANS VOTING POWER

The Non-European Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council decided at a meeting held last week to defer until next year consideration of the matter of granting full municipal franchise to Africans residing in its locations. This step has been taken because of the national importance of the proposals which were made by Mr. L. I. Venables, manager of the non-European Affairs Department, in a special report dealing with representations made to the Council by the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans and the Diocese of the Anglican Church that Africans should be represented on the City Council.

URBAN COUNCIL

Mr. Venables suggested that an Urban Native Council should be created with specified executive powers in the African areas of Johannesburg, and that adult urbanised African residents should have the right to vote in the election of members to this council. Its decisions should be subject to the veto of the local authority, the Administrator and the Minister of Native Affairs.

Mr. Venables also suggested that adult Asiatic and coloured residents, who were British subjects and had the requisite residential or property qualifications, should be granted full municipal franchise on the same basis as Europeans. He pointed out that there were about 47,000 Asiatic and coloured people in Johannesburg. Sat. 12-14-46

South Africa Wants Incorporation Of South-West Africa

Bantu World

The League of Nations, an organisation which was established after the first World War, is holding its last meeting to ring down the curtain on its 26 years of work.

The leader of the South African delegation, Mr. Leif Egeland, has told the General Assembly of the League that South Africa intended to present its case for the incorporation of South-West Africa to the UNO General Assembly.

Speaking in the general debate, Mr. Egeland said that, since the last League meeting, circumstances had arisen abliging a mandatory Power to take into review the existing arrangements for the administration of the mandate.

4-13-46 Sat

As had been fully explained at the recent United Nations General Assembly, the Union Government had considered it necessary to consult the South-West African population, European and non-European alike, with regard to the form which their own government should take.

Johannesburg

UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES

"For the basis of these consultations, and having regard to the unique circumstances which face the Union of South Africa, it is the intention of the Union Government at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly to formulate its case to alter South-West Africa's status, under which it would be internationally recognised as an integral part of the Union." South Africa

Mr. Egeland explained South-West Africa's administration in terms of the mandate as an integral part of the Union. He added that in the meantime the Union would continue to administer the territory scrupulously in accordance with the obligations of the mandate—the advancement of the territory and the interests of the inhabitants—as had been done during the past six years, when a meeting of the mandates commission could not be held. 4-13-46 Sat.

The disappearance of the organ of the League concerned with the supervision of mandates would necessarily preclude complete compliance with the letter of the mandate.

The Union Government would, nevertheless, regard the dissolution of the League as in no way diminishing its obligations under the mandate, which it would continue to discharge with full and proper appreciation of its responsibilities until such time as other arrangements were agreed on concerning the future status of the territory.—SAPA.

South West Africa.

Mochochonono ~~Free State Advocate~~

The mandated territory of South Africa came up for discussion in a conference of the Dominion Prime Ministers held in London during these days. According to reports in the daily papers General Smuts speaking for South Africa stated that his government could not accept the conditions of a United Nations trusteeship for South West Africa. 5-4-46

In explaining the vast distinction geographically and politically the Union Prime Minister stated:

Twice in a quarter of a century the people of the Union had been menaced from South West Africa through political eruptions in Europe. Maseru, Basutoland

Element's hostile to the Union's democratic system of Government, under the benevolent administration of a mandatory power (South Africa) had been allowed to flourish in the years preceding the outbreak of both world wars and, in the view of General Smuts, a United Nations trusteeship over South-West Africa might permit unlimited undesirable immigration which would swamp the indigenious population, resulting in an inevitable threat to the Union's own economic and political stability. Basutoland

The future peace of South Africa and, in fact Southern Africa, could be safeguarded by the continued administration of South-West Africa from the Union's central authority, and the territory's own Parliament had already expressed such a wish.

The influx of undesirable immigrants might also occur in other mandated territories passing to a United Nations trusteeship, with correspondingly serious effects.

Strategic Factors.

Strategic considerations, too, could not be ignored. General Smuts recalled the dangers to which South Africa had been exposed through operations of pro Nazi elements in South-West Africa. South Africa was anxious to make certain that such dangers did not recur, and that was also a reason why the Union could not accept the principle of a United Nations trusteeship. 5-4-46

General Smuts's views, SAPA's correspondent was informed, were fully appreciated by the other members of the conference. The Prime Minister of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, however, were prepared to go ahead with their own offers to the General Assembly of the United Nations to hand over their respective mandated territories to a United Nations trusteeship, on condition that they retained their administering authorities.

They felt that trusteeship agreements on the whole were valuable. Substantial advances, they pointed out, would be made under new arrangements where, under the old mandates agreements, the mandatory powers were prevented from launching out on any schemes for the defence of those territories.

Under the new trusteeship plans provided for in the Charter mandatory powers were entitled to take all necessary steps to defend areas given over to them in trust and thus to fit them into a general scheme of security. 5-4-46

There was broad agreement on trusteeship problems, but it was recognised by Britain, as well as Australia and New Zealand, that South Africa had particular problems and reservations in mind.

General Smuts made it clear that he fully appreciated the reasons which directed British policy as well as that of Australia and New Zealand.—"Friend"

Is There Security In Oppression?

Bantu World South Africa Sat 4-27-46

The Indian Bill, which has been described by Indians as an insult to their face, and which has been condemned by White politicians as an instrument which will eventually destroy White civilisation in South Africa, has passed the third reading and will soon become a law. As we have previously stated we have no comment to make on the merits or demerits of this Bill. That is a matter which concerns the Indian people who know what they want and what they do not want. What we are interested in is the argument, which the opponents of the Bill in the House of Assembly, have advanced—namely that the granting of franchise rights to Indians to be represented in the Assembly, the Senate and the Natal Provincial Council would bring about the end of White civilisation in South Africa.

Johannesburg S. Af.

This argument is not new; it is as old as South African history. It is a political weapon, which has been used by those White men who are obsessed with the idea of their racial superiority and divine mission to rule the Non-White races. It was used during the enactment of General Hertzog's Native Acts which abolished the common franchise in the Cape, but failed to solve the so-called Native problem. Sat 4-27-46

What the politicians do not seem to understand is that the Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Indians are destined to live together in this country, and that that living together must be put on the right basis now. These peoples are certainly not going to live here as masters and servants but as co-heirs of the good things of life. There is no getting away from the fact that we are partners, whether we like it or not. Together we have made this country what it is to-day, and we must, therefore, share equally the fruits of our labour, and participate equally also in the administration of the country's affairs.

The politicians, of course, are not concerned with making South Africa a country in which its cosmopolitan population can live together in peace; they want to make it a centre of racial strife because without this they cannot maintain their positions and keep their jobs. It is the business of the politician, not to improve the world, but to keep it as they found it in order to achieve their own ends.

White civilisation in South Africa cannot be saved by Europeans sitting on the necks of Non-Whites; it cannot be maintained by means of repressing the progress and aspirations of the Non-European sections. The fact is, there is no security in oppression. There is only one way in which civilisation can be saved, and that is by bringing the Non-

Europeans within its fold, by making them feel that they are part and parcel of South Africa's national life and that they have duties which they must perform and rights which they must enjoy.

Sat 4-27-46

The South African nation, which consists of all sections, will be strong and safe only if its people are happy, because they are governed with their knowledge and consent. The politicians cry for security and yet they want to perpetuate those things which must inevitably lead to misunderstanding and conflict. They must, therefore, be taught a better way than they have been pursuing all these years. They must be made to realise that we in South Africa cannot remain stationary when humanity as a whole is marching forward under the liberating influence of the spirit of freedom which is abroad in the world. Outside the Union, new changes are taking place as the result of this liberating influence. In East Africa, Europeans, Africans and Indians are co-operating not only in the administration of their country's affairs but also in its development. In West Africa similar changes are taking place. Should South Africa, in spite of all this, continue to think in terms of ideologies which have outlined their usefulness, if ever they were useful? One thing we all must know is that we are placed here together for God's purpose, and not for the purpose of exploiting each other. We are here to create a new and better South Africa—a South Africa in which we can all live in harmony and peace. Let us, therefore, consecrate our lives and direct our energies to the task God has laid down for us, the creation of a nation consisting of peoples of diverse races and colours, and in this way save the civilisation we have established on this southern end of the African continent.

Bantu World Johannesburg S. Africa Sat. 4-27-46

Indian Bill Passes House of Assembly

Bantu World Johannesburg, S. Africa

The third reading of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill was approved by 78 votes to 50 in the House of Assembly last week after the rejection of Nationalist and Dominion Party amendments.

The debates on the Bill began on April 1, and the Bill has been before the House almost every day since then. It will now go to the Senate, which reassembles on April 29. As the Prime Minister will be in Britain, the Bill will be piloted through the Senate by the Minister of the Interior, Senator C. F. Clarkson. *Sat 4-27-46*

Replying to the debate on the third reading, General Smuts said that white civilisation in South Africa would be doomed if all political rights were refused to the coloured races. Such a policy would sow the seeds of Communism. As the coloured races progressed they would have to be given a measure of political rights. He denied that there were major differences of opinion over the Bill in the United Party. *4-22-46*

The Bantu World

Has The Council Failed

Johannesburg, S. Afr. Sat. 8-21-46

The decision of the members of the Natives Representative Council to adjourn its recent session came as a surprise only to those who have taken no interest in its proceedings since its inception in 1937. But those who have watched its development and studied its proceedings, although they may regret that the councillors came to this decision sooner than they were expected, will be the first to admit that it was inevitable.

The Representative Council, it will be remembered, is part of the system which deprived the Africans of the Cape of the common franchise while preventing its extension to the Northern Provinces. Those politicians who advocated this form of African representation during the debates on General Hertzog's Bills, stated that the council would serve as a channel through which the Government and Parliament would be acquainted of the grievances and aspirations of the African community. Parliament, it was said, would not enact any "measure affecting the welfare and interests of the Native people without first consulting this body." There were some indeed who went further than this. General Smuts at Umtata stated that he visualised the day when the Natives Representative Council would become a Native Parliament.

To these fine statements, which were no doubt designed to justify the adoption by White South Africa of the policy of political segregation, African leaders, who were strongly opposed to this policy, replied that consultation would not be enough unless it meant that the decision of the Council would be respected, and that there could be no two Parliaments in the same country and under the same Government.

But when the Bills, against which they had put up a great fight, became law, African leaders decided to give the new policy a trial. That decision was welcomed by the authorities. When General Smuts opened the first meeting of the Council in 1937 he mentioned the fact that it was the co-operation of African leaders with the officials of the Department of Native Affairs which made the success of the Council possible.

On that occasion, General Smuts made a speech which gave the impression that the Council was destined to achieve great things for the African people. Inter alia he said:

"In thus calling in the Native people of South Africa to advise and assist constitutionally in the task of their own government, Parliament has taken a far-reaching step in advance. It is the earnest wish of us all that through wisdom and moderation and in the statemanlike use of the new opportunities, this notable advance may be fully justified and become a landmark in the happier relations between the European and Native peoples of this land." *8-31-46*

For the last ten years, members of the Natives Representative Council have with "wisdom and moderation" endeavoured to represent the views on interests of their people to the Government and Parliament" but these endeavours have been made in vain. On more than one occasion the councillors have passed resolutions requesting that the proceedings of the Council should be placed before Parliament. One such resolution was as follows:

"That this Council, being a third chamber of the Union Parliament, respectfully requests the chairman of the Council, through the Minister of Native Affairs to place its proceedings, including the debates thereof, before both Houses of Parliament for consideration, so as to ensure that all the political parties are afforded the opportunity to study and understand the African point of view on matters affecting not only the welfare of the African people, but also that of the country as a whole."

The reply to this resolution was that "the request would be borne in mind." There can be no doubt that the councillors have done all in their power to make the Council achieve the purpose for which it was established. But the attitude of the authorities towards their decisions has resulted in a sense of frustration which has culminated in the adjournment of the recent session of the Council. As Lord Hailey says in his "African Survey" "the vitality of a consultative body created as part of the institutions of government depends on the attitude which the administration takes towards its proceedings. Unless its influence is acknowledged, and some deference paid to its views, it is apt either to fall into inanition or to enter on a course of factious opposition."

Africans do not refuse to co-operate with Europeans. They refuse to make requests and pass resolutions which will never be translated into action. What then is the way out? A bold gesture is needed; one which will bring about the removal of the disabilities imposed upon the African people.

The Same Pattern

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tues. 8-27-46

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, who in 1938 upheld the sacred right of Ku Kluxers to lynch Negroes, would be pleased by the way the British bullies rule the Negroes in South Africa.

Negroes there must live in stockades. They must carry passes all the time they are **"out of bounds"** like prisoners. Anyone caught trying to behave like a human being faces punishment pronto.

Right now, the police of South Africa are jumping hard on the Communist Party there. It seems the Communist Party is of the opinion that the Negro people should not be treated like prisoners or like beasts of burden.

The workers in the highly profitable gold mines are fighting for some elementary rights. The answer they are getting is not different from what our Byrnes and Bilbo-types hand out in our own country.

The weekly Negro paper, **People's Voice,** says quite rightly that there is a **"lynch war"** being waged against the Negro people in the USA today.

But that **"lynch war"** is being waged not by the small-time mobs that do the killing. Behind them stand the big money forces of America, the owners of the industrial and cotton economy of the South who profit from the division of white and Negro worker.

Washington is in on that "lynch war," and don't forget it. Washington has the names of at least six of the Georgia killers who murdered two ex-GIs and their wives. They are untouched. Bilbo boasts of his KKK membership but Washington is silent. *Tues. 8-27-46*

The UN has a plea from the National Negro Congress to investigate the conditions of the American Negro. Progressive America which despises "race supremacy" should back that plea.

Communist Wins In African Election

Defender Chicago, Ill.

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—Sa Kahn, an African Communist, was elected a city councilor here last week in spite of strong opposition from the United (government) party of Prime Minister Ira Christaan Smuts. *Sat. 9-28-46*

Kahn's election was considered significant at this time because several Communist party leaders face trial for allegedly "inciting" the recent strike of Negro laborers in the Rand gold mines.

One of two elected city councilors, Kahn will serve in Capetown; the other, an independent who also defeated the government sponsored candidate, will fill a vacancy on the Pretoria Council.

6

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uth Africa

South African Leader Tells Civil Denials at Honor Fete

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—The difference between the plight of colored people in the United States and the natives of South Africa, lies in the fact that the American constitution "upholds the citizenship rights" of colored people while the constitution of South Africa "denies citizenship to natives." Sat. 12-21-46

This explanation was made by Dr. Alfred B. Xuma, president of the African National Congress, and the Anti-Pass League, in an address on South Africa's economic, political and social problems, on Dec. 11 at a luncheon sponsored in his honor by the local Civil Liberties Committee.

Dr. Xuma, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and Northwestern University's medical school, attended the UN General Assembly's recent sessions in New York City as an adviser on African affairs. The Civil Liberties Committee will donate funds to purchase a printing press for Dr. Xuma's organizations.

Complaints Taken To Johannesburg For Jan. 6 Trial

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-30-46

CAPETOWN, South Africa— (ANP) — Sedition charges were lodged against eight members of the Communist party here Saturday for aiding exploited native miners during last August's strike at the Rang gold mine. The complaints were taken to Johannesburg for preparatory examination on Jan. 6. Bail in each case was fixed at $800.

Coinciding with the arrests was a three and one-half column advertisement in one of the leading newspapers from the chamber of mines which gave an "official statement" that argued native workers "are not yet sufficiently advanced" to have labor unions and that the "self-styled African Mineworkers union is connected and has the support of communistic influence."

SUPPORTED MINERS

Among those arrested on sedition charges were W. H. Andrews national chairman of the Communist party; Moses Kotane, the party's Negro national general secretary; Dr. H. J. Simons, lecturer at Capetown university, and Mrs. Betty Sachs, editor of the Guardian, a progressive newspaper that supported the striking native miners, who were being paid less time for more than eight hours.

No official casualty figures have been disclosed on last August's mine strike, but an estimate by J. M. Brink, chief native commissioner for Witwatersrand, publicly than 50 cents a day with no over placed the dead at nine and the injured at 1,248. Verdicts on the deaths of native miners killed in the strike were that "police action was necessary in the public interest."

AGITATION CHARGED

Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts charged the strike movement was the result of agitation and police raids were ordered in eight principal urban centers. Documents were seized at headquarters of the Communist party, at offices of the Guardian newspapers at branches of several labor unions and at the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The minister of justice apologized to the Friends of the Soviet Union by asserting that the raid was "directed against a certain individual only and was not intended in any way to give the impression that the society was concerned in the African mine workers' strike, or that it was a suspect organization."

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South Africa Bars Early Repeal Of Anti-Negro Laws

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-7-46

PRETORIA, South Africa — Acting as effectively as Marshall Jan Smuts, who is in the U. S. bidding for more African territory to exploit, acting Prime Minister Jan H. Hofmeyr stated that an end to discriminatory legislation was not practicable, and that in some cases such a move would act against the interests of the 8,000,000 near-slave Negroes.

Hofmeyr made the blatant statement before the Native Representative council, which has been in adjournment since August in protest of the government's breach of faith with the African people. At the time, the council which is made up of educated Negroes, said that the natives were more and more frustrated because council recommendations were generally ignored by the government.

Hofmeyr told the group that repeal of ghetto and other Jim Crow laws would mean that all the population would be able to buy land set aside for Negroes. (They occupy 13 per cent of the total area.) Such changes must be made gradually, Smuts' stand-in said. He added that at present steps are being taken as fast as practicable to give natives a greater share in the country's assets, and to prepare them for a more effective role.

After having heard Hofmeyr's speech, the council members met to decide on their future position. Should they decide to adjourn again, it will cause additional embarrassment to the government which lists "native approval" as one of the arguments in its bid for annexation of South West Africa.

Union of S.A.'s Weapon

Maseru Basutoland
60a(6)

"Economic Stranglehold."

Mochochonono

Plans are being elaborately undertaken and discussions and evidence clarify the position about South-West Africa's intended incorporation into the Union of South Africa. The powers objecting to incorporation are unmistakably sincere; and the UNO's decision is evidently against such incorporation. But, to my mind, the greatest of dangers remains obscure and unnoticed. (The Comet) The Union has an economic hold that may be brought to bear in the event of refusal. The position is like this: The Union is a Central distributing pivot, on which all South African states and Territories rely for their vital needs. Should the Union decide to close channels of supply to South-West Africa, it would be very essential for that territory to receive immediate aid from somewhere. Otherwise dearth would threaten the whole nations and tribes there resident. It is with that conception presumably that General Smuts declared that notwithstanding the UNO's refusal to incorporation, the peoples of S-W.A. would clamour for incorporation and get it. Stoppage of supplies would speed up incorporation. The same damper could be applied on the three British Protectorates: Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland if incorporation should be delayed or refused by the British Government. What is the UNO's remedy to that possibility? Would or could the UNO compel the Union Government to supply S-W.A. or the Protectorates? Or the other hand would the UNO or the British Government undertake to provide all and every essential, even against the Union? The peoples of the abovementioned Territories must live, therefore, their future must be fully safeguarded and that without delay. It is my firm belief that the Union Government has enjoyed deeper thinking about the matter of incorporation; the only stumbling block is Colour discrimination. The strongest weapon, weapon of the Union Government lies in its economic grip of South African Trade. Sat. 12-28-46

John Monaheng.

Zik Rebuts Sir Arthur's Philippics On The NCNC

Nigerian Spokesman

Says He Has Home Training

Nigeria, Onitsha, W. Africa

ASKED what he thought of Governor Richards' speech which criticised the National Council, Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe, Acting President of the National Council, said that he would have welcomed an official version of the speech to enable him to do full justice to the speech and carry the insinuations and inuendoes therein to their logical conclusion. Mon. 10-14-46

The interview with the Nigerian Spokesman continues.

When informed that efforts were made to obtain an official version without success, Doctor Azikiwe asked whether the unofficial version was available.

He was informed that the press was not invited to the function and that it was alleged that the Governor specifically requested that the press be not invited.

Doctor Azikiwe suggested that the speech might be one of those "off the record" quibbles of officialdom which enables them to deny any unfavourable publication and then turn round and accuse the newspaper concerned as having published untrue stories.

The case of the Public Relations Officer (the notorious D C Fletcher) who denied his interview with the Pilot, was cited.

Nigerian Spokesman

That, said Dr Azikiwe, was one of the "blessings" of the Richards regime.

After reading through the report which was made by a reporter of the Spokesman who managed to "crash in" when Governor Richards was delivering his philippics on the National Council and took almost verbatim notes of what he said, Doctor Azikiwe said that if Governor Richards thought that by so doing he could weaken the support of the Onitsha people and the Nigerians as a whole, then he was both mistaken and ill-advised, assuming that the report of his speech was essentially accurate.

He said that governors being representatives of the King of Britain, they deserved respect, but since governors chose to lower themselves by their acts, they must be prepared for repercussions.

"I respect Governor Richards because he is representative of the Crown," asserted Doctor Azikiwe "but I am not cowed down because he earns £7,500 a year or because he lives in a gaily painted Government House or because he has skin pigmentation which is identifiable with the caucasoid races."

If Governor Richards was an ordinary Civil Servant, continued the leader of the National Council, he would have known what to tell him in order that he might appreciate that today is "the century of the common man" and that gone are the days of Victorian aristocracy.

The reported speech of Governor Richards, he said, was ill-timed and misconceived.

Firstly, it lacked understanding of the psychology of the African peoples of this area.

Whilst advising the Onitsha chiefs and people not to give financial support to the National Council, his administrative officers failed to disclose to him that they had already given the delegates £390.

Secondly, it levels man irrespective of race or colour or creed or official status to the position of equals and as being common clay.

The reaction of the so-called "bushman" of Africa to such a spectacle of official vendetta cannot but be to the best interest of the awakened African.

Thirdly, it was a disappointing show from the way the speech was received.

The Governor came when His Highness Okosi II, the Obi of Onitsha, was incommunicado according to native law and custom, in connection with the annual Ofala festival. Nigerian Spokesman

In spite of alleged interference by certain interested minions and marionettes to persuade the King of Onitsha to ignore his ancient custom and although the Governor and administrative officers can modify native law and custom, yet it is understood that the citizenry of Onitsha threatened trouble if this custom was violated.

Doctor Azikiwe said that those who framed the Governor's itinerary should have known this and the administrative officers who are paid astronomic salaries together with fabulous allowances should have informed the Secretariat in order to avoid the embarrassment which was Governor Richards' at Onitsha. Nigeria Onitsha W. Africa

Lastly, the criticism which Governor Richards was alleged to have made against the National Council was destructive and showed prejudice and intolerance which should not be part of the psychological make-up of human beings who are favoured to govern others. Mon. 10-14-46

Because he was rushing to visit a nearby town with his co-delegates, Doctor Azikiwe ended the interview in these words:

"I was not trained to be vindictive in my methods against my political opponents so I shall not cross swords with Sir Arthur Richards at this stage of the political history of Nigeria.

"I respect his official status and cannot afford to be offensive because I have home training and I was taught to respect old age and to concede to my opponents the right to air their views in any manner they see fit."

60a(6) 1946 West Africa

African In Brighton Educates England About Nigeria

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa — Thurs. 8-8-46

BRIGHTON. — The Brighton and Hove Gazette, a newspaper established in 1821 had a remarkable story to tell recently about a Nigerian

The paper said:

With the 1,500 delegates attending the NALGO Annual Conference at Brighton Dome during the week, sat one black man.

Odd man in was Mr M S Sowole, from Abeokuta in the West African colony of Nigeria.

He received a terrific welcome from delegates when his presence at the conference was announced.

Mr Sowole, ebony black but highly Westernized and speaking perfect English, is General Secretary of the Federal Union of Native (Local) Administration Staffs, the Nigerian equivalent of NALGO and is spending six months at NALGO Headquarters to study its working system and administration

But although Mr Sowole is here to learn and gather information, he also has a story of his own to tell

Logically and lucidly, he brought home to me that Nigeria is not just a red patch on the map of Africa but a virile, progressive land rich in raw supplies and dwarfing England in size

Few people realize that Nigeria, the largest and wealthiest of the four British West African colonies, is four times the size of the United Kingdom, with a population of 22,000,000.

The natives of Nigeria are gradually making progress in business, government and education

There is a law school which turns out qualified native judges, native courts to administer native law and custom, local government carried on by natives while there is a large representation of Africans in the Legislative Council, the central authority

The Trade Union Movement in Nigeria is still young and inexperienced, not being officially recognized until 1938

Already, however, there are over 100 registered unions.

These facts show that Nigeria is no longer a land of mud-huts, primitive dances and illiterate natives, but there is much more to be done

Mr Sowole outlined to me some of the improvements most urgently needed

He blames Colonial officials on the spot for much of the retarding of progress among the natives

He praises the Colonial Office for its progressive policy but alleges that officials on the spot do not carry it out

NIGERIANS TIRE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM; FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AFTER WAR AGAINST FASCISM

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Sat 8-31-46

Natives Expected Better Deal After Having Put Much Effort in Winning World War II

BRITISH INSIST ON STATUS QUO

LAGOS, Nigeria, — (ANP) — No administration has been so much criticized as has that of Sir Arthur Richard, governor of Nigeria. The reason for this avalanche of criticisms is mainly due to the general awakening of the people of Nigeria coupled with disappointments suffered by them.

Americans may not be aware of the contributions made be Nigerians in men and resources towards winning the last world war. The people did not do all these to help perpetuate British rule in Nigeria. They expected, in view of the promises made by British statesmen and colonial governors, that their conditions would change. But as things are, it is becoming increasingly evident that British imperialism is determined to maintain the status quo.

Sir. Arthur Richards, G. C. M. C., in a recent speech, attempted to defend his administration.

There is a part of folly in the governor's defense of his much-criticized administration. We admire him much as we admire the invincible old lady who watched her son march past, and pointed out with modest pride that he alone of all the regiment marched in step.

Sir Arthur Richards has courage. He is insisting on the unbelievable and maintaining the absurd. *Sat 8-31-46*

The fact is that there is a clash of interests between the people of this country and their overlords, whether in London or in Nigeria.

There are more students than schools. People are eager for education. Illiteracy is on the ascendancy. It will not be out of place to inform Americans that there is no free education at any stage in this country. The very few educated Africans and professionals who point out the bane of British rule in this country are branded as "agitators."

The whole imperalist set-up in the colonies requires a thorough overhauling. Colonial peoples cannot be hewers of wood and drawers of water for life. They are in their countries and it is wicked for any power to deny them ordinary human rights in their own God-given land because they happen to be subject peoples.

It would be well to inform Americans that the land is the life of the African. So when the British government in Nigeria embarks on mass acquisitions of lands "for public purposes" the people of Nigeria are rightly anxious about their lands. The people cannot understand why the government should acquire their lands simply to lease them out again to Europeans. The land is the African's.

Twenty-five years ago, government of this country paid 24 cents per square yard of land acquired. Today government is offering in certain cases less than six cents per square yard in the same area. This is rightly regarded as downright exploitation. It is no compensation but confiscation and this can only happen because Nigerians are subject people and also because the government is empowered by legislation to acquire lands by compulsion.

Americans who visited Nigeria during the war would have been able to see the conditions under which the people live.

The people are feeling terribly anxious about their lands as news from London indicates a plan to settle Europeans in this country in large numbers, Poles especially. The people of this country feel that it is a suitable attempt to turn Nigeria to South and East Africa.

Against this alienation of their lands in any shape or form, Nigerians are protecting, and this is one of the reasons that the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons is touring Nigeria, an area of about 373,000 square miles, to educate the people afresh on the dangers of imperialism. Dr. Nnamid Azikiwe, M. A. M. Sc., LL. D., (a product of Lincoln university, Pa.,) is the accredited and tireless leader of the delegation. The delegation will visit England afterwards. Subscriptions to the fund of the delegation is now well over $20,000 and the delegation is still touring.

Gold Coast Wins Political Change

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Natives Now Control Legislative Council

Sat. 9-21-46

SELF-RULE DENIED

Governor Holds Veto, Controls All Finances

ACCRA, British West Africa (ANP)—The Gold Coast (Ashanti and the northern territories) recently became the first British colony—or any colony for that matter—in tropical Africa to be granted full legislative power.

But the Africans have not really attained self-government because the government minority has all the key executive positions and the governor retains the veto power to override the Legislative Council, if he feels it necessary.

Nor can the Africans introduce a financial bill except by special permission of the governor, thus the Britishers still hold country's purse strings.

Native King Stars

The ceremonies last July 23, marking the political evolution, was the most colorful and auspicious west Africa has seen.

The 300-year-old African custom was broken by the powerful and rich African king of Ashanti, Sir Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E., when he crosed the River Prah which divides Ashanti and the colony.

He came to witness this great occasion on invitation of the governor, Sir Alan Burns, accompanied by 4,000 followers and bodyguards transported in two special

...hartered trains. There was a tra... before in West Africa. address, read messages from the responsibilities devolving on the ...tive Council.

...itional display of African roy... King George's Message King and the Secretary of State ...

...ty and pomp never witnessed The governor, in a 30-minute for the Colonies, emphasizing the African majority of the Legisla- ... The King of Ashanti held the

spotlight at the ceremonies. The British respect him, for it was his great grandfather, Osei Tutu, who ordered the head of the British governor cut off and sent as a souvenir to the British Expeditionary Forces sent to quell the Ashanti army.

People Of Kumba Tell NCNC Envoys They Share Condemnation Of Obnoxious Bills

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

Fri. 8-23-46

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

KUMBA, Aug. 22.— National Council delegates arrived here drenched by showers which did not deter the people of this community from turning up in large numbers to give them a rousing welcome. Ex-servicemen in uniform helped to maintain order among the crowd which numbered over 6,000.

COMMUNITY LEAGUE

At the reception held in the Native Court hall, the delegates were welcomed by the Kumba Community League which comprised the following: the aboriginal natives of Kumba, the Cameroons Youth League, the Grassfield community, the Yaunde community, the Bakoko community, the Ibo community the Yoruba community, and the Benin community.

The address said that it was The Kumba Community League then outlined four "grievances which are uppermost in our minds" as follows:

"That we are at one with the whole country in condemnation of the four obnoxious bills and certain sections in the Richards Constitution.

"That lands formerly acquired by the Germans for plantations purposes now in the hands of the British Government should be released.

"That the partitioning of the Cameroons into French and British spheres is detrimental to the economic, political and social welfare and advancement of the inhabitants of the Cameroons.

"That the advisability of the British Cameroons having two elected Legislative Council members — — one for southern and one for northern — — is now overdue."

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT

The address closed by assuring the delegates that Kumba stood by the National Council in this arduous struggle for political emancipation.

The Kumba community pledged their moral and spiritual support and urged the delegates "to forge

a unique day in the history of Kumba.

"In byegone days, political bodies or movements of this nature were only heard of and sometimes read of but never seen or contacted in actual flesh.

"The fact that you have thought it fit to visit our corner of the world despite difficulties and personal inconveniences ushers a new era in the political history of this country."

FOUR GRIEVANCES

ahead and undaunted until our aim is achieved."

Then they gave the delegates a mandate to represent them abroad in addition to a purse of £45.

The delegates thanked the Kumba Community League and the reception committee for their reception. West African Pilot

They also thanked the chiefs and ex-servicemen for their support overt and covert.

They explained their mission as one which aimed at lucidly explaining their objections to certain legal and constitutional measures which were recently adopted by the government of this country.

NO TROUBLE-MAKERS

They disclaimed being agitators or trouble-makers.

They said they are neither anti-British nor anti-European nor anti-government but admitted that they were against any forces which tended to retard the growth of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons towards national self realisation. Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

They thought that it was unfair for certain people to bias the minds of some chiefs and even threaten or bully them.

If any political battle is to be fought then it should be conducted according to the rules of the game. Fri. 8-23-46

There was no need for any person to blacken the character of his opponent simply because they hold different views on certain political or economic issues.

ADMISSION OF GUILT

That was a sign of intellectual decadence and a conscious admission of guilt.

In reply to the address of welcome, the delegates assured the Kumba Community League that they were in sympathy with their "grievances," the question of restitution of lands formerly belonging to Imperial Germany to the natives was just because the British themselves had spent some money in order to restore some of the lands to the natives.

Whilst they were fair to the British mandatory in saying this, yet they hoped that at the conclusion of the peace treaty for the World War II the British would not resell former German plantations to their former owners or to new buyers but rather they would restore these lands to the indigenous inhabitants for their own benefit and for the economic prosperity of the country.

AN INIQUITY OF DIPLOMACY

In respect of the partitioning of the Cameroons into French and British jurisdictions, the delegates informed the Kumba people that it was one of the iniquities of European diplomacy.

Having tricked Italy, certain colonial powers obtained the greater partition of former German African colonies.

Since Britain has gained much of German territories elsewhere in Africa, France received 200,000 square miles in the Cameroons and Britain was satisfied with 34,000 square miles.

The Cameroonians and Togolanders are in the same boat and they should make their voices heard by the United Nations Organisations before the Peace Conference.

MORE LEGCO MEMBERS

The request for two elected Legislative Council members for the Cameroons, the delegates said, was evidence that the Kumba people opposed the principle of nomination which had featured the undemocratic Richards Constitution.

Africans In Kenya Organise Forces To Struggle For Their Democratic Rights

West African Pilot

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Lagos, W. Africa

KENYA.—New links of unity are being formed between Africans and Asiatics against European domination in Africa.

This was the keynote of the recent conference of the East African Indian National Congress in Nairobi, when Indian and African nationalists discussed their common problems and the need for joint action. Sat. 11-23-46

This is significant because the Africans in Kenya have recently organised their forces in the Kenya African Union, which is a body to co-ordinate their struggles for democratic rights and civil liberties.

The Congress meeting was attended by members of the delegation, led by Sir Maharaj Singh, which was appointed by the Government of India to examine and report on the draft control legislation which is soon to be discussed by the East African legislatures, which proposes to control immigration to East Africa.

The idea is that the Europeans want to stop Indians from coming in, as they state they are an economic menace.

The Africans are opposed to this, and say that if immigration is to cease, then it must cease also for the white man as well.

There were also present as guests a number of young African leaders, who have been closely and increasingly associated with Indian politicians, and during the sessions they supported resolutions demanding greater representation for Indians and Africans on legislatures and public bodies

This association between young African leaders and Indian representatives has resulted in a recent agreement under which the Indians have agreed that their traders shall restrict their activities to Nairobi and leave to the Africans the trade in the villages and reserves, where the Indians were pressing the advantage to the detriment of the Africans. W. African Pilot

FULL UNDERSTANDING

One resolution passed at the Conference expressed the opinion that it was vitally necessary to promote full understanding between the African, Arab and Indian communities and proposed that a special organisation be created to work for their general advancement.

A second resolution proposed the establishment of a fund to help South African Indians; and a third requested the Government of India to appoint a High Commissioner for East Africa. Lagos, W. Africa

Reactionary Indian business men, however, are trying to secure the maintenance of their vested interests and managed to secure the passage of a fourth resolution asking the Government of India to seek an amendment of the draft trust terms for Tanganyika because, under the mandate all nationals of States who were members of the League of Nations had unequivocal equality with the nationals of the mandatory Power, and under the new trusteeship the governing clause is the promotion of the interests of the inhabitants as the overriding duty of the administering authority. Sat. 11-23-46

What was striking, however, was the general tone of the Congress and also the presidential address, which showed a strong and sometimes bitter opposition to European privilege and domination over the coloured races of East Africa, including the Africans, and the drawing together of the Indian and African intelligentsia in a common anti-settler front. Lagos, Nigeria, W.

The president, Mr S. G. Amin, who is a barrister proposed that if the Labour Party did not remove racial discrimination, then Indians should seek to have Kenya brought under international trusteeship or, as a last resort, the Government of India should seek a condominium with Great Britain

The Goose & The Golden Egg

TODAY, there is a strange warfare going on in Nigeria and yet we cannot call it a war for no open declaration has been made. The Sino-Japanese War of many years was merely referred to as an incident simply because the Samurai Government of Japan wanted it that way.

Let us not fool ourselves. No sane man can say that the Zik Group of Newspapers and the Nigerian Government are in a relationship of brotherly love and co-operation. That which was essentially instituted for them and paid for by the people to be informed of important notices has been made a taboo to the Zik Group. Before the June Strike era, the government did not play a blue note as regards news items published by the group, nor were speeches made by Governors in the Legislative Council of Nigeria as an innuendo against a section of the press.

Would it not then be sarcasm of the first order to say that there is no war between the Zik Group of Newspapers and officialdom? This same group was accused of peddling false patriotism. Yet, the profits made by the group have stood the government in good stead.

Since the existence of the Zik organs, large sums of money have been contributed towards the revenue of the Nigerian Government through indirect and direct taxation. These run into thousands of pounds. Surely if the earnings of the Zik Group are ill gotten through false patriotism, then those who have received part of that money in form of tax are accessaries? Is it wise to kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

This Indirect Rule

VERY OFTEN we are told that the indirect rule system of government is an institution destined to play an important part in our aspiration towards self-government. Pretty often apostles of imperialism tell the world that indirect rule is a conscious policy instituted to instruct backward peoples in the art of self-government. Yet under the indirect rule system, the chiefs are merely pawns in the hands of the Colonial administrators.

It is therefore not surprising that all nationally conscious, intelligent and progressive elements of this country are opposed to it. Our Obis, Obas, Ezes, and chiefs are mere figure heads. They take all their instructions from the European administrators. They might be ninety or sixty years old, yet they have to look up to the young European Administrative Officers of twenty years or so for recommendation and salaries.

We are opposed to the system in practice because it appears to us that it does not provide sufficient scope for the application of indigenous administrative intelligence. Besides the taxes collected into the coffers of the administration are permanently invested abroad while our NA officers steer the starvation course. We are impelled to recognise the local administration as just a pattern of the colonial system of government.

Our point of argument will be better understood from Margery Perham's 'Africans and British Rule.' She writes: "Most educated Africans especially in West Africa ...., criticise and strongly condemn indirect rule. They say it gives power to uneducated chiefs and elders instead of to the educated; that it strengthens tribal feeling and so continues the disunity of the country. It is they say, part of the old policy of 'divide and rule' by which imperial power keeps its subject weak and prevents their advance towards self-government." If we are really being trained for the so-called self-government, we must be given the chance at least to manage our Native Administrations. The cold word "gradualism" which is often attached to our demand for self-government should be done away with.

Native Court Reform

THE MOVE taken by government to reform our native courts is what we endorse whole heartedly. But in order that the reform might not exist barely in theory, we have to warn government against putting into office one who is not the choice of the people. And also the grading of the salaries of native court judges.

Reports have reached us from Udoka and Ndoki of the way that new reform was alleged effected. We do not see any sense in appointing one who has not the public support as a judge. Moreover when he stood for election he failed. And although selected by the Resident or the DO, people still refuse to have him as their judge. Let those in authority learn to respect public opinion and adjust things to fit in well. After all, if one who receives public disapproval is made judge for the same people, he may undoubtedly be too severe towards them.

We would also strike a note on the salaries of native court judges. If government wishes to eliminate bribery and corruption it should, under the new reform, revise the salaries of the judges. Most native courts are corrupted partly because of poor salaries paid to the judges. In most cases these judges are chiefs. They may have many children and wives to maintain. Added to this, as a chief, and a judge, he is expected to entertain visitors. And with the poor salaries they receive they attempt bribery in order to have money to maintain their dignity.

What we want in our native courts is justice without fear or favour. If those who are not the people's choice are allowed to preside over them a reign of terror and crime may be the outcome. The same thing might exist if the salaries of native court judges are still poor, We ask the authorities to go into this matter lest the reformed native courts become institutions of shame.

Abak People Pledge Daughters To Chiefs In Consideration Of Income Tax Payment

Dr E Udo Udoma, Barrister-at-Law who is now in Lagos for the sessions of the West African Court of Appeal during an interview deplored the method taxation is being imposed on the illiterate masses of this country in certain parts of the Eastern Provinces.

On many occasions, he said, administrative officers would order chiefs in rural areas to collect taxes from villages who have no visible means of livelihood.

Worse still it seemed to him these administrative officers often vest themselves with the power to assess and increase taxes at their pleasure.

Dr Udoma was of the opinion that such policy of the administrative officers are tantamount to abuse of authority because such impositions do not seem to be based on authority derived from the Legislative Council of Nigeria.

By way of illustration he reveals that income tax had already been imposed on the people of the provinces before a bill to increase income tax was introduced into the Council during its last budget session.

It is thus difficult, the barrister said, to see under what legal authority these provincial officers have been acting.

Certain chiefs he went on would pounce upon any person without any visible means of existence, and who, perhaps, would not pay eve service to them, to pay income tax.

He referred to the recent bitter experience of the Abak people in the Ibibio Division, who had to pledge their daughters to the chiefs because they had no means with which to pay their taxes.

Increase In Taxation: Its Aftermath

AT an interview which Dr. E. Udo Udoma, M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, graciously granted to this newspaper recently, and which we carried in our issue of yesterday, two pertinent points were raised which more than confirmed what we and some honourable members of the Legislative Council felt needed urgent attention. They are (1) the almost illimitable range of the powers of administrative officers in the provinces and (2) the inability of the average Nigerian at the moment to bear any extra burden of taxation.

On the question of the powers of administrative officers, the Hon (now Mr) Adeleke Adedoyin deplored the existence of a situation which placed a District Officer or his assistant in the position of a caretaker of the interests of almost all heads of departments in his sphere of activities. The abuse of authority, likely to arise from such circumstances, can be better imagined.

With reference to the second point about increased taxation, the revelation of Dr Udoma about tax defaulters pledging their daughters to chiefs, because of stark indigence and consequent inability to pay their taxes, is most deplorable. And yet, in spite of bitter opposition, the relative bill was passed.

We believe revelations of the kind will help to vindicate the stand of our representatives in the legislature. The powers of administrative officers have got to be curbed by all means. And, perhaps, Dr Udoma's revelation may help to defer the operation of the increased taxation law.

Zik's Press Defence Fund Now Exceeds Sum Of £950

Group Is Passing Test Of The Crucible

With soldiers, workers, leaders of various walks of life, teachers, students and tribal unions in the vanguard of the battle for the freedom of the press in Nigeria, the Zik's Press Defence Fund is now over £950.

OUR SOLDIERS

Of this huge sum, West African soldiers in different parts of the world have donated over £230 (by adding £150 to the magnificent sum of £80 which they forwarded recently as the first instalment).

The efforts of these West African heroes, who know what freedom of the press means, are appreciated and their assurance to stand by us in times of storm and stress, no matter the cost, is encouraging.

OUR WORKERS

The workers of Nigeria have played a very conspicuous part in swelling our defence fund, as usual, in the week under review.

African Civil Servants Technical Workers Union (Jos) donated £18 to assist a friend in need.

PWD workers at Itu gave £4. 4s.

Agricultural workers at Zaria (comprising Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Ibo, Ibibio etc.) subscribed £3. 10s.

PWD workers at Afikpo helped with £3. 3s.

Nurses "Somewhere in Nigeria" donated £2. 2s.

PWD workers "Somewhere in Nigeria" gave £1 2s.

OUR TRIBAL UNIONS

Tribal unions and social clubs have also continued their generous overtures by taxing their members in order to render worthy assistance to a worthy cause.

The Ibo Union (Lagos) donated £21 as a gesture of sympathy to a cause that is worthy of assistance.

The Ibo Union (Oshogbo) generously gave £5. 5s.

The Onitsha Improvement Union (Warri) philanthropically collected £5. 5s.

Western Ibo Union (Lokoja) kindly subscribed £2. 2s.

Non-Asaba Ibo Union (Asaba) patriotically donated £2. 2s.

Okpe Union (Lagos) came to rescue the perishing by a handsome donation of one guinea.

OUR COMMUNITIES

Certain communities organised "chests" and from same they sent their generous donations.

The Burutu community raised £4. 4s.

The Ndokwaka Age-Grade (Onitsha) were patriotic enough to send a donation of £2. 2s.

The Ibo Youths Social Club (Port Harcourt) worked hard to collect half-a-guinea.

OUR LITERARY GROUPS

Literary organisations and institutions of learning are also playing their role in this struggle for the freedom of the press in Nigeria.

The Zik's Literary Society (Aba) organised various activities and by their exemplary patriotism raised £28. 8. 6d.

The West African Peoples Institute (Calabar) under the guidance of Professor Eyo Ita, M.A., B.Sc., donated £4. 10s.

The Zik's Institute of Commerce (Onitsha) under the principalship of Mr C. I. Ogbuli generously gave £2. 2s.

Agricultural students at Ibadan "passed the hat round" and collected £1. 5s which they had sent to the Zik's Press Defence Fund.

The Yaba Library, in spite of its penury, sacrificed five shillings to help a friend in need.

PERSONAL DONATIONS

As a rule, it is not our policy to publish the names of donors, in order to avoid embarrassments, but where there is no specific instruction to us to the contrary, and we feel that their donation is exemplary and worthy of emulation, we publish same in appreciation of their generosity.

Dr M. A. Majekodunmi, M.A., M.D., medical practitioner at Calabar, was kind enough to send £5, following the splendid example of "Jimmie" Clinton of Calabar who also sent us £5.

Mr D. N. Mordi, well-known business man at Asaba, remembered us with a cheque for £2 2s.

Mr J. L. Nsima, M.A., B.Sc., Principal of Kalabari National College, Buguma, donated £1 in appreciation of our task in keeping the light of freedom burning in Nigeria.

Prince Adelumola Ibikunle Akitoye, F. R. Hum Soc., social scientist, sent us one guinea as a patriotic gesture, from Lagos.

Ogbuefi Nnanyelumugo, "Somewhere on the Niger," gave us one guinea.

Mr C. T. Onyekwelu, merchant prince who is one of the Directors of the Local Traders Stores, of Bright Street, Onitsha, sent us a handsome contribution of one pound.

VARIOUS PLACES

The fact that donors have rallied to the tocsin sounded by us is evidence of the intensity and extensity of the public which patronises the newspapers of the Zik Group.

Outside of the various theatres of war where our soldiers are still detained, and the various demob centres and areas where they are temporarily domiciled, these African heroes have pledged themselves tacitly to stand by the Zik Group, for by their great donations which exceed £230 they demonstrate that they knew what they had fought and died for.

The following towns figured in the weekly return under review:

Aba, Afikpo, Asaba, Awka, Bauchi, Buguma, Burutu, Calabar, Ebute Metta, Gwagwandu, Ibadan, Igunmale, Ihiala, Ikerre, Ilesha, Itu, Iwo, Jos, Kankara, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Makurdi, Minna, Odogbolu, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Warri, Yaba, Yako Station, Zaria.

60a(6) 1946

Mrs Abayomi Considers Delegation To Sir Arthur Better Than Boycott Of Elections

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa Wed. 8-21-46

In an interview with Mrs Oyinkan Abayomi, M.B.E., President of the Women's Party, in connection with the varied opinions expressed in the local dailies about the boycotting of the forthcoming elections for the Legislative Council of Nigeria, she stated bluntly that a boycott of any nature would render no good to the situation, neither would it force the authorities concerned to make the necessary amends suggested by the people.

DELEGATION TO GOVERNOR

Mrs Abayomi said that if the people could get themselves united, and send a delegation to the Governor, who is quite human and approachable, something better could be achieved than by adopting a boycott which would only prove a farce.

Referring to the Women's Party, Mrs Abayomi said that when the Young People's Trading Ordinance was brought to light, a mass meeting was called where the ordinance was explained to the women.

They then stated their dissatisfaction which had been conveyed to the Chief Secretary.

The mass of the people of Nigeria are in the dark regarding the complications of the Richards Constitution, Mrs Abayomi continued, and it would be wise if it is explained to them.

BOYCOTT: NO SOLUTION

The only trouble with the people, Mrs Abayomi remarked, is that they are not united, and their opinions are rather capricious, rendering it difficult for the common man to know the real position of things.

A boycott, she concluded, is no solution to the problem of the people of Nigeria with special regard to the Richards Constitution.

Students Form Zimist Movement

Nigerian Spokesman — Nigeria, Onitsha, South West Africa

In forming the Zimist Movement by some political students here, prominent leaders of Nigeria have been applied to represent the three letters ZIM — Zik, Imoudu and Macaulay.

Mr N Anagbogu, Editor of the Zimist Weekly organ has the following to say:

Some weeks ago the rise of nationalism found spoken expressions in the hearts of a number of students who were not only satisfied at the forming of the Zimist Movement for social regeneration and nationalism in all its forms but thought it wise, and in certain aspects imperative, to use an organ as the ZIM Paper in pouring out, in expressing, in crystallizing their feelings and those of their compatriots. *Tues. 8-6-46*

The publication of our first Weekly Organ which came out on June 7, 1946 evoked a new school of thought amongst the students culminating in a series of application entering into the ZIM headquarters for membership in the Zimist Movement.

Its Promoter, Mr L F C Akosa says:

"With the dawning of a new era of revolutionary ideas and ideals in this country and its attendant base and propaganda on the part of our overlords, to cover down our noble aspirations towards political, economic, educational and sociological manhood, we as students feel it is encumbent on us to vent our feelings through the Zimist Movement and its Organ, the ZIM."

The promoter and his associates Prince Ad Akenzua, Nnameke Jas Anagbogu formulated a name ZIM, where Z stands for Zik and Zikism, I for Imoudu, M for the late Macaulay.

Zim, as it were, is a triangle with M as its base.

But why have we, of all the names in Nigeria chosen these three names?

Because we are free to give any name to our belief or creed in so far as we have the ultimate realization of the creed in mind and not the persons whom those letters identify.

The movement is bona fide after the entire promotion to a higher status and a more geniune ethics of political and social consciousness in Nigeria, particularly amongst the students.

The Zimist Movement is not against any race, creed and sex.

Rather, it is out for co-operation with all such movements and unions as have the development of our country as their ultimate goal

Young Zimist Anagbogu

Nigerian Spokesman

WE WERE filled with joy after reading Mr Nnameke Anagbogu's soul stirring presidential address to the members of the Zimist Movement comprising mostly school boys. Words fail us to congratulate young Anagbogu adequately for his courage. We are very grateful to him for finding time during his studies against the forthcoming Cambridge examination to infuse into the minds of his fellow students what politics stands for.

Any intelligent Nigeriafrican who had the chance of perusing his presidential address which was published in the issue of the Nigerian Spokesman of October 30 could easily determine what role young Anagbogu is destined to play in the political battle of this young Nigerian country. It may not be said to be too soon if we pronounce the young Zimist a born politician. *Nigeria, Onitsha, W. Africa*

We take this grand opportunity to address our young students who are politically minded. Nigeria is rapidly marching forward to meet those nations which have gone far above her, politically. For this reason, we feel we cannot make any remarkable success if all forces are not combined for this very purpose. We cannot make any enviable progress if we fail to have the co-operation of our students, women and all other bodies around us, Freedom cannot be won by one political party or a group of individuals. Rather, all hands are required for this battle. *Wed. 11-6-46*

Prison yard should not be a barrier to anyone who has dedicated himself or herself to fight for the freedom of the country. Officialdom will ever be an impediment, but a united effort will defeat them. Thousands of students have been to political prison in India. Nigeria cannot escape it. As for us, jail yard is nothing if it is only in the course of battle for freedom. Once more, we congratulate Master Anagbogu and the members of his movement. We wish the Zimist Movement a continued success. *Nigeria, Onitsha, W. Africa*

60a(7) 1946 Basutoland

Kroonstad Africans Memorandum to Pass-Laws Commission.

Mochochonono Maseru, Basutoland

The memorandum as appears in a recent issue of the Friend states: the movements of European and Coloured people were not controlled in urban areas, and the Natives failed to see why there should be a desire to control his movements.

Objections to the pass laws were listed as follows:— Dec, 1946

(1) The Native, rightly or wrongly regarded passes in any form as a badge of slavery.

(2) Freedom of movement in one's country of birth was not known under the pass laws.

(3) Pass laws resulted in the creation of a large number of technically criminal offences which involved little or no moral opprobrium.

(4) A large number of otherwise law-abiding citizens were often introduced into prison at an early age and thus became "jailbirds."

(5) The Natives as a race had suffered moral deterioration as a result of such imprisonment.

(6) The police, taking advantage of the pass laws, spitefully demanded the production of the passes at any time. Dec., 1946

Crime Figures

(7) It had been found by Natives that in pass-law provinces crime figures were higher than elsewhere.

(8) The country was thus paying a tremendous price for the pass laws, for apart from the actual cost of administration there was the vast loss of labour due to detention during arrest and imprisonment. Fines paid constituted a drain on the Native's income which he could ill afford.

(9) Race relations between Natives and Europeans in pass-law provinces, had comparatively speaking, deteriorated, partly because of the pass laws.

(10) In the case of rural Natives coming into urban areas, passes were no protection.

(11) If farming conditions were improved and made attractive no Native labourer would abscond from one farm to another, and the influx into urban areas would be lessened.

(12) Owing to the increase of elementary education it had become very easy for Natives to write themselves passes. (The Comet)

Identification Card.

The memorandum then made four recommendations:—

(1) That passes should be abolished and that each citizen, irrespective of race, should be required to carry an identification card with columns for the name of the employer and for conditions of service and so on. The identification card would therefore serve as service contract. Mochochonono

(2) Tax receipts should be issued, not for production on demand but as a protection for the Native taxpayer, and records in the revenue office should be sufficient proof that he has paid his tax. (The Comet)

(3) No exceptions should be made in the matter of carrying identification cards.

(4) The identification card should never be demanded by the police unless the person concerned was suspected of crime, in which case a Native should be dealt with in the same manner as a non-Native.

Direct Representation.

The co-operation of Natives in the maintainance of law, order and good government could best be secured in three ways.

Urban local authorities should display their confidence in the Natives by sharing responsibilities with them to the extent of allowing Natives to serve as members of town councils. The local authorities should respect the voice of the location's representatives—the advisory boards—and they should give advisory boards or blockmen certain powers, such as the power to settle disputes among location residents and the punishment of offenders especially juveniles.

The best method of enabling Natives to express their opinions on matters affecting themselves was direct representation on town and city councils by members of their own race.

Not Adequate.

The Native advisory boards were not adequate. Among the reasons given for this contention was that the boards were merely advisory town councils were free to pursue their policies in spite of the boards' advice. This position was not untenable. Experience had shown that members of an advisory board might be victimised by the town council for opinions expressed at meetings of the board.

When the location superintendent was chairman of the advisory board, as in Kroonstad, free criticism of the superintendent was often hampered.

The only way in which councils could get to know the findings of the advisory board was by reading the minutes of the board. When a deadlock had occurred the Kroonstad Advisory Board, as its request, had often been summoned to lay its views before the Native Affairs Committee. This did not take the form of a free discussion.

Maseru, Basutoland

Suspicion.

Dec., 1946

The present system resulted in suspicion, a sense of frustration, loss of confidence, and unrest. If, however, this system must continue, it was suggested that a town councillor, preferably the chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, should be chairman of the advisory board.

Administration of urban locations by local urban authorities was preferable to local central Government control. The Urban Areas Act left many indefinite powers in the hands of local authorities, and this excess of power of an undefined nature, enjoyed by an unsympathetic official, could cause a great deal of suffering to inhabitants of the location.

The memorandum declared that any act of a discriminatory nature based on colour or race was unaceeptable to Natives.

60a(7) 1946 East Africa

Racial Amity In Africa

Memphis World, Tennessee

Depends On Equality In Kenya

5-10-46

NAIROBI, Qenya —(ANP)— "Racial harmony and understanding in East Africa entirely rests on the acceptance of the principle of equality between the races," according to a recent resolution adopted by the Kenya African union.

The Kenya conference also adopted resolutions opposing self-government for the colony at this time, urged that the six members nominated by the high commission as trustees of African interests should be "exclusively African," repudiated censorship of the Afrition for African women as for European women, condemned and repudiated consorship of the African press as well as disapproved any "restriction of freedom of speech and assembly."

"This conference welcomes the government decision to include Africans in the municipality councils and boards and recommends that the African members be elected," a resolution read. Africans should recommend the selection of their representatives, the resolution added.

AFRICAN INTERESTS

African members of the Kenya Legislative council representing African interests are E. W. Mathu and F. W. Odede. A resolution to repeal the "discriminating liquor ordinances which had led to a tremendous illegal traffic in liquor as is demonstrated by the flourishing black market now is existence" was passed.

The conference wants no self-government for Kenya "until such time as the African shares the full responsibility in the government," it said, but adding "that the African people of Kenya wish in the meantime to remain under the direction and control of his majesty's government of the United Kingdom."

ROGERS SAYS:

Ethiopia Has Plenty of Grain But Europe Won't Buy It . . . "'cause She's Colored"

Pittsburgh Courier

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR feelings are harrowed today by stories of starving Europeans, particularly the children. President Truman has ordered a reduction in the use of grain for flour, beer, alcohol and the feeding of livestock. Good, dear, tender-hearted folk are even clamoring for a return to rationing. On the other hand, food is rotting in certain lands because the people there can't sell it.

Sat. 4-13-46

Two such nations are Argentina and Ethiopia. We can't buy from Argentina because she is black. Just as in American we can have a labor shortage when Negroes are begging for jobs, so there can be a howl of famine in Europe while food is rotting in Ethiopia. Ex-Mayor LaGuardia, new head of UNRRA, has announced that politics or no politics, he is going to buy food in Argentina. Let's see if he'll be strong enough to buck the African situation, too.

Mr. Rogers

* * *

AS REGARDS food in Ethiopia, some eight months ago the Ethiopian consul in New York wrote to the New York Times telling of the abundance of food there. Now comes David A. Talbot, an American Negro in the employ of the Ethiopian Government, who has just returned to America after several years in Ethiopia, and says in a long letter to the Times, "Ethiopian grain is rotting while Europe starves and there is a great reservoir of meats and fats there which could be gathered in and be readily applied to the European larder."

Why is this food being allowed to rot in Ethiopia is spite of its nearness to Europe? Mr. Talbot says, "From my observation one of the reasons why Ethiopian surpluses are not utilized is purely political. It is the result of the political squeeze-play which has its roots in the desire of certain of Ethiopian's neighbors to check her economic development and keep her a perpetual pawn of European diplomacy."

I talked at some length with Mr. Talbot on this situation in Ethiopia but I found him cautious. I could understand that. He is returning soon and might be refused permission to re-enter. Ethiopia, you see, is in the position of one who has a flat in a building but has not free access to the entrance and the stairs leading to it. She is surrounded by white powers, formerly Italy, France and England, now chiefly the latter, and anyone going to Ethiopia can always be refused a permit to cross this "white" territory.

Mr. Talbot did not name "the certain neighbors" he referred to in his Times letter, but most of us who have been following this situation know that there is only one such neighbor now, and that is Britain. If UNRRA, which is international, or is supposed to be, contracts for Ethiopian food it would give Ethiopia international credits which would permit her to buy badly needed machinery and similar goods. And best of all, in both selling and buying she would enjoy the status of a white nation, which Britain doesn't want. Therefore, it is better that white people starve than black people should rise.

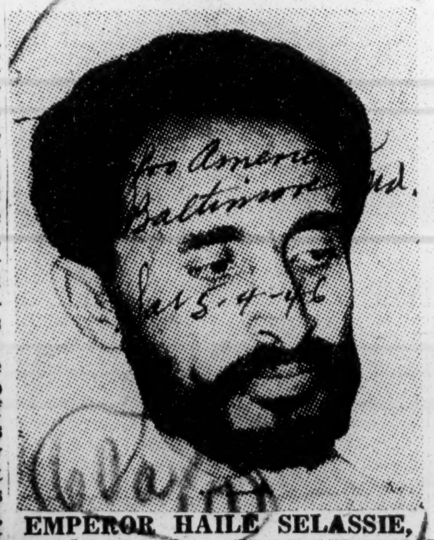
Sat. 4-13-46

MR. TALBOT did authorize me to make this statement however: "Ethiopia," he says, "was the first country to be liberated from the Axis. At that time there was no UNRRA and the British gave a sum equal to about $12,000,000 to Ethiopia in relief of the terrible situation in which the Italian invaders and the war had left it. This gift, which was quite insufficient to carry out any worthwhile reconstruction, saddled Ethiopia with a treaty under which the British still control nearly a third of the richest and best portion of the Country."

Britain is supposed to get out of Ethiopia next month, however. Let's see with all this talk about Russia and Iran whether she does. I predict that if she does goe, she'll have things so sewed up that Haile Selassie will be just where he is now. Britain occupies the rich region of Ogaden to the southeast and I learned some months ago that she is planning to unite the Somalis of Ogaden with those of British and French Somaliland into a Somali nation. If this happens the Somalis will be out of Ethiopia and under British hegemony precisely as Azerbaijan is now out of Iran and under Russia. The Somalis, it is further said, are "begging" Britain to stay.

Incidentally, Mr. Talbot says that Ethiopia welcomes skilled Aframericans in all fields. John D. Robinson, who distinguished himself in the Italio-Ethiopian war, is back again, he says, and is in charge of Ethiopian aviation.

One World Advocate



EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE, of Ethiopia, given the annual Wendell Willkie Memorial Award last week by the African Academy of Arts and Research as the "first advocate of One World philosophy," is rumored en route to America, to place the case of British occupation troops in his nation before the UN Security Council.

Dakar Progresses Under Race Mixing, Native Mayor

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

French Imperial Rule Dominates Policy Sentiment for Independence Discouraged

DAKAR (ANP). 1-26-46 — Although there is no law against race mixing here in the administrative capital of French West Africa, there are fewer mulatto babies than one would find in Atlanta and other Southern American States where race mixture is an actual crime.

It is clear, however, who is the paramount power here in this the largest and most beautiful city in West Africa, locale of one of the strongest naval bases in Africa, which played an important role in World War II. 1-26-46

Imperial Rule

The Cross of Lorraine is everywhere, for, unlike Ethiopia and Liberia, where the natives rule, there is no sovereign native nation in Africa.

The mayor of Dakar is black, but his counsellor and Secretary of State are white Frenchmen. The currency for French West Africa is printed in the United States through Maj. R. R. Wright, Philadelphia banker.

Independence Quieted

Although Senegal is called France's model colony, and the noted liberality of the French, sentiment for independence is not encouraged, in contrast to Bathurst and Freetown where natives drive visitors almost to distraction with agitation for independence from British rule.

Mayor Omar N. Dir, chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, sent the following New Year's message to colored Americans through the Associated Negro Press: 1-26-46

Good Will Message

"Greetings of respect and friendship on the opening of the New Year to the Americans of color in the United States. The bond of kinship, courtesy and amity is indissoluble between Americans and citizens of the French republic.

"In war, we marched side by side to victory, and in peace we shall ever clasp hands in comradeship. For myself and the people of Dakar, I send my best wishes for 1946 to you through the Associated Negro Press of the United States."

Merit, Not Racial Origin Sets Pattern for Success in France

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — Merit alone and not color determines a man's success in France and this applies to French possessions as well, soft-spoken Medame Felix Elboue said in a recent statement prepared for the press. 3-30-46

Madame Eboue was head of the

MADAME EBOUE

French delegations from Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana as well as chairman of French commissioners at the West Indian Conference which concluded its three-week session here last week.

"There is nothing," she said, "in the French world to prevent any member of the French community from rising to the highest administrative or political position.

"A True Miracle"

She called this French policy "a true miracle," but pointed out that it gives to very different geniuses of African, Asiatic, Polynesian or other origin an opportunity to profit by Greco-Latin culture that formerly appeared reserved exclusively for Indo-European races.

A colored man who is not aware of this French policy may be surprised to fine one of his race in the uniform of a French general or to read African novels or poems written by an African of French culture, but the French of Metropolitan France think this is only natural and their attention is not even attracted by it, Madame Eboue said.

Persons in high ranking offices, experts in every branch of science and high officials of every grade are known to be of West Indian, African, Asiatic or other origin but this is natural and creates no undue excitement in France, she added.

Have Full Citizenship

Because of this policy which makes no distinction among Frenchmen, residents of territories have full French citizenship, elect their own councilmen and members to Parliament and enjoy the same rights and privileges as a resident of Paris.

In the new French constitution, the designations "colony" which France disdains; and "governor" have been changed to "department" and "prefect," (Editor's Note: The French took this action last week) Madame Eboue said.

She added that because French possessions 3-30-46 enjoy self-expression in the French political system, they are offended when certain organs of the U.S. press refer to them as dependent."

"The people of the French West Indies and Guiana have full French citizenship and they have the same pride in their culture and development as colored Americans feel in being American."

Africa Revealed as Shaky Crutch for Great Britain

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-26-46

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Hard-pressed Great Britain is looking to Africa more and more for raw materials and foodstuffs to help her maintain her shattering empire, it was revealed here, last week.

Problems in India over Indian independence and in Palestine over Jewish immigration, coupled with the Zionist movement to repatriate the Jews in their homeland, augment British dependence upon Africa, not to mention Britain's own precarious financial condition.

Native Rebellion Growing

Meanwhile, her suppressed subject, including those in Africa (particularly in the Union of South Africa) and the Indians, are voicing their opposition to the imperialism fostered by Great Britain.

Hundreds are on strike in British mines in Africa; and the Indians are challenging the right of Britain to rule their land longer, without regard to their inalienable rights.

The natives of Nigeria, West Africa, are joining unions and forming a solid front against the British, and their leaders are voicing the aspirations of those natives that would shame minority group leaders in America.

Wallace Johnson Criticizes Insinuating British Film Says It Ridicules Africans

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa
Thurs. 8-22-46

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.— Calling the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr George Hall, to the fact that the British film, "Men of Two Worlds," at present being shown in England to the indignation of the entire African community here is one which should make British labour leaders including Mr Hall himself "blush with shame," Mr Wallace Johnson for sometime now stranded here on his way to Moscow, has written a letter to the Colonial Office denouncing government attitude towards the film.

"MEN OF TWO WORLDS"

I am constrained, he begins, to approach you by means of this letter, on behalf of the organisations which I represent as shown above, with a protest against the above-named film, the exhibition of which is taking place in the public galeries of this city at the moment.

I am one of the many Africans in this country who have taken to opportunity of seeing the film and who have viewed the whole exhibition with a feeling of utter disgust.

It is regrettable that at a period as the present, after the African peoples have sacrificed their lives and limbs in defence of the "British Empire" as a whole and Great Britain in particular, in the most bloody war that European history has ever had to record, the only thanks they have received from the Government of this country in appreciation of their humanitarian service is the exhibition of a film which is not only as meaningless as it is void of any educative substance, but which tends to bring the African peoples as a whole to ridicule in the eyes of the discerning public and particularly so to the ignorant masses which make up the majority of the British populace.

What beats me is that this film which is not only a gross misrepresentation of the state of affairs in Africa at the present or at any period in the past, but an exposure of Britain's incapability, as a so-called trustee, to administer the responsibility of her African trust, has not only been approved of by a Labour government, but as given out in the local press, has "received the blessing" of your honourable department.

West African Pilot

THE BRITISH SHOULD PACK

"You will agree with me Sir, that if it is true, as depicted in the film, that after a period of a century-and-a-half, more or less, of British administration, such a deplorable state of social and political degeneracy and ignorance still exists in Africa, then the sooner the British government pack up their traps, bag and baggage, and clear out of Africa, the better it will be for the African peoples as a whole as there can be no hope of their condition of life, socially, economically and educationally, being improved while Britain continues to exercise authority over their destiny.

"It is interesting to observe that while, in no instance, have the British Government or the British film magnates ever attempted to exhibit to the British public, pictures showing any phase of improvement or development among the African peoples either as a result of British administrative policy in Africa or by dint of the perseverance of the peoples themselves very great care appears to have been taken, while preparing films and other publications for exposition in the colonial territories, not to include any of the dope dens, slums, ramshackles and other horrible and nasty seating places with which this country is so disgracefully infested but to limit these to the great mansions and prominent buildings, the interior recesses of which the majority of the population has neve been permitted to see or to have any access in any other capacity than in their state of social and economic subserviency.

VICTIMS OF DISABILITIES

Last, but not least, it is also interesting that for the purpose of deriding the African peoples and exploiting their so-called "backward" condition of living (and for which the British Government is mainly responsible) for the purpose of providing amusement for the British public and thus helping to build up the structure of british finance capital, there has always been the possibility of combing this country to collect any army of Africans and other "coloured" persons — a good many of whose condition of health, as shown in the film, testifies to the fact that they have been victims of economic disabilities, and not for any other purpose whatsoever.

I have spoken to a number of those Africans and other "coloured" persons who took part in the films production in order to ascertain their impression of the film as a whole for the part they played in it.

Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

DISGUST EVERYWHERE

To my surprise nearly everyone of them appears to have developed the same feeling of disgust over the whole affair; they only took part in the production because the inducement was encouraging financially, and nothing else.

Such a state of affairs, I submit Sir, is nothing for which Great Britain should be proud.

Leaders of the Labour government, and with all due deference, your honourable self, should blush with shame that such an intolerable state of affairs should exist within the metropolis of the "British Empire."

Thurs. 8-22-46

60a(7) 1946

General

African Unity Movement

Moshoeshoe

Deplores Lynch Spirit Stirred up by Some Europeans in the Press

Basutoland

MASERU Basutoland

A resolution condemning the racial hatred alleged to have been stirred up by the press over the crime wave in the Union was passed at the conference of the Non-European Unity Movement today.

The resolution reads: "This conference condemns the racial hatred stirred up by the press over the so-called crime wave and so-called influx of Natives into the towns, which is anti-African in sentiment. This conference also condemns in 'lynch spirit' raised by all segregationist parties against all sections of non-Europeans."

A delegate from Southern Rhodesia said the only means of achieving unity was by means of local co-ordinating committees, and a Union delegate said a strong link should be established with the "non-European oppressed" in Southern Rhodesia. *1-12-46*

A resolution was passed calling for the immediate information of local co-ordinating committees in all parts of the country as a defence weapon against further oppressive measures against non-Europeans.

The conference also called on the trade union movement to support the non-European unity movement.

Africa Speaks In Manchester

Gold Coast Independent

12-22-45

Delegates from many parts of Africa and the United States to the first Pan-African Conference talk for a week—of freedom from the White Man of the colour bar, of one great coloured nation, of force to gain their ends

THE dance was a mixed affair —mixed in trade, from the stoker to the anthropologist; mixed in class, from the £3 a week labourer to the rich cocoa merchant, mixed in dress, from the baggy grey flannels to the suit of tails. But above all it was mixed in colour, from the blonde white to the midnight black. This dance, held at Edinburgh Hall, on the corner of one of Manchester's drab and soot-blackened streets, was the first gathering of delegates to the Pan-African Conference. They chose Manchester because its people have less curiosity or hostility to colour than the people of any other English city. Certainly, there was no self consciousness among the white women who partnered their negro husbands or friends through 'jive' to the last romantic waltz. Their attitudes varied. Some had approached the colour bar problem intellectually others from a Christian viewpoint and others from simple human values.

Typical of the last attitude is the mixed marriage of Mary Brown to John Teah Brown and before the conference got down to the more serious problems of the negro peoples, I went to their home to see a successful black and white marriage. In its own domestic setting Mary Brown was left stranded in Liverpool with her child when she met John Brown a donkeyman on a merchant ship. He married her, gave her overwhelming affection, and saw that her child was properly educated.

I listened to John Teah Brown's story—a story which in many ways put in terms of one human being the resolutions and speeches of the whole week's conference. John Teah Brown was born in Sierra Leone and is a member of the Kroo tribe. He was educated at a mission and brought up a Roman Catholic. He was devout and sincere in his religion until one day in a church at East London South Africa. He went in to pray but a priest came up to him and told him it was a white man's church and he must get out. He has not been inside a church since, though he remains true to the Christian faith, practising it, he thinks, with rather more sincerity than the priest who turned him away from the alter.

12-22-45

He left Sierra Leone at the age of fifteen, for he felt that the discrimination, segregation and low standard of the negro's life there cramped his spirit. His escape was to the sea and for thirty years he has been in the Merchant Navy.

'The negro,' life must not only clamour for the help of the white man, he must also learn to help himself. The negro is not only exploited by white men —he is often exploited by the rich and wealthy negro traders. When we learn to help each other then we shall merit citizenship and freedom from the white man.

12-22-46

The moral of his and similar stories was the motive force at the conference. George Padmore leading negro journalist, maintained that a negro's skin is the passport to an oppression as violent as that of Nazi Germany's oppression of the Jews. We don't need yellow armbands in Africa—just black skins, he maintained.

But this is the extremists view of the problem. There will be little sympathy with the overstated case put forward by Mr J E Appiah, delegate for the West African Students Union. In a noisy, impassioned speech he declared The only language the Englishman understands is force Others plead for more diplomatic negotiation but I am for firmer action Only force will take us out of our disgraceful plight...and so on and on

More reasonable and more likely to succeed was the case put forward by the Labour and Trade Union leaders the real strength of this Pan African movement which seeks to unite all Negro Associations, They claim that the real force to be used is that of organised labour. They point out the success of the recent Nigerian strike when thousands of negro workers came out to demand a minimum for all workers of 2s 6d a day But for their constructive speeches the conference would have produced merely a deluge of abused and violent oratory

On certain principles they are united They demand strong representation on the legislative councils which govern the various territories This already applies in certain areas but is restricted to negroes with an average income of £50 a year which disfranchises the majority of coloured workers *12-22-46*

They ask for the principle of equal pay for equal work to be established regardless of colour race or creed They ask for improved medical and educational services for an end to the Uncle Tom shack and the compound system of segregation.

Mr Peter Abrahams chief propagandist for the federation told me that they did not intend to stop at merely organising the peoples of African descent They intend to go on further and [illegible]alise the whole of the Non European nations comprising over three quarters of the worlds population Left Wing members of the Federation oppose this idea They accuse us of chauvinism he said but the White workers of Europe have let us down and we must now all get together to fight for our rights and freedom in other words a reversed colour bar.

Nigerian Spokesman

Bantus Want Preservation Of Their Race

DURBAN.—Statutory legislation to preserve the purity of the Bantu race is envisaged in an appeal to Parliament which is being considered by the African Central Welfare Industrial Society here, according to the political correspondent of the 'Rand Daily Mail.'

In a memorandum, it asks for very severe penalties on natives and Indians who are guilty of illicit intercourse. *4-25-46*

The society has also declared its opposition to the continuance in power of "coloured" chiefs over tribalised natives. *4-25-46*

Such a system originated, it claims, at the time of Cetewayo and was aimed at dividing the Zulu race.

Onitsha Nigeria W. Africa

The Society [illegible]s that the existing legis[illegible] should be amended and the land now under control of such chiefs should be placed under the sovereignty of the paramount of the Zulus.

In South Africa the word "coloured" means one with some European blood. Thursday

The word "Native" is used for a pure African. 4-25-46

Racial Discrimination Again?

Nigerian Spokesman

DAILY happenings from far and near portray that the African is still regarded as a social outcast and untouchable by certain groups of people who consider themselves superior beings. He is not only looked upon with contempt but refused admission into social gatherings. At times to discredit him he is called a "crammer" notwithstanding that in the practice of what he had studied he excels. He has committed an unpardonable sin. Just because the cells of his malpighian layer contain certain pigments which, though God's decree, not his, are dark coloured. 4-27-46

According to reliable reports reaching us from London, racial discrimination and colour bar are the main features in London — the heart of the British Empire. Colonial students are not allowed rooms for lodging simply because they are coloured. Instructions from some official there, obliged certain dance hall managers not to allow colonial students in for dancing. And to effect this colour bar, undertakings had to be signed in writing promising not to let a room to coloured lodgers.

Not long ago Mr Magnus Williams, in a contemporary gave an inside story of how the Sierra Leone YMCA upholds colour bar. Even in Nigeria certain club houses disallow Africans and other coloured people from becoming members. Yet these institutions employ Africans to maintain the services there. If Africans could be employed by them, we wonder then what has disqualified their membership. Onitsha, Nigeria, West Africa

All we hear about the democratic British Empire, and the British Commonwealth of Nations mean nothing to us when in the very heart of the empire racial discrimination is diabolically rampant The Germans were blamed for the Herrenvolk doctrine, and this was pressed home on us before we gave not only moral and financial support to destroy it but also rushed our dear sons to fight for its destruction. After its destruction what do we see? Nothing but the self same Herrenvolk doctrine under another mask practised in London and elsewhere. Not even the Labour Government has been able to erase it. Indeed we colonials have lost this war because what we fought to destroy has, immediately the war was declared ended, started to vegetate in earnest. This is a lesson to all, particulary the Judases among us who betray their fellow Africans.

The Effect of Segregation on The Africans

Sat 4-27-46 Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa

J. G. Phillips, Sophiatown, writes: The segregation policy of the Union Government is responsible for many hardships in the life of the African. Since the application of this policy, things are going from bad to worse.

Transport service for Africans to and from their places of work has become an acute problem. There seems to be no immediate solution of the problem. The Orlando train service is easier and quicker than transportation services on the routes to other townships. Buses and trams are so few that workers have to wait as long as from half an hour to one hour before they can get their transport during peak periods. The position is worse on the Alexandra route. The fares paid by workers on all routes, are beyond their means.

The question of foodstuffs in the townships, is one which calls for immediate attention by the authorities. Shop-keepers charge any price they like for foodstuffs. Africans are not protected by food control regulations, except in very few cases. It appears that this question of overcharging cannot be settled, unless the price controller appoints African assistants to protect their people. Sat 4-27-46

Rents paid by Africans to-day in African townships, are similar to those they paid for single rooms in town, before the operation of the segregation policy. Taking into consideration the high rents and the increased train and bus fares one comes to one and only conclusion: that the African worker is the most severely taxed in the country, in view of the comparatively low wages he earns. 4-27-46

The local authorities, however, have taken pains to provide recreation grounds for Africans in their townships. Young African men and women make use of these amenities during week-ends. This is a commendable step taken by the authorities.

The burden of segregation weighing on the African is the cost of living which has gone high, while his wages remain miserably low. It is a policy which should be condemned in every way.

Russian Writer Says

The Courier

Racial Bias Serious Barrier to UN Plan

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-17-46

Racial discrimination stands as a serious bar to the United Nations' plan to "promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms," writes V. Borisov of Russia.

In discussing race discrimination, he writes that the attempt of the Nazis to impose their fantastic enslavement theory upon the world aroused a deep and universal revulsion against the idea of dividing people into "superior" and "inferior" races.

Although race discrimination is one of the pillars upon which the Colonial Empires rest, Mr. Borisov believes the "perniciousness of this system is being realized by many in the colony-owning countries."

BRUTAL EXPLOITATION

The ugly picture behind the colonial race theory is one of brutal exploitation, disfranchisement and enslavement of the native populations, Borisov says. "In many of the colonies—in Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia—compulsory labor openly prevails to this day. In Kenya, for instance, the native worker is made to wear a dog collar to prevent him from escaping from the plantations."

The flight of the native population of the South African Union is severe in the extreme, he adds.

The color bar is very much in evidence in the South African Union, the writer explains. "The natives are permitted to live only in special locations on the outskirts of the town, know as settlements. Here the whites are prepared to tolerate the Negroes so as not to lose a source of cheap labor."

KEEPING CHEAP LABOR

He tells of the concentration-like camps, where natives are forced to live behind barbed wire, guarded by police. The main thing, he writes, is to provide cheap labor for the towns. "Under the official wage scales the Negro laborer is paid one-tenth of what a white man receives for the same kind of work . . . A Negro cannot acquire a skill however competent he may be."

"This situation," the writer continues, "which is giving rise to the acute and justified discontent of hundreds of millions of people, constitutes a permanent threat to peace and the security of the nations. It was therefore not fortuitous that abolition of the disfranchisement of the oppressed race and nations was proclaimed one of the aims of the United Nations Organizations.

"The objective is so much the closer to the hearts and minds of the Soviet people since in our country all forms of national oppression have been wiped out and relations between nations are based on the principle of complete equality."

Arab Chief Raps French Little Better Than Axis

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — France's Jim Crow rule in her North African colonies is "a shameful crime against humanity," and little better than that of the Axis occupation forces, a militant young Arab leader revealed this week. Sat 4-6-46

Azzeddine Azzouz, head of the North African Youth Organization, made this statement in an exclusive interview with the Defender on a stop-over here.

He is now in London on his way to the United States where he will plead the case of Africans in Tunisia, Lybia, Algeria and Morocco before the United Nations Trusteeship Council when it convenes in New York next September.

Azzouz said that many colored people throughout the world are fooled by the democracy found in cafes and nightclubs in gay Paris. In bitter contrast, he exposed the French policy in Africa to be one of racial discrimination and prejudice.

"The imperialist regime imposed on North Africa by force of arms has brought our people to a state of stagnation," the Arabian intellectual declared. "Moreover, by its spirit of racial discrimination and by its degrading system of administration, French rule constitutes a shameful crime against humanity."

Azzouz is a member of the Berber intelligentsia, the most articulate section of the North African nationalist movement. He originally came to London as a delegate to the World Youth Conference held here last January.

But after making a speech denouncing the French administration in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, the French ambassador in London reported his activities to the Paris authorities and Azzouz was prevented from returning to Tunisia.

French 'Democracy' a myth

Having reached Cairo enroute home, the young nationalist was forced to return to London where the British granted him temporary asylum until he departs for America. He will then speak before the United Nations Trusteeship meeting which will be discussing the future control of the Italian North African colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica before a peace treaty can be arranged with the present Italian government. Sat 4-6-46

"Unlike a number of colored intellectuals in many parts of the world who have only seen French democracy in operation from the cafes and nightclubs of gay Paris, the Arab and Berber peoples of North Africa have no such illusions," Azzouz declared.

At this point I intervened to ask him to clarify his assertions, pointing out to him that very little concrete information has leaked out from North Africa since its liberation from the Axis by the joint efforts of American, British and French forces.

Imperialists' Invasion

I also asked him to give a little background on the political, economic and social life of North African natives.

Starting with a brief review of the French invasion of North Africa, Azzouz explained that the three countries constituting the French Empire in North Africa—Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco—were conquered in 1830, 1881 and 1912 respectively.

The youth leader went on to state that "with the excuse of the so-called incapacity of the people to manage their own affairs, the French colonial system has established in North Africa a regime of systematic exploitation both of men and materials which far exceeds anything in the nature of trusteeship."

Promises Broken

"Did France make any promises of applying the doctrine of trusteeship to the natives?" I inquired.

"Yes, most explicitly," Azzouz replied, "but she has disregarded her obligations. By the Convention of Bourmount and the Treaties of Bardo and Fez, France undertook to respect the welfare, institutions and rights of the Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan peoples.

Faces Famine

"But," he added, "the colonial policy pursued since that time has not only violated the pledges given and outraged the most elementary rights of the people, but has also had disastrous effects both morally and in practice."

Realizing that North Africa, like many parts of the world, is actually faced with famine, I asked Azzouz to describe the agrarian situation, since agriculture constitutes the basis of colonial economy.

Concerning the millions of peasants, the backbone of colonial nationalism, he said, "In the sphere of agriculture the North Africans saw their best lands pass one after another into the hands of French and Italian colonists and big land companies." Sat 4-6-46

"Like South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya," I remarked.

Peasants Robbed

"A systematic expropriation—impossible to justify under any principle of moral law—has deprived the overwhelming majority of the natives of the one source of wealth upon which the large rural community based its existence before the coming of the colonizers.

"This policy has now produced a landless proletariat living in crowded towns amidst squalor and distress unsurpassed anywhere in the world."

"What about industrialization?" I asked him. "Has France tried to solve the problem of chronic unemployment among the dispossessed natives by any form of industrialization?"

"No attempt has been made to provide the country with an industrial development proportionate to the resources available and in accordance with the most urgent needs of the people, nor of providing employment for those who need it," Azzouz disclosed. "Moreover, since the war, when conditions forced the country to live under a closed economy, North Africa has become a victim of famines which today have assumed tragic proportions."

The picture was getting clear in my mind. First the invaders took away the natives' lands, turned them into landless people, then did nothing to provide a new economic basis of society, with the result that unemployment, poverty and social unrest followed.

When strikes and riots broke out from time to time, nationalist "agitators" and "Moscow agents" are blamed instead of the very colonial administrators whose policy produced the results described by Azzouz.

Health Facilities Absent

Continuing his interesting story, he said that "from the technical progress of Western civilization our country has only benefited to a negligible extent, especially in the fields of hygiene and public health."

"Tell me something about medical facilities," I said, touching upon another aspect of colonial maladministration.

"If one compares the health facilities available with the size of the population, one is shocked at the almost total absence of public amenities," he told me. For example, in certain purely native districts there exists one doctor for each 50,000 or more people.

High Birth Rate

"Hospitals, infirmaries and public assistance institutions are scarce or non-existent."

"But if what you say is true, how do you explain the high birthrate in these colonial territories? One would explain the people to be dying out; instead they are on the increase." Sat 4-6-46

"If, in spite of the absence of modern health facilities, the Moslem population is increasing, this is due to the social and moral relations relative to marriage and family which persists in Muslim society today.

Bad Administration

"To insist that the birth rate in North Africa is in any way attributable to improvements in sanitation and health services would be as erroneous as to suggest that France herself suffered from a falling birthrate and had failed to solve her own population problem, because of the social progress in health and hygiene which she enjoys," observed Azzuoz.

"Administrative neglect is similarly evident in the sphere of public instruction. In Algeria, for example, after more than a century of French colonial rule, the proportion of illiteracy still exceeds 98 percent. When compared with what the Russian government has done in wiping out mass illiteracy among the natives of Central Asia within 25 years, the people of North Africa can never forgive France for keeping them backward and ignorant.

"What education there is, is in a language foreign to the country," he continued. "Only the upper class sections of the population can afford to get an education. They constitute what the French call 'elite' — 'assimilated' Arabs who enjoy certain privileges. But the masses don't count. Opposition to the use of Arabic, the true language of the people, has been persistent and unconcealed. However, the North African peoples are deeply attached to their ancient culture and civilization and have never ceased to proclaim their rightful place in the heart of the Arab community."

Unions Banned

"Do the native workers have the right to organize?" I queried, "and what are their wages?"

"The great majority of workers do not benefit from such social legslation as insurance, unemployment benefit and family allowances. Although trade unions exist to a certain extent in Algeria and Tunisia, they are still forbidden in Morocco," said Azzouz.

"On the question of wages, as on all other questions, racial considerations play a part. Wages for the same job are calculated on rates which differ according to racial origin—European or North African—of the workers concerned."

C0a(7) 194[?] South Africa

South Africa Outvoted At UNO

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

In an atmosphere of considerable excitement the long, bitter and vigorous debate on the South African-Indian dispute ended last Monday night in favour of India. By the necessary two-thirds majority, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the French-Mexican resolution which asks the Governments of India and South Africa to report to the next General Assembly on what measures they have taken about the treatment of Indians in South Africa. *Sat. 12-14-46*

The voting was 32 to 15, with seven abstentions.

The General Assembly decided—in spite of all General Smuts's efforts to ask the International Court for an advisory opinion, in spite of the eloquent and brilliant plea by the British Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in spite of the United States delegation's vigorous lobbying and a last-minute attempt by the New Zealand delegate, Sir Carl Berendsen, to stress the law rather than politics—to accept India's viewpoint.

The local setting in South Africa of the entire dispute seemed to fade out in the final dramatic moments when the majority of the delegates applauded every remark made about the triumph of human rights and freedoms.

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

It was a complete victory for India— a victory which even the Indian delegation had not expected.

THE S.-W.A. ISSUE

By 17 votes to 15, with four abstentions, the Trusteeship Committee of UNO last Sunday passed the Indian resolution on South-West Africa, calling for the territory to be placed under international trusteeship.

The committee thus reversed the decision of the sub-committee, which last week approved the United States-Danish resolution recognising that the trusteeship system should apply to such territories not under mandates as might subsequently be agreed on. This resolution said that the data before the General Assembly did not justify any action by the Assembly to approve incorporation.

The failure by India to get more than a bare margin indicates that the resolution will not get the required two-thirds majority in the General Assembly.

The Assembly has the last word and to-day's vote shows that there are a large number of countries which will abstain. The issue comes under the category of an "important" matter which must get a two-thirds majority.

SOVIET RESOLUTION CARRIED

The committee also passed, by the narrow majority of two votes, the Soviet resolution which "recommends that the Economic and Social Council, together with the administering authorities, shall organise a convocation of regional conference of representatives of non-self-governing territories." Immediately after the vote Mr. Ivor Thomas said that the resolution as adopted could not affect the sovereign rights of Colonial Powers.

Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, the United States, the Netherland and Denmark supported this reservation, which means that the Soviet resolution will never be put into effect.—Sapa-Reuter.

SUNSHINE AFTER STORM

The Bantu World

The violent blast of words which characterised most of the debates at UNO when the South African and Indian delegations indulged in hard hitting, ended in a sport-like manner after the Joint Political and Legal Committees of the United Nations had adopted a French-Mexican proposal asking India and South Africa to report, at the next UNO General Assembly, on what measures they had taken to settle the dispute over the treatment of Indians in the Union. *Johannesburg, S. Africa*

At the adjournment of the meeting, Mrs Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation smilingly edged her way through the crowd which had surrounded her and walked up to General Smuts. The heads of the two delegations, which had conducted a bitter campaign in committee, shook hands.

"Well, are you satisfied?" asked General Smuts. *Sat. 12-7-46*

Mrs. Pandit smiled and replied: "Well, I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. The point which I presented for my people has gained a hearing."

General Smuts said: "I appreciate your statement. I thought it very good."

Then, in serious tones, General Smuts said: "You should not have talked about South African war criminals."

Mrs. Pandit quickly denied that she had made any reference to South African war criminals. "What I said was: 'Crimes in South Africa were similar to those which led to the war.'"

General Smuts replied: "God forbid."

He appeared to have accepted her explanation and turning to leave said: "My dear child, you and I have to fight a hard world."

Facts From Africa

PM

Dear Sir:

The history of South Africa's dealings with its own non-European citizens is not such as to inspire any democrat with confidence.

The African although a taxpayer, has no rights of citizenship. He is debarred from entering into skilled industry, his trade unions are not recognized by law, and he is denied the right to strike and the right to collective bargaining with his employers. Discriminatory legislation prohibits him from acquiring land in the urban areas, makes it generally an offense for him to possess or to purchase liquor, and forces him to carry a "pass" in order to restrict his movement and thereby deprive him of the right to seek free employment. Over 100,000 Africans are thrown into our gaols every year for contraventions of these laws which are directed solely against our non-white population. *New York, N.Y.*

Taxation and economic compulsion drive the African to the mines, where he is housed and segregated in barracks to which his family is not allowed access. In the towns he is forced to live in municipal compounds under conditions of filthy squalor and abject misery. At least 70 per cent of the Africans suffer from malnutrition.

War Measure 1452 makes it a criminal offence for Africans to father in numbers of more than 20 persons. *Sun. 12-1-46*

On the other hand, our local fascists who openly supported Hitler during the war are allowed the use of public halls for the purpose of disseminating their vile ideology.

And, despite the fact that every

CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE AT LOVEDALE

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Political propaganda, the general state of unrest throughout the world, the colour bar and the economic disabilities of the African people are among some of the findings contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry which was appointed to investigate the recent disturbance at the Lovedale Institute in the Cape Province. The Committee, which consisted of Dr. D. L. Smit, a former Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. A. H. Stander and the Rev. S. M. Mokitimi, investigated matters affecting food, organisation and control, the prefect system, finance and the political background. *Sat. 12-14-46*

WEAKENING OF DISCIPLINE DURING WAR YEARS

The committee finds that the causes of the disturbance are traceable to the following factors:—

(1) The general state of unrest throughout the world; (2) Race consciousness evident not only in South Africa, but other parts of the world—In India, Java, the Middle East, the African Colonies and elsewhere; (3) The tendency on the part of the students to assert their freedom of action and the urge to do things for themselves.

(4) The colour bar and the economic disabilities of the African people; (5) Resentment of authority and weakening of discipline during the war period and the breakdown of tribal and parental control; (6) Political influence (both within and outside the institution), political propaganda, the distribution of inflammatory literature and undesirable contracts during the vacations.

"The students at Lovedale," states the report, "have been treated as well as circumstances have permitted during the difficult war years, but have become infected with propaganda that seeks to exaggerate the grievances and disabilities of the African people as a whole."

RESTORATION OF DISCIPLINE

The committee believes that the early restoration of discipline to its former level of efficiency, coupled with the reintroduction of manual labour for senior as well as junior students, is essential for the efficient running of the institution.

The committee supports the action the authorities took to deal with incipient trouble at the end of last year. It also declares to have been fully justified the steps taken for police intervention when the riot of August broke out.

The attack was not due to any sudden impulse but was deliberately and secretly planned. It was of such magnitude, and the danger of life and property was so great, that the authorities were fully justified in calling for police protection.

The committee states that food and allied matters were never seriously advanced as the real cause of the trouble. At the same time, the committee makes suggestions for the improvement of diet, particularly in the way of greater vegetable content.

It supports an increase of fees and suggests that students should assist in the growing of vegetables.

Other suggestions deal with the introduction of the house system, the representation of parents on the governing council, the holding of a parents' day at the institution, and the election of prefects.

EVIDENCE BY AFRICAN

On the political side, an African witness is quoted as saying that the disturbed state of the African mind is the cause of outbreaks at Native educational institutions, so many of which have occurred in recent years.

This witness declared: "The agitation is affecting more people who are beginning to express themselves more openly over their grievances. These complaints are made by parents and the childre[n] hear them all and they read the Press too. From their childhoo[d]

they are against the Europeans generally, not necessarily against the Government. The first close contact of these children with the European occurs at the missionary institutions and so it is natural for the institutions to feel the first impact of these young minds.

"The institutions again must have rules and regulations to maintain discipline and order, and there again the young people feel that these are the laws of oppression.

COMPLAINT ABOUT FOOD

"In the same way, in regard to the food shortage the complaint is that it is short because they are Natives. It does not enter into the minds of these young people that the fees that are paid for boarding and food are not in proportion to the food they get.

"To them the fee of £15 or so means a great deal of money and they cannot understand that the cost is really greater than that.

"That is the background with which a boy comes to school and this forms the background of these so-called strikes. The word 'strike' is a most unfortunate one because to them it means 'hit' and suggests violence."

The Lovedale Governing Council yesterday decided to give the entire report the widest possible publicity as it was felt to be a valuable contribution to a national problem.

The council is considering the recommendations in detal.—Sapa.

White African Fights UN Edict

Defender Chicago, Ill.

12-28-46

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP) —A race-baiting appeal was made to white South Africans here last week to resist the edict of the United Nations on the relationship between whites and natives.

Anticipating the return of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts from the UN assembly in New York, Gen. J. Peinaar, administrator of the Transvaal Province, pleaded for unity among whites to resist any interference by the UN in the treatment of non-white races in South Africa.

"I make this call on my fellow countrymen," he said. "That we should move forward on the same path. There are issues at stake affecting the existence of the entire white civilization of South Africa.

Sat. 12-28-46

"Irresponsible utterances have been made before the UN about race relationships here. Slanderous speeches made there represent the whites in South Africa to the rest of the world in a false light. This is a national concern. White South Africa will be found to resist with all means at its disposal any interference with its domestic matters.

"Only 110 years ago the first national move to the north took place. In those days one native tribe after another was encouraged with all the customs and shortcomings of primitive men. A gap of centuries exists between black and white. This will have to be bridged before the black races can with justification claim complete equality."

South Africa's request to annex Southwest Africa was rejected by the UN assembly.

60a(7) 1946 South Africa

Relegated to Lowliest Jobs

Smuts Would Keep Negroes Third Class Citizens; Indians Favored

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-24-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Third in a Series)

WASHINGTON—Last week's article revealed Smuts as a kindly family man of exemplary habits. The article was based upon an account of the intimate life of the Prime Minister, published in the newspaper that for many years has been his own organ, the Cape Argus. Another side of Smuts may be glimpsed from the policies of that paper.

An editorial of April 27, 1946, concluded: "National unity in this land . . . must be based upon a broad South Africanism which offers a place to both (British and Boer) races and enables them to work together in promoting the well-being of their country." The editorial made no reference to the more than eight million natives and colored peoples, who might possibly think that the Union is also THEIR country, or to the quarter of a million Indians.

The Cape Argus also gives authentic indications of the attitude of the Prime Minister on a question that has recently gained some prominence in the American press, namely, the treatment of the Indians. (It should be noted that these Indians come from the land of Mahatma Gandhi.)

Smuts' Indian bill deals with two questions — geographical "segregation" of Indians and their representation in Parliament. An editorial in the Cape Argus of April 6, 1946, quoted Smuts as having warned the Indians that if they try to buy land in the Cape as they have done in Natal, his or some other Government would have to take action.

SMUTS' ESTIMATE

A correspondent of the influential English magazine, Round Table (June, 1946), points out that under Smuts' Indian bill the Indians will "have a far higher per capita" representation than the very much larger native population." The Indians would elect three Europeans to represent them in Parliament as do the natives already. But the Indians number a little more than a quarter of a million, while the natives number some eight million. This disproportionate representation of the Indians probably indicates Smuts' estimate of the relative status of Indians and Negroes.

American Negroes will be interested to learn from the Cape Argus of May 4, 1946, that the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel in Bombay, India, have put up signs: "No South Africans Admitted." It was reported that other hotels and clubs in India would follow suit. There are probably no South Africans in Haiti or Liberia, but we wonder whether Ethiopia has taken a cue from India.

SAYS INDIANS SUPERIOR

Not only does Smuts consider the Indians superior to Negroes. The Indians do. In Transvaal and especially Natal, the Indians operate many hotels and other places for the accommodation of the public. Negroes have as much difficulty in getting accommodations from these Indian-operated places as they do in those operated by Europeans. Two prominent Indian lecturers in this country, when challenged by this writer because of this discrimination, justified it on economic grounds. Indians have no prejudice against Negroes, certainly not, but if Negroes were admitted, the white clientele would stay away. This argument has a familiar sound to American Negroes.

The Cape Argus also gives the most authoritative information on a point of great interest to readers of The Courier, which has endeavored to keep before the public the question of trusteeship. An article in the issue of Aug. 10 quoted Trygvie Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as expressing the fear that no trust areas would be established at the meeting of the General Assembly scheduled for September. An earier article stated that the United Kingdom was preparing draft trusteeship agreements for Togoland, Cameroons and Tanganyika and Belgium for Ruanda-Urundi, and that Smuts was reported as being desirous of incorporating the mandated area of South-West Africa as a fifth province in the Union.

FIRMLY BEHIND SMUTS

A news article in the Cape Argus of May 4, 1946, from Windhoek, Southwest Africa of the same date should therefore be of interest to, not only readers of The Courier, but to the as yet unconstituted Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. Mr. Kritzinger, a member of the United Party (Smuts' only party), declared in the Legislative Assembly of South West Africa that they "wanted no mandatory power other than the Union and they did not want trusteeship under the U. N." The territory, he continued, stood firmly behind Smuts' desire to incorporate it as a fifth province, but it did not want to enter "holus bolus" without being consulted as to the terms of incorporation.

We know, of course, that by the "territory," the speaker meant the thirty-odd thousand Europeans, for the more than three hundred thousand natives have no voice in their own Government. The Courier respectfully calls the attention of the United Nations to this latest evidence of the continued determination of Smuts to incorporate this mandated area into the Union despite the fact that he was told plainly at San Francisco that incorporation would not be tolerated.

The Cape Argus, like many American newspapers, publishes little information about the natives or colored people, except when they are involved in crimes. The longest article about these third-class citizens that the writer found in the week-end editions of the paper from April 6, 1946, to June 29, 1946 was headed "Bad Liquor Menace to Colored People." The principal argument advanced was that if colored people did not stop drinking so much "cheap liquor," there would be a serious shortage of agricultural labor.

Advertisements are an invaluable source of information. One that appeared regularly gave the assurance that the extermination of vermin was done by "European labor." Another urged that "All Europeans having served or still serving under the White Ensign, join the White Ensign Club." Special blocks of seats were reserved for "Boxing enthusiasts of the colored community" at Logan's Sports (no relation, far as the writer knows).

LOWLIEST JOBS

These advertisements confirm previous evidence that natives and colored persons are relegated to the lowliest jobs. Under "Professional and Business Vacancies" there are only two offered for colored persons. One wanted "colored boys for hand press." The other wanted a "learner barman for colored bar." He had to be "intelligent."

It was interesting to note that a job was offered to a "junior clerk, intelligent European," for it indicates that there were natives or colored persons who were qualified for the position. The other positions of this professional and business category did not specify race, presumably because it was tacitly understood that only Europeans would apply.

A speaker in the Legislative Assembly (Cape Argus, May 25, 1946) asserted: "There is a Jewish problem in this country. There is no German problem." Those who have seen Orson Wells's movie, "The Stranger," will recall that the FBI agent realized that the college professor must be the Nazi agent since he had stated: "Karl Marx was not a German. He was a Jew." Advertisements sometimes specified "Jew or Gentile."

Under what would be called "domestic servant" advertisements in this country, jobs and applications for jobs for natives and colored were usually confined to the most menial—waiters, delivery boys and yardmen. Colored women were usually preferred to native women. Europeans were nurses; colored women, nursemaids. Colored girls were wanted for the kitchen; Europeans usually for waitresses. One advertisement offered a job as waitress to a "slightly colored girl."

Richard Wright's "Black Boy" had been received for review, but this writer did not see any review.

This analysis of Smuts' own paper reveals not only Smuts' thinking on important problems, but also current conditions in his Union of South Africa. This writer has attempted to understand the reason for Smuts' policies and for these conditions. However justifiable they may be in the mind of the Prime Minister, this writer cannot accept Smuts' basic position, namely, that the natives and colored people must forever be kept third-class citizens.

In the United States, some liberal leaders make at least a pretense of holding out some hope for the future. But Smuts closes the door completely—the Union of South Africa is a "white man's country," and so it shall remain.

Two subsequent articles will quote Smuts from 1917 to the present day to show that he has unswervingly adhered to this policy of keeping the natives and colored people third-class citizens.

Opposes Extension Of Franchise to Colored Peoples

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-7-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

(Fifth and Last in This Series)

WASHINGTON — Last week's article presented evidence from General Smut's speeches and writings which shows that for thirty years he has proclaimed that the Union is and must remain a white man's country. This concluding article similarly presents evidence as to his attitude on specific aspects of the "native problem" which, in acordance with the slightly exaggerated point of view of some American writers, should be called the white man's problem.

Smuts has been given unjustified credit for his alleged opposition to a bill which would bar the colored people from semi-skilled and skilled occupations. Smuts did oppose the bill, but he stated that he and his party would have no objection to a bill that legalized "the color bar as it has existed for the last twelve years."

OPPOSED WAGE HIKE

Smuts also opposed a minimum wage law that would have given the natives about $1 or $1.20 a day, considerably higher wage than they were then receiving. Since white workers would be paid the same wage, he argued, they would naturally be preferred to the natives. This was unjust to the white workers because their standard of living was higher. Since, however, there were not enough white workers to satisfy the demand, some natives would have to be paid the same wage. Inasmuch as the bill excluded farm and domestic workers, there was the danger of a great influx of natives from the country into the urban areas.

The Prime Minister has consistently opposed any extension of the franchise to native and colored peoples. As previously pointed out in these articles, they have the right to elect three Europeans to the Assembly to discuss only problems pertaining to the natives. Beyond this, Smuts favors only small, segregated native councils to deal with local matters, under white supervision. During the election campaign of 1928, he stated, in language frequently used by white Americans who "know" the Negro, that the Africans did not "hanker after political rights . . . They do not want the right to vote. They want fair treatment. . . . In my opinion to govern the native properly is of far more importance than worrying over his vote'." When the question was raised about including native women in the bill, giving women the right to vote, Smuts replied that he proposed to class native women with native men—in other words, not to give them the franchise.

USED AS LABORERS

One of Smuts' greatest fears is the development of large, black armies in Africa. As early as 1917 he expressed the hope that one of the results of the war would be some arrangement by which "the military training of natives will be prevented, as we have prevented it in South Africa." Even during World War II Smuts, according to available evidence, employed natives troops only as laborers. He must look with horror upon the use of native combat troops by France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. There can be little doubt as to the basic reason for Smuts' opposition—he is afraid that, indeed, Africa might some day be "overwhelmed by a sea of black" soldiers fighting for freedom.

Smuts is equally alarmed by the spectre of Bolshevism. In October, 1920, he made public his alarm about a small but growing political party in the Union which was trying to bring about "a social and economic revolution and behind them was the spectre of Bolshevism, which made even the Laborites nervous. And the native meantime, observing all this, had begun to talk of their African Republic." Needless to say, any Communists in the Union were quickly rendered harmless to the establish-ed order

TWO YEARS AHEAD

This statement makes more understandable his proposal about two years of a block of Western European powers to offset the Soviet Union. He was thus two years ahead of such American writers

as even Walter Lippman and Drew Pearson who, perhaps reluctantly, are now ringing the changes upon the same theme

This statement in 1920 also gives added significance to the Prime Minister's most recent pronouncement on world affairs. In a broadcast in London, May 31, 1946, Smuts pictured the British Commonwealth sprawling over a vast area between the continuous land masses of the Soviet Union and the United States. He had the gall to assert that this Commonwealth "has a strong social system, a unique democratic constitution, high faith and human idealism such as perhaps no other has."

The Commonwealth must serve as a kind of stable "governor" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Just as he had done in 1919, Smuts again in 1946 advocated a Germany economically strong—undoubtedly not only to promote trade but to serve as a buffer against the Soviet Union. Just as he had done in 1919, Smuts again in 1946 advocated a Germany economically strong—undoubtedly, not only to promote trade, but to serve as a buffer against the Soviet Union. Despite the BBC's iron-clad rule against running overtime, the world famous statesman was allowed to exceed by three minutes his alloted time.

"IMPENDING CRISIS"

This view of the role of the British Commonwealth in world affairs convinces this writer that Smuts will not diverge one iota from his determination to keep the Union a white man's country. The Union, we fear, will continue to have for a long time what Smuts called "a unique democratic constitution."

There can be little doubt that one of the topics for discussion during Smuts' projected visit to the United States will be the role of the Union of South Africa in the "impending crisis" between the United States and the Soviet Union. This writer is optimistic enough to hope that there is developing here the conviction that a strong United States can exist only if true principles of equality are applied to all the American people. When Smuts and Truman sit down in private, they will represent two conflicting ideologies as significant for the future of the world as the alleged inevitable conflict between the capitalism of the United States and the communism of Russia. The Courier hopes that the President of the United States will hold firm to at least the principles of true democracy against the wiles of the astute race baiter.

U. S. IS VULNERABLE

It is to be regretted that Smuts' visit did not coincide with the march to the Lincoln Memorial to protest against the recent lynchings. He would have noted, in the first place, that the United States is vulnerable when she begins to expound democracy to other countries. But he would have observed also that both whites and Negroes were in the line of march, among the speakers, and that the police gave the parade and the meeting every protection. Smuts would have noted also that contrary to his favorite descriptions of Negroes, we are neither "children," nor "the most patient of all animals, next to the ass."

Responsible for 'Class C' Mandates

Jan Smuts Plots to Keep Union Of S. Africa 'White Man's Land'

The Courier Sat. 8-31-46 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Fourth in a Series)

WASHINGTON—Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, during a period of thirty years, has clearly revealed his thinking on the "native problem." His speeches and writings leave no doubt that he is determined to keep the Union a white man's country.

Smuts established himself as the recognized spokesman for the Union as early as 1917 when he went to London as the Union's Minister of Defense to sit in the Imperial War Cabinet. By the time that the 1919 Peace Conference met, Smuts had already as much weight in the councils of the Empire as did the Union Prime Minister, Botha.

Official records reveal that Smuts and Prime Minister Hughes of Australia fought most vigorously against the liberal mandate system that President Wilson wanted. Smuts and Hughes were primarily responsible for the creation of the "Class C" mandates, in which the mandatories had more power and privileges than in the others. But it's significant that while Wilson was constantly furious with Hughes and almost broke up the Peace Conference because of a quarrel with him, the President held Smuts in high esteem. As early as thirty years ago, Smuts could win his victories and at the same time remain on friendly terms with those whom he had outsmarted.

BLUNDER REVEALED

It was in London in May, 1917, then, that Smuts really began to proclaim to the rest of the world his determination to make the Union a white man's country. The writer of this article will not here cite specific references, but he vouches for the authenticity of the statements and will be glad, upon his return to the United States, to furnish the exact sources to any one who desires them. These sources are Smuts' own statements as published principally in the London Times, the Cape Argus (his own organ), and his collected speeches and writings. Enough of these were available already in 1930 for Howard University to have known better than to have invited him in the guise of a liberal. That invitation was not, however, as much of a blunder as that which President Truman made in inviting him to the United States in 1946.

In May, 1917, then, Smuts emphasized not only that "we are a white man's country" but that the large native population required constant vigilance to keep it a white man's country. He severely criticized those misguided Christians who, in the early days of the Nineteenth Century had married African wives "to prove their full belief in human brotherhood." (If the writer were not a college professor, he should like to query: "Ain't Christianity wunnerful?")

NO MORE MIXING

Smuts made it clear that there was not going to be any more nonsense of that sort. The "principal" axiom of Negro-white relations in the Union was that there was to be no more mixing of the two bloods. Such intermixture Smuts denounced as "dishonorable." As late as 1937 he was still referring to the "stigma" of mixed marriages.

This writer insists that if all of Smuts' statements upholding white supremacy and opposing intermarriage were assembled, they would at least rival those in Hitler's famous chapter on "Volk und Rasse" in his Mein Kampf. But while the content is much the same, the tone is different. Smuts is coldly efficient—"Grey Steel." Hitler was a fanatic—a red hot ingot if one may keep the figure of speech. Hitler is ostensibly in a place as hot as a steel furnace. Smuts is still relentlessly pursuing his policy, is still the guest of J. P. Morgan's partner, Thomas Lamont, when he visits New York, will soon be the guest of the President and the people of the United States, and in February, 1947, will be host in South Africa to the royal family of England.

HALO AROUND HIS HEAD

We wonder, incidentally, whether the Haitian Ambassador and the Ethiopian Minister to Washington will be invited to the official reception in honor of Smuts when he comes to Washington.

If there be any virtue in consistency, a halo must surround Smuts' head. During the bitter election campaign of 1928, he made the most vicious appeals based upon the argument that his election was necessary to prevent the Union from being "overwhelmed by a sea of black." This writer stakes whatever reputation he may have as a historian upon the validity of his conclusion that Smuts' campaign speeches in 1928, as reported in his own paper, the Cape Argus, descended to practically the same depths as did those of Bilbo and Talmadge in 1946. Smuts even deemed it necessary to assure the public that he had not accepted a bouquet of flowers from a colored delegation and that he had not shaken hands with a colored woman.

FAMOUS LECTURES

In the following year, 1929, Smuts delivered the famous Rhodes Memorial Lectures at Oxford. In them he strongly advocated a white dominion in Africa as a "bulwark for civilization." The Prime Minsiter has frequently repeated and expanded this idea. On one occasion he stated that he would welcome to the Union any white person, "Jew or Gentile." He now urges that the policies of South Africa extend all the way up the east coast as far as Abyssinia.

The Prime Minister's most recent important statement on native policy was in a lecture on Jan. 21, 1942, entitled "The Basis of Trusteeship in African Native Policy." The writer of this article has one of the few copies in the United States. It is a most valuable document because some of the staunch powerful friends of Smuts have interpreted it as opposing segregation. In actual fact he said: "Generally, our natives for good and sufficient reasons which I quite approve of, have been put apart in the urban areas; they have been segregated and given their own townships to live in."

Smuts' "Basis of Trusteeship" includes not only segregation, but the continued effective disfranchisement of the natives and colored inhabitants and the maintenance of white supremacy. As pointed out in the third article of this series, a recent editorial in Smuts' organ, the Cape Argus, made a plea for national unity of the Britons and the Boers in promoting the well-being of "their country." In the spring of 1946 Smuts was thus still talking about South Africa as the country of Europeans.

NO PRESS CONFERENCE

At the San Francisco United Nations Conference last year Smuts did not dare to hold a press conference. If he comes to the United States and holds a press conference, this writer suggests that some one ask him if his "Basis of Trusteeship" in 1942 proclaimed the three principles of the segregation and effective disfranchisement of the natives and colored inhabitants and the maintenance of white supremacy and whether he would apply these same three principles to the trusteeship system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations?

CAPETOWN REACTS TO RACE CRITICISM

The Times New York, N.Y.

Press Shows Heart-Searching Following U. N. Action—'New Age' for Native Held Nearer

Sun. 12-15-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 14—The ventilation of racial questions before the United Nations has certainly provoked introspection in this country. It is to be doubted, for instance, whether two months ago The Cape Times would have published the following in italics under the title "New Age":

"In the bus [virtually alone in South Africa, Capetown has no color bar in omnibuses] a little white boy brushed roughly past a native and was sent back by his father to apologize. The bearded native, embarrassed, accepted the apology with dignity and patted the boy's head. Everyone within hearing felt a little better for the next few minutes."

The publication of the paragraph coincided with a "special message" from Acting Prime Minister Jan H. Hofmeyr to the South African Institute of Race Relations whose director, incidentally, was barred by the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, from access to South-West Africa while referendum of the native tribes was in progress.

Mr. Hofmeyr, whose liberal views are challenged daily by the Nationalist opposition, said in part:

"At this time, in particular, it is being brought home to South Africa as never before that in this matter (of race relation) we are part of a wider and sometimes very critical world and that we cannot live unto ourselves alone."

The "new age," nevertheless, is having a laborious dawning. On crowded Church Street—Pretoria's main thoroughfare—this correspondent noted no protest today when a burly white man pummeled a puny Negro who was walking in the same direction and who, unsuspectingly, got in his path.

And The Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg has raised a controversy by printing a letter from "A Disgusted Mother," protesting against the simultaneous confirmation of white and black children in an Anglican church. This correspondence is noteworthy for its "new age" flavor.

One writer said:

"What will 'Disgusted Mother' do when she gets to heaven and finds it ringed around with black faces? Will she immediately ask to be transferred to the other place, where, presumably, there is a color bar?"

These are only straws. Further indications may be forthcoming in a broadcast by Prime Minister Smuts to the nation next Wednesday.

12-15-46

Africans Feel Frustrated

The Bantu World Johannesburg, S. Africa

Sat. 9-7-46

The Executive Committee of the South African Institute of Race Relations has been gravely disturbed by recent events affecting Natives, says a statement released in Johannesburg last Monday.

The reports says that a growing feeling of frustration has been observed for some time past, and this feeling found expression in the miners' strike and in the decision taken, in the midst of the strike, by the Native Representative Council to adjourn indefinitely.

The Institute views these as serious symptoms of mounting discontent among Natives with the conditions under which they live and work.

"Natives are well aware that many Europeans like ourselves, regard these conditions as morally indefensible," the report added. "Time and again, and especially during the war, there has been a promise of better things to come, but such promises still await fulfilment in any substantial degree."

The Institute says that owing to these circumstances the Bantu people are not only losing patience with the responsible authorities but were also losing confidence in the good faith of Europeans.

WARNING

The report issued the warning that if the situation in the field of race relations were allowed to deteriorate further it would soon reach a stage in which the voice of reason would not be heeded.

"The recent experience of the British in India, of the Dutch in Java and of the French in Indo-China shows that the non-European peoples of the world will not remain amenable to rational argument if we Europeans fail to make ample concessions to social justice while there is still the time and temper to do so," says the statement.

"In South Africa the period is drawing to a close in which honourable compromise is possible between the claims of the various races which compose our community, and this period can only be extended if a new spirit of goodwill is displayed."

The Institute advocates decisive action by the Government and the European community generally and appeals to responsible non-European leaders for continued co-operation.

It is expected that the present industrialisation of the Union will give rise to recurrent labour disputes, and, the report says, industrial conflict on an increasing scale can only be avoided by collective bargaining through channels organised for the purpose. From this social process neither the mining industry nor any other can secure exemption.

"The application of the criminal law will certainly not settle industrial disputes. Indeed its main effect will be to embitter them and to create an atmosphere in which subsequent inevitable negotiations are more difficult and less reasonable."

Ill-Treatment of Africans

Bantu World Johannesburg, Africa

The question of the ill-treatment of non-Europeans, particularly Africans by the Police, the railway and Post Office and Native Affairs Department officials was raised by the South African Institute of Race Relations in a memorandum which was recently placed before the Public Service Enquiry Commission. The Institute is to be congratulated for calling the attention of the authorities to the tension which exists between European officials and the non-European public. The frequency with which complaints were received by the Institute about the ill-treatment or lack of consideration by the police officials, the Railway administration and the Post Office, says the memorandum, served as an indication of the existence of considerable tension and ill-feeling between the European officials and the Non-Europeans.

Sat 1-19-46

The memorandum goes on to say: In the courts injustice was caused and racial friction engendered through incompetence—sometimes malicious conduct—of interpreters. The Institute was satisfied that careful inquiry would show that in many instances, more especially where Africans were concerned justice had been both deaf and blind, causing not only injustice to individuals but also bitter resentment in the community. The situation was aggravated where European interpreters allowed their personal bias and racial hostility to influence their interpretation.

The ill-treatment of Africans in the Department of Native Affairs on the railways and in the post offices and police stations has formed the subject of debate in nearly all the sessions of the Natives Representative Council, and members have often urged that this problem could only be solved by the employment of educated and trained Africans to serve their own people. It cannot be denied that European officials do not like to serve non-Europeans because non-Europeans demand consideration and courtesy. These things the European officials are not prepared to give because they maintain that their duty is to uphold the prestige of the white race and to show the non-Europeans particularly the Africans that although they are public servants, they are not obliged to deal with them in the same way as they deal with white men.

There can be no doubt that great bitterness is being caused among Africans "by the contemptuous and overbearing attitude of European officials for whom attendance on Africans bear a social stigma or is at least regarded as a threat to their self-respect." This attitude, unfortunately, cannot be charged so long as there is in South Africa one law for the white man and another for the Black man. It is the policy of segregation which is responsible for the treatment meted out to the Africans in Government offices, at the railway stations, in the trains, and police stations. This policy does not recognise us as citizens of this country with rights, duties and responsibilities. It has made us pawns on the white man's political chessboard, to be moved about at will. Until the white man realises that we are an integral part of South Africa's national life, and until he understands that the future of this country and its well-being and orderly progression is dependent on happy race relations, there can be no remedy to the problem with which we are dealing in this article.

Sat 1-19-46

There is a misleading idea that mere parade of brute force will compel the African to respect the white man. It must be remembered that the difference between him and the white man is only skin-deep. He has the same feelings as the white man, and he revolts against misrule and injustice. He will never have respect for a man who bullies him. Those who want his respect must deserve and command it.

All the white race need do is to maintain a dignified and respect-compelling policy calculated to satisfy the human aspirations of the Africans, and this will enable white and Black to live in peace and harmony.

60a(7)

G. B. Shaw Blasts South African Bias

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-17-46

NEW YORK — "This ghetto legislation is like Nazi persecution of the Jews," Bernard Shaw, 90-year-old playwright and severe critic of human behavior, charged as he condemned "white supremacy" politics of the South African government, in a speech released here last week.

Shaw pulled no punches in attacking the whites, who are seeking to reduce Indians to a near slave level.

"British South Africans are mentally lazy and snobbish," he said, "in trade they cannot compete with the mentally alert and flexibly-witted Indians. It has been pointed out that although there are only 250,000 Indians in South Africa, they control one third of the property in the major part of Durban. Among children below the age of 16 there are six Indians to every four whites.

Chief objection of the resisters is to ghetto laws, restricting Asiatics to overcrowded, rundown areas, and limiting their ownership of property. Pass regulations and representation laws which give Europeans complete authority over Asiatics are also protested by the group. Negroes in the area have long suffered under similar oppression.

350 Indians Jailed

The acid tongued sage's message was made public by Ashwin Choudree, South African, who is here as an advisor to the Indian government United Nations delegation. Choudree will assist the delegation in presenting India's formal charge of oppressing a minority against South Africa. He disclosed that 350 Indians have been jailed for resistance activity, as the Jan Smuts government strives desperately to enforce Jim Crow are all South Africans, except mulattoes.

Support of the campaign has come from sympathetic Europeans, native Negroes, who have suffered from legal segregation and oppression longest, and mulattoes, who recognize the fact that they will be the next victims. Despite all efforts to defeat the government, the numbers of demonstrators is increasing, and wealthy sympathizers have contributed heavily to the fund.

Indians in South Africa

The Times

Intervention of the United Nations Viewed as Imperative

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the midst of all the row that is going on at the United Nations over the treatment of Indians in South Africa, perhaps our small voice, too, may be heard.

Things have come to a sorry pass if South Africa can only defend its retrogressive acts against its Indian nationals by calling its Indian accusers false. Matters of this sort cannot be judged upon an emotional basis.

Abuse of India will not improve matters. The question is whether the Indians of South Africa have a legitimate complaint. Permit us to state some of the salient facts which no language can hide.

Sat. 11-30-46

The Union of South Africa is a sovereign state in which eight and a half million voteless colored people are ruled by two and a half million enfranchised whites. The 282,000 Indians have no representation in the local or national assemblies of the Union. The Indian was deprived of the parliamentary franchise in 1896, and the municipal vote in 1924.

Welcomed As Settler

From 1860 the Indian was welcomed as a permanent settler and as a contributor to the prosperity of Natal. Lord Salisbury declared in 1875 that the Indians who were taken, or who go to Natal, would be free men in all respects, with privileges no whit inferior to any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the colony of Natal.

During the last twenty years, the one persistent feature of the Indian position in South Africa has been the story of a deteriorating situation of

promises made and promises br... and the withering away of rights a... the erosion of principles. It is a case of tragic decline, culminating in the enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act.

The act, according to its preamble, imposes restrictions with regard to the acquisition and occupation of fixed property in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal. It contains all the elements of segregation, and is based on racial discrimination.

The Union Government says it was necessary to pass this segregatory law to safeguard Western standards of living and Christian civilization. Racial discriminatory measures are the very antithesis of Western democracy and Christian ethics. Otherwise the war against Hitler was fought in vain.

Many South African judicial commissions, but particularly one of great eminence, the Lange Commission, said: "Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations and similar measures would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures, apart from their injustice and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European. There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics."

Now by the new act (1946) there is nothing less than compulsory segregation and limitation of economic opportunities.

Agreement Quoted

In the Capetown Agreement of 1927, it was declared: "The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principle that it is the duty of every civilized Government to devise ways and means to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities, the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind any other section of the people."

After nineteen years, let us examine what the position is.

There are 24,000 Indian children of school age without schools to go to. Education is not compulsory nor is it free beyond Standard Three. Only 15 per cent of the children attending school reach Standard Six. Only 836 out of 35,000 children at school are in secondary schools. Only 183 students attend part-time university classes. The only secondary school in Durban was built from Indian contributions.

Incidence of tuberculosis among Indians is five times greater than among the whites. The death rate is in the same proportion.

The benefits of old-age pensions and the Children's Act are based upon racial discrimination. The Indian and colored people receive about one-third and the African (native) about one-... that paid to Europeans.

The promise of housing and suitable building sites for social progress and better standards of living is an illusion for the Indian.

Largely Responsible

In Durban, where 40 per cent of the Indian population is concentrated and where the Indian equals the European in numbers, the Indian is the owner of 14.1 per cent of the ratable value of property. Yet this British city has largely been responsible for the Asiatic Act to dispossess Indians of the right to own and occupy fixed property.

Employment in Government and municipal services is confined to the lowly paid and unskilled jobs. Teachers, notwithstanding the fact that they hold the same qualifications, are paid 70 per cent of the wage paid Europeans. 11-30-46

According to the Department of Economics of the Natal University College, the daily income per head of coloreds and Indians in Natal was one shilling and ten pence halfpenny, as compared to seven shillings per head for Europeans. In spite of these lowly conditions of education, health and economics, further degradation and curtailment of the few remaining rights is sought in the Asiatic Act.

Need we say more to emphasize our case and our appeal that the intervention of the United Nations is imperative. If the rule of law is to be maintained, in regard to which so much has been said at the United Nations and which Sir Hartley Shawcross of England so eloquently stressed, no legalistic delays should be made. The existence and happiness of a quarter of a million people is at stake. Their only crime is that they were born with a darker skin than the whites.

A. I. KAJEE,
A. CHRISTOPHER,
P. R. PATHER,
Representatives, South African Indian Congress.

New York. Nov. 26. 1946.

South Africa's Hour of Destiny

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Afr.

The defeat of the South African delegation at UNO on the question of the incorporation of South-West Africa, and on the Indian dispute, is an indication of the fact that a new order of life is being created before our eyes. Although there are people who, like King Canute, are endeavouring to stem the rising tide of this order the fact remains that nothing can withstand the march of the great forces that are being born in the world. Sat. 12-14-46

In New York, South Africa's policy of discrimination based on race and colour was condemned by the nations of the world, because they felt that such policy must inevitably disturb the peace which they are endeavouring to establish. The majority of the European population will, no doubt, say that they will not tolerate UNO's interference in South Africa's domestic affairs. UNO may have no legal right to poke its nose into other people's affairs, but it has a moral right to fight against the germs of Nazism wherever they are found. Its purpose is to establish peace on earth, and there can be no peace without freedom for all.

In our opinion, this is the time when White South Africa should revise its non-European policy, especially in the light of what has happened in New York. There is one thing which both white and black must realise, and that is that we are destined to live side by side, and that we should, therefore, compose our differences and establish a system in which different races and cultures can dwell together in freedom and harmony; working as partners towards the goal of a better life for all.

There are Europeans who fear that the granting of the rights of citizenship to Africans would bring about the downfall of white civilisation and for this reason they are to-day opposed to non-Europeans participating in the administration of the country's affairs. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that Africans have no intention of swamping their European country men. They realise that they will always need their help and guidance in their march along the path of civilisation. There is no desire on the part of the black man to encroach upon the society of the white man. What he wants and claims is equal opportunity in all spheres of human activity.

There is enough room in South Africa for both White and non-White, and there is no reason why the two sections cannot live together in peace and harmony. What is needed is a policy of equity and justice which will enable them to work together for the good of their country.

It is for those, on either side of the colour line, who believe in unity in diversity, to work ceaselessly for the creation of mutual understanding between white and black so as to enable them to solve the problems and difficulties which confront them to-day.

Those who think that the oppression of the African will enrich the white man are mistaken. Some one has said: "You can't deprive anybody of his freedom without in some measure depriving yourself of freedom; in a way the gaoler is no less imprisoned than the man behind prison bars." There is no security in oppression; and there is no security in divisions.

The effort to find unity in diversity is one of the most fruitful ideals that is before the world to-day, and the world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds, moves inevitably towards closer co-operation and the building up of better relations between races and nations. We in South Africa must follow suit; we cannot remain stagnant, nor go back, in a world that is moving forward. The verdict of UNO against South Africa shows that world opinion is not prepared to countenance intolerance and race prejudice.

Now is the time for South Africa to put her house in order by evolving a policy which will satisfy all sections of the community. Let us forget the prejudices of the past and go forward as a united people to a destiny that is ours. 12-14-4

South African Cleric Leads Bias Protest

Defender

DURBAN, Union of South Africa — Determination of the Jan Smuts government to keep native Negroes in near slavery resulted in the recent arrest of Rev. Michael Scott, crusading white minister, who bought a native baby as part of his fight against discrimination.

Forty-two others, mostly Indians, were also arrested. The minister, who was later freed, was given a court reprimand for conducting a "riotous assembly." Two of the Indians were sentenced to seven days at hard labor. The group was arrested for camping on vacant lots in the European section of Durban, which is closed to natives, in protest against the vicious pattern of discrimination practiced against Negroes, recently spread to include Asiatics here.

Bought With "Taxes" Sat. 7-6-46

Rev. Scott, a minister of the Church of England, bought a native baby recently with money that was to have been paid as income tax. He pledged that he will pay no more tax until there is a reversal in South African policy toward non-white peoples.

In the crowded courtroom where the trials were held, were many Europeans who sympathized with the demonstrators. They heard the court warn defendants, including eight women, that they did not know the seriousness of their actions. It was understood, however that the demonstrators, who are termed a passive resistance group, plan another trip to the European quarter. Chicago, Ill.

Sent Collector Receipt

Rev. Scott, who started his non-payment of tax program several weeks ago, has sent receipts for the purchase of the baby and donations to passive resistance groups to the Finance Department, instead of his tax installments. He found the infant, who had been deserted by its parents in the care of a native woman who had a large underfed family of her own. Unable to care for it properly, she accepted the minister's offer to place it in a good home. Sat 7-6-46

He would like to present the child to the city government of Johannesburg, where he found it, said the clergyman, who has been arrested four times for his work. Meanwhile the minister of finance has asked him, "in all friendliness," to pay taxes to the government.

The Defender, Chicago Ill

SOUTH AFRICA PARTY SCORES COLOR BAR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 27—The national convention of the United party discussed today the color bar that the Nationalist opposition threatens to make the principal issue in the next parliamentary elections.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution "deploring the attitude of political parties and political leaders who are damaging South Africa's good name among the democracies of the world" and insisting that the "vast majority of South Africans are interested in the welfare of non-European races." The resolution is aimed principally at Senator Basner, now in New York, and Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, now in India, both of whom represent non-white interests in Parliament.

Some Afrikaans-language newspapers urge that action should be taken to prevent an attitude that "in time of war would be treason." Progressive circles retort with a defense of freedom of speech; they criticize the Minister of Native Affairs, Pieter van de Byl, for a public statement that, "even if they were true," Mr. Basner's strictures should not be made. 11-28-46

While the United party was passing its resolution, it was announced here that the Transvaal Municipal Association had been asked by members to "protest strongly against Indians being permitted to travel in company with Europeans in aircraft belonging to the [Government-owned] South African Airways." White traffic police in Capetown have petitioned the City Council not to inflict on them the "public ignominy" of serving on equal te... with non-whites.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 98

60a(7) 1946 South Africa

Removal Of Sophiatown Advocated

The Bantu World, Johannesburg, South Africa

Residents of Newlands, Johannesburg, are up in arms against the use of European transport by Indians and coloureds. The Tramway and Lighting Committee of Johannesburg City Council has received a petition from the Newlands branch of the United Party, signed by 1,000 residents, stating that they do not want to share the same vehicles. *Sat. 8-10-46*

The petition says that very often coloured people board the trams in an intoxicated condition and use profane language.

"It certainly is not very satisfactory to have a number of Indian women boarding the tram with dozens of Indian children, all reeking of garlic, seating themselves—children as well—on all the available seats, and thus forcing European passengers to stand or wait for the next tram," declare the petitioners.

DEMAND AFRICANS AND COLOUREDS MOVED

The petitioners also ask for a more reliable tram service and request that the municipality should tackle the problem of moving the Africans at Sophiatown and the coloureds at Newlands to a location away from European areas.

"Because Sophiatown lies between Newlands and the central city, people who work in Johannesburg are finding it more and more dangerous to use municipal transport because of riots and stoning of trams," the petition says.

"These citizens are actually using municipal transport at the risk of their lives.

"This fact is proved by the Press statement that a Newlands passenger was actually robbed and threatened by Africans while he was sitting in a tram that was delayed at Sophiatown. Motorists, too, find it dangerous to drive through this area."

The committee has also received a letter from the Transvaal Indian Congress objecting strongly to any racial discrimination in the use of municipal transport. It states that the present system has been working "smoothly and satisfactorily and we do not see why this position should be disturbed."

The provincial executive committee of the African People's Association has also written to the Tramway and Lighting Committee objecting to any change and states that a mass meeting of coloureds passed a resolution deploring "the proposed Fascist measure of depriving them of their right to use municipal transport with its irksome and humiliating restrictions," and that it undertook to resist the measure by all the means at its disposal.

The City Transport Manager, Mr. M. L. Merry, pointed out to the committee that both the Government and the provincial authorities had laid down that Asiatics and coloured persons were entitled to use European transport vehicles and that, therefore, the Council, under the existing legislation, had no option but to permit these sections of the community to use the same vehicles as Europeans.

He added that, as far as the Transport Department was concerned, the present arrangement had worked satisfactorily. The Asiatic and coloured communities were amenable to carrying out of instructions by the running staff and gave little cause for complaint.

The Way Out

The Bantu World, Johannesburg S. Africa

What really is the meaning of the action taken by members of the Natives Representative Council? *Sat. 9-7-46* Does it mean that African leaders and the authorities are at the crossroads? These are questions which are being asked by those, on either side of the colour line, who are interested in the promotion of harmonious relations between white and black in this country. But our answer to these questions is that African leaders are not prompted by any evil motive but actuated by an ardent desire to promote peace between white and black. Their action was intended to call the attention of white South Africa to a state of things which has become intolerable as far as the African people are concerned.

If there is anything to learn from the action of the members of the Representative Council, it is that the Union's Native policy has failed to satisfy the African people, and that it is entirely unsuited to the changed conditions of African life. The stage, no doubt, has now been reached as to whether the revision of the policy embodied in General Hertzogs Acts is an urgent necessity—or whether the Council could be made more effective as part of South Africa's machinery of government. The African leaders have found the present system of the representation of their people's interests in the Councils of State inadequate and ineffective. Naturally they feel that their people are not getting a square deal, and no sane man will blame them for what they have done. *Sat. 9-7-46*

White South Africa must know that this country is no longer part of a dark continent but of a world that is on the move, a world which has outgrown herenvolk ideologies. Whether we like it or not, the interests of white and black are inseparably interwoven, and their problems are common and they cannot be solved by a policy which creates and encourages hostilities between them. By accident or otherwise, the African people have been drawn into the march of progressive mankind. There is now no turning back, and they cannot be treated like the men whose ways of life made David Livingstone describe Africa as the "darkest continent."

South Africa, we have repeatedly pointed out, is a leading state of this continent, but in Edmund Burke's language, a great country and little minds go ill together. It is God's plan that every man no matter the colour of his skin, shall be free to live a life of dignity and happiness, and no right-thinking man can deny that the Africans are entitled to this kind of life.

The spirit of freedom is abroad in the world. White South Africa therefore, must face the fact that black South Africa is infected by this spirit. In British Africa developments of far-reaching importance are taking place Africans are being led gently into the ways of civilised life; and in the art of governing their own countries.

A rapprochement between the authorities and members of the Representative Council is, in our opinion an urgent necessity. One thing that must be clearly understood is that we are destined to live side by side and we must, therefore, find a way to dwell together in freedom and harmony, working as partners towards the goal of a better life for all.

The Road to Racial Peace

The Bantu World, Johannesburg S. Africa

South Africa, like any other country of the world, is passing through a period of transition from the old order of things. Perhaps there are some people, on either side of the colour line, who do not realise that a new order is being created before our eyes, a very different order from that conceived by the advocates of the policy of segregation, a policy which has utterly failed to solve our inter-racial problems, but has embittered every section of the non-European community. *Sat.*

This new order, of course, does not necessarily mean that South Africa is marching on the road to peace; it means that new problems have arisen and that the country is facing new difficulties. For instance, on the white side of the colour line, there are disturbing forces which are working for discord between White and Black. Their slogan is that they want to "save European civilisation from the black peril" which hangs over it like the sword of Damocles. On the non-White side of the colour line there are men who are conducting a campaign to bring about "a united front of all non-Europeans" in the country. *9-14-46*

There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of the stirring up of race animosities on either side. Unless these disturbing forces are combatted, not by any legislative measures, but by the efforts of those men and women of goodwill who realise the importance of co-operation and mutual understanding between White and non-White, there can never be real racial peace in this country.

We are definitely convinced that there is a growing spirit of liberalism among Europeans, but this liberalism is ineffective because it is not properly organised and mobilised. There are several organisations among Europeans, working for the improvement of race relations, but their efforts are not co-ordinated, and as the result the voice of liberalism is not as effective as that of the reactionaries, who are sowing the seeds of race hatred and suspicion. That the non-Europeans are dissatisfied and that there exists a deep rooted distrust among them no sane man can deny. This distrust will certainly continue so long as the White racialists are allowed to spread their herenvolk ideas, and to prevent the Government from putting South Africa on the road to democracy. The position must be faced.

Let those, both White and non-White, who believe that it was not by an accident, but for a purpose, that Europeans, Africans, Coloureds and Indians have met on this southern end of the African continent, take their stand on the side of liberty and justice. It is God's will that has brought us together to fulfill the purpose included in His scheme of things. God is not mocked. We are His partners, each one to contribute his full share to the creation of a better and happier world. We must build up the things that will hold us together and get rid of those that create hatred, bitterness and strife. But if we fail we shall all suffer the consequences of our folly.

An organised crusade against racialism, hatred and colour prejudice is an urgent necessity, if South Africa is to be saved from the clutches of herenvolk ideologies. To rid our country of these

pernicious doctrines should be the task of all those who realise how interdependent all of us are; how each group has contributed to the advancement and prosperity of our land. South Africa, in her march along the path of progress, needs the co-operative efforts of all sections of her cosmopolitan community. But this cannot be achieved so long as there are misunderstandings and political feuds. In a mutually beneficial partnership, we can make our country one of the greatest in the world.

The racialists, or more precisely the herenvolk, believe that in the oppression of the non-Europeans there is security for White South Africa. It is, therefore, essential that they should be told the truth namely that there is no security in oppression. We must march together, and only in that way we can find the road that will lead to a system in which different races dwell together in peace.

India and South Africa

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-6-46

India has filed a formal complaint with the United Nations that the Union of South Africa discriminates against 250,000 Indians living there.

South Africa treats Indians like the U. S. treats colored people, barring them from as many jobs as possible, from the use of the theatres, street cars, etc., and forcing them to live in slums.

In its complaint, India notes that this has been going on for 20 years and has been the subject of numerous conferences between the two countries.

As long as India was still subject to Great Britain, South Africa didn't feel that it had to make any concessions.

But now that India is free and is going to throw its weight of 400 million people around this world sooner or later, it might be good sense for South Africa to pay some attention to its mistreatment of Indian nationals.

South African Freedom Fight Calls For American Support

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

NEW YORK — The shameful South African counterpart to American race violence was brought into focus again last week, when the Council on African Affairs appealed to Americans for direct action against fascist-like exploitation of black men by the British government.

The council's appeal gave special significance to the recent strike of 200,000 African mine workers employed in the gold fields it was more than a strike against around Johannesburg, stating that 40 cents for a 14-hour work day, but rather a revolt against a system of planned brutality.

Courage and revolt in face of white supremacy dictatorship, however, is not enough, the appeal stated. The answer depends largely upon pressure of outside opinion — particularly American opinion. "South Africa's gold economy is directly dependent upon U. S. favor," it added.

In view of that dependency on the United States, the Council outlined a four-point program of action for American citizens:

1. Protest to H. T. Andrews, Minister of the Union of South Africa, 3101 Massachusetts ave., Washington, D. C., against the continuation of the pass system, the denial of trade union rights and decent living to African workers, and the brutal smashing of the gold miners' strike.

2. Urge President Truman, the U. S. State Department, and Hershel Johnson, U. S. delegate to the United Nations, to give full support to the Indian government's petition to the United Nations protesting South African Government's discrimination.

3. To support also the petition of the Council on African Affairs—sent to the Human Rights Commission on May 10, racial discrimination and denial 1946—for a UN investigation of of human rights in the Union of South Africa.

4. Support rejecting request for annexation of South West Africa and remove that territory completely from under the jurisdiction of the South African government.

South African Statement Condemns Colour Bar

The Gold Coast Independent Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa Sat. 8-24-46

Dr. Bernard Price, O.B.E., D. Sc., in his presidential address to the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies at Johannesburg, dealt particularly with the need for making fuller use of the earning capacity of the lower-income groups in South Africa.

IN order to make the best use of our human resources, it is essential that education and training should be intensively applied to all races so as to develop the latent possibilities of the material available. South Africa is severely handicapped by the fact that so large a proportion of her population is not only illiterate but has ideas, customs and habits of life that are illsuited to the social and economic activities of

effective and efficient manner. Unfortunately artificial restrictions and impediments have been interposed which prevent this. One of these is the Colour Bar which in spite of the fact that its abolition has been urged by Commission after Commission ever since 1907, still constitutes a most serious handicap to the successful development of our competitive industries. Another serious handicap is the bar to payment by results.

It is no use beating about the bush on these matters, and I hope my Labour friends will take what I have to say in the spirit in which it is meant. I venture to be outspoken because I sincerely believe that the removal of these restrictions, though strenuously opposed by orthodox members of the Trade Unions, is really in their best interests and, where the removal of the colour bar is concerned, no less in the interests of the European than of the non-European worker. Notwithstanding the profound effects of these restrictions upon our national economy, there is a regrettable reluctance on the part of the Government, industrialists and trade unions to face the realities of the situation with the result that the country's economic development is hindered and its future well-being is threatened.

Twenty years ago the Economic and Wage Commission (1925, said (see paragraph 317 of its Report) 'By restricting and reducing the natives opportunities of earning a livelihood, the policy of excluding the native from industrial occupations reduces his ability to pay and therefore his value as a market for the manufactures in which European labour is engaged. Thus the policy that sets out to provide additional openings for white employment may so check the growth of wealth as a whole that it defeats its own end. The damaging effects of this policy of repression are non confined to those to whom the policy is directly applied. The colour bar restricts production and therefore keeps down the incomes and the scope for employment for all those who might otherwise have been usefully employed Such curtailment of development and restriction of expansion is surely a most short sighted policy and one which very definitely does harm to those in whose interes s it is supposed to operate

It is sometimes claimed that there would be no objection to the use of non European labour if the principle of equal pay for equal work were applied Apart from the fact that non Europeans are kept out of skilled trades through the colour bar convention between employer's organisations and Trade Unions which prevents the apprenticing of non Europeans the application of the principle cf equal pay for equal work would mean in practice that natives would be confined as they are now to those unskilled jobs which carry a rate of pay lower than the minimum subsistence wage of the European

[AFRICAN WORLD]

COLONIAL CAMPUS COLOR CLASH

S. African Students Drop Color Bar

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—The race question has split into two opposing camps the white university students in South Africa, it was disclosed this week.

The issue has spread beyond the campus and touched off violent verbal battles in the press and the population in general.

So bitter became the quarrel between "pro-native" and "anti-native" students that all athletic games scheduled for the winter term were canceled in order to avoid fights among under-graduates.

The trouble started when the lily-white National Union of South African students decided to permit Negro students attending the Jim Crow Fort Hare College to affiliate with the National Union.

South Africa 'Nazified'

The constitution of South Africa, described as the most Nazified part of the British Empire, denies "equality between Africans and Europeans (whites) in Church and State," and no native is allowed to enroll as a student at a white university in the Union.

Africans desiring higher education attend a special native college at Fort Hare, from where they may study for the B.A. degree conferred by the white University of Cape Town.

Progressive and leftish members of the governing council of the Students Union succeeded in voting the motion in favor of affiliation, but as soon as the decision was announced, the anti-native students' organizations at the various universities protested against the Council's action. Then the fight began between the "progressives" and "reactionaries" and threatened to cause a civil war between the two factions.

Faculties, Press Take Sides

Supporting both sides, faculty members and newspapers joined the controversy, and what was originally a purely students' affair has become a national issue.

Mobilizing all the anti-Jewish and anti-African political organizations, which have been busy spreading race prejudice among the students during the war, the reactionaries have succeeded in splitting the student body of Cape Town University, considered the most liberal institution in the dominion.

By five votes to four, the Cape Town Students' Council has decided to break away from the National Union of South African Students and to join the newly set-up exclusively white Students Federation, which is pledged to segregate non-European students.

Support Native Students

The students of Durban and Witwaterstrand Universities, however, have decided to support the resolution to admit the Fort Hare College students.

The split in the ranks of South African youth is considered a victory for the anti-Smuts forces who are being organized by Dr. Malan, the South African Fascist leader of the Nationalist Party, which also enjoys the backing of Oswald Pirow, the head of the Grey Shirt movement.

"During the war a great majority of young men and women, both English and Afrakanns—speaking, who would have represented a liberal outlook have been in the services, thus leaving the university field clear to anti-war, anti-liberal elements," says the well-informed News Review, commenting on the fascist danger facing South Africa when Field-Marshal Smuts retires from the present Premiership.

Race War Imminent

With the present crime wave sweeping the Union, economic depression, famine in the native reserves, unemployment in the cities and demobilization of thousands of white and African troops, the South African Government is faced with major problems. The rift between the Fascist and anti-Fascist forces is deepening.

Appealing to all progressives to unite to defeat the Fascist danger and safeguard the economic privileges of the European workers as guaranteed by the Industrial Color Bar and Masters and Servants Regulation, the South African Labor Party, which concluded its annual conference at Johannesburg this week, passed a resolution stating that white organized labor would never countenance any sort of pact with the Malan Nationalist Party, 'influenced as it is by Fascist ideology."

The same week, a meeting of the Natives' Representative Council, meeting at Cape Town, the Smuts Government was urged to present its proposed Bill to amend the Representation of Natives' Act of 1926 at the forthcoming session of the Union Parliament. Under the present Natives' Representation Act, the Africans have no direct representation in the Dominion Parliament, but may vote on a special roll for four Europeans to "represent" them in the House of Representatives and two white Senators in the Senate. The Africans are demanding equal democratic rights as the Europeans.

LESSON FROM GANDHI

Passive Protest In Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Passive resistance to imperialist opression is raising its voice again in South Africa where Mohandas Gandhi first experimented with the movement.

Dr. Alfred Xuma, noted African medical practitioner and leader in the fight for the emancipation of the African people, stated this week that passive resistance will probably become widespread among the native population.

"South African natives have learned through bitter experience not to attempt to fight the white man in his own way," Xuma said. "We have no arms. All we can do is fight with the one weapon we have; the stubborn determination to achieve a better life for our people."

Patients Mostly White

The noted African medic whose practice is principally among the prejudiced whites of South Africa came to America in 1930, was graduated from Tuskegee Institute, Ala., finished Marquette University in Wisconsin and Northwestern Medical School in Chicago.

Samuel Insull, late public magnate, became interested in Xuma while the latter was in Chicago, and sent him to Vienna where he attended leading medical post-graduate schools. He continued post-graduate study in Scotland, from where he returned to Africa.

In discussing the plight of his countrymen under British rule, Xuma said that at present the population lacks the organization necessary to carry out a resistance campaign, but that in the last 18 months there have been indications that they are beginning to rebel collectively against their condition.

A "Squat" Strike

Inadequate streetcar and bus services operated in Johannesburg for them have been boycotted. Only two weeks ago more than 1,000 Negroes squatted for 10 days in a communal area of a native suburb outside Johannesburg in protest against the acute housing shortage they are suffering.

"We have a long road before us," said the native leader. "In the United States racial prejudice is a symptom confined to individuals, but here it's nationwide, the whole principle of government being one of discrimination.

"Discrimination was conceived here by the Afrikander pioneer, but it's quietly been taken up and nourished by the British. They could uproot it if they so desired. Instead they go on reaping the rich benefits from it."

Xuma said that through a careful study of legislation one can see what the South African Negro faces.

What Negro Faces

Despite the fact the Negroes outnumber the whites 4 to 1, they are allowed only to elect four members out of 44 in the union senate. They also elect three members to the Cape provincial council. All their delegates must be white. No Negro is allowed a seat in either house.

The land act of 1913, passed three years after South Africa became a British dominion, fixed by law areas in which the natives could purchase or hold land. Recently steps were taken by the government to enlarge natice holdings by 15,000,000 acres. If and when all this addition is turned over to them, 8,000,000 natives will have 13 per cent of South Africa's total area, while 2,000,000 whites control the remainder.

Urban natives face similar discrimination. The urban areas act of 1923 adopted the already recognized principle that Negro and white areas must be separate. It directed municipal authorities to choose the areas for the natives, appoint officials to manage them, and control the number of natives living therein. Further amendments nine years ago gave local authorities the power to remove from such areas any unemployed natives. The act also prohibits the natives from ever acquiring ownership of a plot of ground in such a location, compelling them to be renters all their lives.

Other laws successfully prevent the Negro from ever achieving a good paying position. White trade unions have forced the government to pass the "color bar act" which provides that no person may do skilled work without a government certificate. The same act prohibits the granting of certificates to Negroes. Other laws effectively prevent Negroes from organizing their own trade unions or strikes.

Every Negro Taxed

Even the lowest paid Negro does not escape taxation. Under an act passed in 1925 every adult male must pay $4 a year as poll tax. If convicted of non-payment, a native commissioner can force the Negro to take work at wages prevailing in the district, then the tax is deducted.

The "pass laws," originally created in pioneer days to give the fearsome whites control over the natives, today serve additionally to immobilize Negro labor and prevent it seeking to advance its position, thereby insuring a plentiful supply of cheap labor which is the basis of South African economy. Here is how the laws work:

A native wishing to travel from one area of the country to another must obtain a travel permit from a native commissioner's office. If he is coming to Johannesburg to look for work he must immediately upon arriving obtain a pass from the office here, allowing him to seek a position. Such a pass expires in six days, but may be renewed at the discretion of the pass office. If he is unable to find a job, he must sign a contract of service with some employer, which he must carry at all times or be subject to arrest.

If he is out after the 11 p.m. curfew he must have additionally written permission from his employer to be on the streets. Finally he must have a receipt showing he paid his annual poll tax.

The net effect of this total legislation is that the Negro faces a blank wall whichever way he turns in his fight to earn a living.

Warn Race War Looms In Africa

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—White residents of the Union of South Africa were warned this week that unless they abolish color prejudice and other Jim Crow regulations they would provoke a race war with the colored races within the Union.

This declaration was made by Dr. J. H. Hofmeyr, minister of finance in the Smuts' government, when he addressed the graduating class of the University of Witwaterstrand.

While Dr. Hofmeyr was delivering his address, thousands of Africans and Indians organized a united front demonstration and marched through the business section of Johannesburg shouting: "Down with Smuts" and "Down with Colour Bars, Pass Laws" and "Down with Ghetto Bills." The latter applies to the new bills before the South African Parliament making it illegal for Indians to buy land and properties in those parts of Durban, Natal, where Europeans reside.

Prejudice Threat To World Peace

Reviewing race relations during the past decade, the finance minister, who is usually considered in London political circles as the most likely successor to General Smuts as leader of the United Party, and the foremost liberal of the Henry Wallace "school" in South Africa, warned the students that unless they united with the progressive forces, the Fascist forces, already strong, will capture power and set up an open regime of terror against the natives and Jews.

"Ten years ago," Mr. Hofmeyr said, "it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that we had found a soluition of our native problem," but there was no change in our Herrenvolk mentality. I said then that it was futile to make such a claim, and today there are few people who do not agree that I was right. At this time we are dealing with an Indian problem, and, though we may be able to settle certain aspects, it would be just as futile to claim that we can solve it while in relation to it that mentality continues to prevail to so great an extent as is obviously the case today. Color prejudice is a menace to world peace."

Christian Doctrine Betrayed

Endorsing the Four Freedoms of the late President Roosevelt, Dr. Hofmeyr added, that "Freedom from prejudice is not the least of the Freedoms for which we must fight. The white world is paying a heavy price for our subservience to it. Part of that price is material, and as far as South Africa is concerned, part is being paid in loss of international esteem and good will.

"But our chief loss is a moral loss. As long as we continue to apply a dual standard, to determine our attitudes towards and relationship with Europeans and non-Eu-

ropeans on different ethical bases, to assign Christian doctrine a significance which varies with the colour of men's skins, we suffer as a nation from what Plato would have called the lie in the soul, and the curse of Iscariot may yet be our fate for our betrayal of the Christian doctrine we profess.

"While Church closes his eyes to the disgraceful conditions of the coloured races within the British Empire by diversting American public opinion against Russia, whatever her shortcomings may be, has at least stamped out colour prejudice and racial discrimination against coloured people living in her central Asiatic territories; and the Jews, who were in the same status as the South African natives today, when the Czar ruled over the Russian Empire, the Tory Imperialist has never raised his voice against the colour bar within the British Empire."

For this reason, if no other, Dr. Hofmeyr's outspoken denunciation of the "Herrenvolk mentality" in Africa is welcomed among colonials in London. Sat 3-30-46

Concluding his university address, Chancellor Hofmeyr said: "The chief cause of the large measure of South Africans failure to realize the ideal of freedom is the strength of our prejudice. It is mockery to talk of ourselves as a democracy and a free people while we are as a nation to so large an extent the slaves of prejudice; while we allow our sense of dislike of colour of some of our fellow South Africans to stand in the way of dealing fairly with them, and while we let ourselves become victims of anti-semitic doctrines which were the most important part of the Nazi ideology we fought to destroy."

Science Notebook

The Color Bar Bars Progress

By Peter Stone

One of the resolutions passed at the recent Madison Square Garden meeting to aid the South African people called for the abolition of pass laws for Negroes and the removal of residential restrictions, the color bar and restricted land ownership.

It usually comes as a surprise to liberal Americans to learn about Jimcrow practices in other lands. In fact racial discrimination in the British Isles was usually blamed on the presence of anti-Negro southern officers and troops.

However one of the great condemnations of the "**enlightened British imperialists**" (both Tory and Labor) is the opposition they show to the removal of the color bar in the Union of South Africa.

In practice this has meant the pauperization of the South African economy. According to Dr. Bernard Price, president of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, "the color bar is a serious hindrance both to growth of production and to increase of consumption."

In his retiring speech delivered in March of this year, the learned Dr. Price called for the full use of human resources in his country. He sees South Africa seriously handicapped by the fact that so large a proportion of her population is not only illiterate, but has customs and habits of life that are ill-suited to the social and economic activities of modern civilization.

Out of a total population of more than ten million, 80 percent at least are today in a very backward state, under-nourished, deficient in education and training, non-productive and generally undeveloped. The average spending power of this 80 percent is extremely small—and even of the remaining 20 percent, an unduly high proportion has a low purchasing power.

These facts are summarized in the report of the South African Board of Trade and Industries, which estimates the national income per person as about $150 per year. The annual income of the Bantu runs about the same figure. Mon. 6-17-46

The scientists warns the politicians that "**when the low spending power of this group is compared with the high cost of the first two essentials of life—food and shelter—it will be found that hardly anything is left for the purchase of consumers' goods so that the market for such goods is a very restricted one.**"

But this doesn't seem to faze Mr. Bevin's cronies of the South African labor movement. The most flagrant example of their discriminatory practices toward the native peoples is in preventing natives from building the very houses in which they live. Dr. Price cannot see any justification in such methods because, from the national standpoint, it only increases the cost to the native and thus decreases his already small purchasing power for consumer goods.

But all these pleas are not new for South Africa. As early as 1925 the Economic and Wage Commission said "**by restricting and reducing the native's opportunities of earning a livelihood, the policy of excluding the native from industrial occupations reduces its ability to pay, and therefore his value as a market for the manufacture in which European labor is engaged. Thus the policy that sets out to provide additional openings for white employment may so check the growth of wealth as a whole, that it defeats its own end.**"

Why did such a plea have to come from the foremost scientific body in South Africa? It is only because the scientists of the technical societies realize that rationalization of industries, the future of South African technology, depends upon free and unrestricted labor. Dr. Price called for electrical power development throughout the union. He contemplated harnessing new water resources, the tapping of coal mines, and the possible electrification of the railway system. Monday 6-17-46

But science and technology cannot move forward in a retarded economy. The scientists of South Africa are beginning to realize that they can make little progress if labor is fettered. They seem to have learned the lesson taught by Marx in his first volume of Capital that "**labor with a white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a black skin is branded.**" The scientists see that only the removal of discrimination will bring real scientific development and new technology.

Would Extend Rigid Color Line

Russia Opposes Smut's Southwest Africa Plans

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(ANP)—A sudden upsurge of interest in final disposition of Southwestern Africa, former German colony now mandated to South Africa, was shown here last week when the section's immediate incorporation in the Union of South Africa was urged by a Nationalist party leader and opposed by Russia on grounds that this move would increase rigid color segregation.

A reply to Pravda's contention that the proposed incorporation would extend the union's hard and fast policy against mingling of whites and Negroes declared that the color line has been strictly enforced since the mandate was granted by the League of Nations in 1920. 3-24-46

SECTION RICH IN DIAMONDS, METALS

South Africa's urgent desire to include the territory as a fifth province of the Union seems to be spurred by fear of disposition of the rich section by the United Nations Organization. England is expected to step in once the controversy reaches international proportions, and it is this that the Smuts government is said to be maneuvering to avoid. 5-27-46

Source of the section's riches are the diamond mines along the barren Atlantic coastal line, the vast production of Persian lamb skins, and the natural mineral resources, such as copper, vanadium and tin. Native labor, paid cheaply, also is an important factor. Without this labor, the South African gold mines would be worth little.

Ask UN Help Outlaw Africa Jimcrow

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has been asked to draw up specific provisions outlawing all forms of "**social, economic and political discriminations as prevail in the Union of South Africa.**" *Daily Worker*

In a documented letter to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the commission, Paul Robeson and Dr. Max Yergan of the Council on African Affairs charged the South African Government witr "**flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of human rights.**"

Policies of the South African Government will be aired at a Madison Square Garden rally on "Big Three Unity for Colonial Freedom," June 6. Proceeds of the meeting will be used for South African famine relief. N.Y. N.Y. 5-24-46

CASTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Times

Objection Is Made to Burial of Whites by Blacks

New York, N.Y. Tues.

Special Correspondence The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa—The whole range of South African conditions, with stress on color-consciousness, is aptly summarized in two current announcements.

The first is that representations have been made to the Pretoria City Council that only "Europeans"—in this country the term is synonymous with "whites"—should be employed to bury "Europeans."

Seeing that "non-Europeans," meaning "blacks," perform virtually every service by which life is maintained in South Africa, it seems incongruous that such services should end at death—another instance of the difficulty of explaining South Africa to a puzzled world. 9-24-46

The second announcement relates to coffins. They are advertised each week in The Farmers Weekly, published in Bloemfontein, that stronghold of Afrikaner traditions. Coffins come in three "that stronghold of Afrikaner tranative (black) trade; "polished" at $12 for "colored" (half-breed) trade; "highly polished" at $17 for "Europeans."

Dutch Issue Warning

Mixed Marriages in S. Africa Hit Snag

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-28-46

PRETORIA, South Africa—It was predicted here this week that the first law to be promulgated when the Nationalist Opposition Party comes to power will be one prohibiting mixed marriages. The party is mainly composed of Dutch descent.

Marriages between dark-skinned persons and white South Africans is one of the many bones of contentions in this country. The Dutch Reformed Church already is campaigning against such marital rites.

PENAL OFFENSE

Illicit relations between non-white and white are a penal offense in South Africa. In Pretoria recently, a white man and native woman found guilty of cohabitation were convicted under the Immortality Act. The man, Johannes Jacobus Nell, was branded by the judge as "an absolute disgrace to his race," and was sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor, two days of each week for the first three months to be on spare diet and in solitary confinement. The native woman was condemned to six months at hard labor.

There were 851 mixed marriages registered in the Union between 1936 and 1944. Of these, forty-seven white men and one white woman married African blacks; forty-nine white women married Asiatics; 125 white women married "Colored" and 622 white men married "Colored" women. From these marriages, 2,457 children have been born to date. Sat. 7-28-46

MAINLY TOWNSFOLK

The "Colored," or "Cape Colored," officially so designated, are a living reminder of the results of such unions. They are descendants of Hottentot slaves and those early colonial settlers who, in addition to being respectable family men, had also their colored handmaidens. Some "Cape Colored" have a dash of Malay blood: the Malay and Hottentot were once in bondage together.

The "Colored" people of South Africa, as distinct from the Negro, are not a group of half-castes living on the fringe of black or white society; they number more than 800,000 and form a definite race, if not a nation. Mainly townfolk, they are inordinately proud of their white ancestry, despising the black and rejected in turn by the white, who, however, feels vaguely responsible for them. They cling together, feeling neither fish, flesh nor good red herring, nevertheless imitating the white for better or worse. Incidentally, they are one of the gayest races in the world.

Indians, Natives Protest Food And Housing Scarcity

Racial Issues Cause Concern In So. Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—Racial issues are reported to be causing considerable concern in various parts of the Union of South Africa. The Indians in Natal are demonstrating loudly against food security and the natives of Orlando, a suburb of Johannesburg in the Transvaal, are applying passive resistance in Gandhi fashion.

Rice and wheat quotas in Natal where Mohandas K. Gandhi first pondered his political philosophy are scanty and these Indians purchase other foods at special government prices are molested by angry countrymen clamoring for their staple diet.

MORE PROBLEMS

About 2,000 natives have caused Orlando authorites to have additional problems by carrying on a campaign of passive resistance. They are squatting in and around the communal building in protest against the housing shortage and refuse to move until provided with homes.

Orders to vacate by the Johnnesburg City council have already been issued but have been ignored by the squatters, who belong to a party known as "Sefasenke," meaning "we shall all die." The leader of the group is James Mpanza, who has been ordered to leave the Transvaal and return to Natal, his native province. Mpanza has engaged an attorney to contest the validity of the council's order.

"Indians realize fully the implications of such a step, but they are prepared and willing to do without certain foods and textiles rather than submit to national dishonor. The proposals are a mere sop to divert world attention and create the impression overseas that the Union Government is treating the Indian community generously."

The Indians also stress the fact that they were brought here on the indenture system; therefore, South Africa is responsible for them. The South African reply to this is that not a single Indian was brought here without receiving the legal right and facility to return home free of charge. Few took advantage of this right.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS FIGHT 'GHETTO BILL'

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 18—Indians in South Africa today continued to organize resistance to the Cabinet's land tenure bill, now before Parliament, against which the Government of India prospects with the threat of ceasing trade relations. Indian leaders here advocate "civil disobedience," and it is being recalled that this form of resistance originated in this country in 1913, when Mohandas K. Gandhi led thousands of Indians from Natal over the Transvaal border as a deliberate infringement of the law.

Indians now call the proposed measure "the Ghetto bill." Their leaders advise "mass breaches of unjust and discriminatory laws" and declare "the penalties will gladly be accepted." Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, added:

Russia Opposes Spread Of Bias

Blocks S. Africa's Bid For Colony

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Russia this week opposed the incorporation of Southwestern Africa, former German colony, into the Union of South Africa on the grounds that the move would extend the union's rigid racial segregation.

The controversy arose when the section's immediate incorporation was urged by a Nationalist Party leader who declared that the color line has been strictly enforced since the mandate was granted by the League of Nations in 1920. Segregation, therefore, would be nothing new to the mandate inhabitants.

South Africa's urgent desire to include the territory as a fifth province of the Union seems to be spurred by fear of disposition of the rich section by the United Nations' Organization.

England is expected to step in once the controversy reaches international proportions. It is this that the Smuts' government is said to be maneuvering to avoid.

Diamond Mine District

Source of the section's riches are the diamond mines along the barren Atlantic Coastal line, the vast production of Persian lamb skins, and the natural mineral resources such as copper, vanadium, and tin. Native labor, paid cheaply, also is an important factor.

Without this labor, the South African gold mines would be worth little. Authoritative sources declare the system controlling diamonds in the section is a revealing commentary on the entire scheme in which values are kept high by an international cartel.

Mineral rights to the diamond coastal strip are held by a corporation headed by Ernest Oppenheimer, known as the diamond king. The diamond strip is patrolled at all times by detectives mounted on camels, and persons walk there under penalty of $2,000 fine or a year imprisonment unless they have a permit.

Workers of the mines live in camps enclosed by barbed wire fences. Savage dogs patrol the area at night, and before any worker leaves the camp, he must undergo an X-ray examination of his person, clothing, or belongings. South African law provides a maximum $8,000 fine or 15 years' imprisonment for illegal possession of stones.

South Africa's Indian Jim Crow bill passes

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Discrimination against Indians in South Africa became legal last week when the South African assembly, after 16 days' debate, approved the Asiatic land tenure and Indian representation bill by a vote of 78-50.

The new law restricts land purchases by Asiatics to certain parts of the Union and gives Indians a voice in the senate and assembly only through Europeans, although providing for two Indian representatives in the Natal provincial council.

India recently broke off trade relations with South Africa because of the discrimination against Indians.

Obey White Man's Laws...Or Else

Life Is Hell for Natives in South Africa, Ottley Finds

By ROI OTTLEY, Foreign Correspondent

When I visited African units from Basutoland, up on the Italian front, I discovered that the Nazi forces opposing them, did not hold the terror that they looked upon the white South African. In the midst of the war, they were chiefly disturbed by the frenzy with which the Anglo-Dutch imperialists were attempting to seize their country. The reason was obvious: the Union of South Africa is the most brutal in the world in its treatment of black men.

The Africans I met were acutely aware of this fact. They were convinced that the Africans would renew their old demands on Britain to have Basutoland handed over to them. They also feared that Britain, indebted to the Anglo-Dutch imperialists for their participation in the war, would succumb to pressure and expediency and make the pay-off at their expense.

SADLY BEWILDERED

The fact of their own participation in the war, they did not think would weigh the scales in Basutoland's favor. Nor did they seem angry about the way white men were cynically disposing of their country—only sadly bewildered by such immorality!

But when I went to Africa later, I learned that the Basuto people had announced that they would fight the Anglo-Dutch imperialists to the death, if they made a move. This was not idle talk. For Basutoland, along with her neighbors, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, were not subdued by conquest. Actually the native rulers of these countries made treaties with Great Britain, under Queen Victoria's rule, to escape massacre at the hands of the Boers and mercenaries of the British South Africa Company, led by the notorious adventurer, Cecil Rhodes. By placing themselves under the British government, they accepted its protection and tutelage, and to all intents and purposes became British subjects.

SAVED FROM TERRORISM

This fact has saved them from the terrorism and racial persecution which is the daily lot of the million of blacks living under the rule of the Union of South Africa.

But since the Union became a Dominion within the British Commonwealth, the Anglo-Dutch imperialists have been insistently pressing for controls over the protectorates. They want to dip their hands into the raw materials and control the cheap labor, which these territories provide. Boer farmers covet the fertile farm lands, approximately 290,000 square mfles. Mining interests hope to exploit the mineral resources.

The Union of South Africa has a rigid policy of racial segregation, based on the theory of white supremacy. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Railway and Defense, explained it this way: "The white man in South Africa is determined not to allow his authority to be usurped. He was not prepared to hand over control to the blacks. For that, the people of South Africa have to thank the Voortrekkers who first enunciated their race ideology, which involved the white man's supremacy. Racial philosophy is affecting policy elsewhere in Africa, for it is the only policy that guarantees the existence of white civilization wherever white men find themselves in a minority. In Africa, the policy of white supremacy will ultimately have to be accepted if the white man is to continue to rule."

This development has brought to the blacks all the racial persecution, proscription and violence known to racial-bigoted Dixie. To bolster their political domination, the white ruling class has been compelled to share some of its super-profits and political power with white workers. So today white workers form a sort of aristocracy, above the blacks, but below the white rulers.

PUNISHED BY FLOGGING

The enslavement of the blacks has been accomplished by such acts as forbidding him to establish himself as an independent farmer. The government passed a law making it unlawful for a black to occupy land except as a farmer-laborer. Later, under the terms of a new law every native living on a white farm had to give 180 days work to his master each year. Any breach of the act made the black liable to criminal prosecution. Those under eighteen can be punshed by flogging.

Perhaps, the most depressing of the laws, is the notorious "Pass Laws." To walk the streets of South Africa, a native must have eleven passes. These are: identification pass, traveling pass, six days pass, monthly pass, day special pass, daily laborer's pass, night special pass, trek pass, location visitors pass, lodger's permit, poll tax receipt pass and exemption pass!

General Hertzog, spokesman for white supremacy in South Africa, has made it clear that the African must be suppressed in his own country. "Natives must obey the white man's law. They are living in a land of white men. If the native does not obey the white man's rule he will be forced to obey, even if this has to be carried out by the imposition of more rigorous punishment or by stricter supervision of the native's freedom of movement."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Civilizing South Africa--With Clubs

Daily Worker

Special to the Daily Worker

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New York N.Y. Sat. 6-29-46

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Daily Worker 6-29-46 Sat New York, N.Y.

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The crowds dispersed, except for the 47 resisters who remained on the camp ground. Those arrested and taken away in police vans include Dr. Naicker, Dr. Goonam, M. D. Naido, president, vice-president and secretary respectively of the Natal Indian Congress, the European resister, Rev. Michael Scott and eight women.

South Africa, Denying Natives Freedom, Must Some Day Pay for Mistreating Blacks

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-16-46

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

Colonial peoples are destined to exercise a profound influence in the swift moving current of world events. Old standards and potentialities are being studied everywhere. The American Negroes, too, are stirring with renewed life and they are watching the UN Assemblies for some indication of their status and prospects. It will need boldness, imagination and humanity for the UN to divert the tremendous flow of human energy into channels which will insure the happiness of both white and colored peoples.

Extremely important developments are taking place at the UN. Conferences which may in themselves be productive of fruitful and extremely pregnant results. To begin with, the Secretary General, Trygve Lie, began his overture with a trumpet call resolutely championing the cause of human rights—the equality of men and women; white and colored races; and large and small races. This augurs well for the future.

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No better or more cogent reasons can be given for the independence of Colonial peoples everywhere, and for the end of imperialism and the elimination of the doctrines of racialism than was presented by Mrs. Vijaya Lakskmi Pandit. Mrs. Pandit has dignity, courage and independence, but she was speaking with the voice of her brother, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I was at the Queens' Hall in London in 1936 when Nehru made his speech in defense of Colonial freedom, the end of imperialism and of racialism doctrines. It was the self-same speech that Mrs. Pandit delivered in her debut at the UN opening conference. Nehru said in his Queen's Hall lecture that the destiny of colored peoples all over the world are indissolubly linked.

A GROTESQUE TRAVESTY

The presence of Field Marshal Smuts at the UN Sessions is a grotesque travesty. In 1942 the greatest drama the world has ever seen was staged in the House of Lords in London in which Field Marshal Smuts was the principal actor. And from his role he gave us a symphony of words beautiful embellished by counterpoint and fugue. Winston Churchill, who is the greatest master of that particular brand of speech, could not equal it. It was done in order to scare the Nazi gang who at that time had the world trembling.

During the war I collected all the speeches made by General Smuts and from them, I discovered that no other Statesman had made references to the words freedom and democracy as much as Field Marshal Smuts did. The Field Marshal vigorously rebuked the Nazis for the same treatment he is dishing out to the natives of South Africa. What do we see? Eight million Bantus—the greatest specimens of humanity — are held under the most disgraceful form of slavery the civilized world has ever seen.

Just before the war the then Foreign Minister Oswald Periow made a somewhat laborious excursion across the Continent into Germany in order to bring the Hitler regime into South Africa. He claimed that the Negroes at home were becoming too fresh and increasingly dangerous to whites. All around him he saw black ntaionalism. En route to Germany he called in at the Colonial office in London to tell the Colonial Secretary to tighten up on the Negroes everywhere in the Colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies told him to go because they were having enough worries of their own in the Colonies; and to have tried to suppress the Colonials would have been the same as pouring gasoline on a lighted fire. At that period riots in the West Indies were very the fashionable.

FRENCH "TOO DEMOCRATIC"

Oswald Periow turned on the French and attacked them for what he called: "being too democratic to their colored subjects." Fate, with its strange happenings, had blunted the evil weapon of Oswald Periow. The war came and Hitler and his gang was after the rich South African gold mines worked by the natives. Then shortly after, the Japanese entered the war and gravely threatened South Africa with their ferocious onslaught. At this stage the Bantus had become the subject of excessive and exaggerative flattery. The whites were frightfully worried and they made no secret of it. They were then prepared to use the natives to protect them.

NO DEMOCRACY OR FREEDOM FOR NATIVES

Field Marshal Smuts and his gang do not intend to give the natives of South Africa democracy and freedom. Lord Harleigh, the British Commissioner to South Africa, made this quite clear when he came to the Ministry of Information to speak just before the invasion on the Western front. After boasting about the greatness of Field Marshal Smuts, and the potentialities of South Africa's industry; and some flattery thrown in about the dauntless courage of the native soldiers from the various protectorates, I posed a question. Said I. "My Lord, will you be good enough to tell the press when do you intend to give democracy and freedom to the natives of South Africa? His Lordship replied: "We do not intend to give democracy and freedom to the natives of South Africa because they will usurp our civilization. They are in greater numbers than we are and, if we give them equal status as we enjoy, we would not have any say in South Africa."

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIFE ON RACIAL ISSUE SEEN

Times New York 11-24

The Union of South Africa, through discriminatory legislation, is "sowing seeds for racial conflict" that may eventually affect the entire word, Ashwin Choudree, delegate of the South African Passive Resistance Council to the United States, declared yesterday in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Choudree, who will serve as advisor to the Government of India Delegation to the United Nations on the South African Indian question, arrived in New York last week. He will deliver a series of lectures to arouse American public opinion against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act recently promulgated by the Union of South Africa.

Daily Worker 7-30-46

This law prohibits Asiatics from dealing in land with non-Asiatics, Mr. Choudree explained, and also prohibits Asiatics from living in certain "controlled" areas unless they were in residence in those areas on Jan. 21, 1946.

The Indian Government, in an appeal to the General Assembly of the U. N., has charged that, as a result of discrimination against the 250,000 Indians in South Africa, a situation has arisen that is "likely to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa."

7-30-46

Mr. Choudree described the law as a "vicious and unjust ghetto act," and said it would result in confining many of the Union's Indians to slum areas.

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The Times New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Times Herald 11-?

The Union of South Africa, through discriminatory legislation ...

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New York Times 7-30-46

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South Africa and France Fight UNO Trusteeships

By Frederick Kuh

(Copyright, 1946, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The happiness of colonial people is so close to the hearts of certain powers at the United Nations Assembly that they are showing strong repugnance against turning over their mandates to United Nations trusteeship.

Take South Africa, for instance. After World War 1, South Africa acquired as a mandated colony what formerly had been German Southwest Africa. Discrimination against black natives under South African rule long has been one of the less glorious chapters in South Africa's history.

Sensitive

Now that the time is coming when colonial powers will be expected to pool under United Nations trusteeship council some of their outlying territories, South Africa is reported as being increasingly inclined to annex outright her Southwest African mandated colony.

France, too, is showing a similar tender sensitiveness toward some of her colonial wards. This manifests itself by a strong French tendency to cling to the two mandated territories she acquired after World War 1—the French Cameroons and French Togoland.

The French Cameroons are a neighbor of Franch Equatorial Africa. Both have the same tribes, same administration, and same level of economic development.

Democracy Champions

The French are saying that it would be "artificial" to create a status for the Cameroons and Togoland differing from the status of the two neighboring French colonies.

The French have set up native local administrations known as Councils of Notables in their mandated regions. And the French say it would be most undemocratic to hand over these territories to a United Nations trusteeship without the assent of the native councils.

It is all just the loving care of the mother country for her backward peoples and she doesn't even mind if she has to accept their natural resources, too.

On the other hand, British Foreign Minister Bevin will announce in the assembly this week Britain's intention to transfer to United Nations trusteeship the British mandated colonies of Palestine, Tanganyika, Trans-Jordan, the British Cameroons, and British Togoland. The transfer of Palestine to the United Nations will remain in suspense, at least, until the joint Anglo-American Commission report is received and acted upon.

Mixed Blooded Africans Resent Treatment As Natives

CAPETOWN, South Africa —Protesting that they are compelled to follow the same procedure as natives in obtaining marriage licences and must appear before native commissioners, colored persons of mixed blood, through the Colored Advisory Council, recently asked permission to have a colored minister empowered to give marriage licenses. As a first step in having the entire procedure changed, this request was granted.

So. Africa Pro-Fascists Fake 'Crimes' to Stir Race Riots

CAPETOWN, Jan. 14 (ALN).—Racial antagonism in Johannesburg is reaching new heights, and the threat of a race riot appears imminent.

Hatred between the European and native African population has been fanned by what South African progressive leaders describe as a trumped-up crime wave, inspired by pro-fascist politicians and displayed in screaming headlines by anti-labor newspapers.

Progressive leaders charge that reactionary business and political interests are making use of the post-war unrest common to every country in order to saddle non-Europeans with more repressive regulations and thus nullify the latter's wartime gains in organization.

Anti-labor newspapers have daily streamer headlines describing the "crime wave" engineered by "natives" and "communists." The stories prove to be little more than a round-up of news from murder to bag-snatching which is ordinarily distributed throughout the paper.

The result has been an outburst of terrorism, including lynching, against the city's African population.

A series of "anti-crime" meetings have also been sponsored by reactionary elements of the community, and have produced recommendations for more restrictions on the movement of non-Europeans, a death penalty for natives found with arms in their possession and the issuance of arms to all Europeans, and public hanging for native offenders.

ACUTE RACE ISSUES STIR SOUTH AFRICA

Natal Indians Protest Food Lack and Transvaal Negroes Demand Better Housing

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

By Wireless to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 15—While the Indians in Natal, where Mohandas K. Gandhi first pondered over political philosophy, are demonstrating noisily against restrictions, the Negroes in Orlando, a suburb of Johannesburg in the Transvaal, are applying passive resistance, as advocated by Mr. Gandhi.

Both are causing some concern to the authorities. These are but minor phases of major social problems facing the Union of South Africa.

The trouble in Natal is due to food scarcity and in Orlando to a housing crisis. In the former, rice and wheat quotas are the scantiest and those Indians who purchase other foods at special Government prices are molested by their angry countrymen clamoring for their staple diet.

In Orlando some 2,000 natives, squatting in and around the communal buildings, refuse to budge until provided with homes. The Johannesburg City Council has issued orders to vacate the communal premises but they have been ignored. The authorities appear to be reluctant to resort to force at a time when most of the natives are suffering from a lack of food. Moreover, the squatters go no further than passive resistance.

They belong to a party known as "Sofasonke," meaning "we shall all die," led by one named James Mpanza. In an attempt to disband the squatters, Mpanza has been enjoined to leave the Transvaal and return to Natal, his native province, but he has engaged an attorney to contest the validity of this order.

In the meantime male squatters at Orlando go off to work each morning while the women cook meals and nurse the children until the men return. Then they spread blankets for the night—and tomorrow is always another day. The City Council has established an emergency clinic to ward off disease. It has also prepared a waiting list for homes and promised to speed up its building program.

To meet another and greater racial problem Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is at present engaged in conferences with several party leaders regarding his proposals for special representation of the Indians in the Union Parliament as well as in the Natal and Transvaal Provincial Councils.

Despite demands from the Nationalist opposition, the Prime Minister has refused to reveal the exact nature of this legislation until the bill is actually drafted.

It is essential to note that in the Union of South Africa there are about 2,000,000 whites and between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 natives.

FIGHT SOUTH AFRICAN BILL

Indians Plan Passive Resistance Against Land Tenure Act

By Wireless to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 21—The executive committee of the South African Indian Congress will meet Sunday to plan a campaign of nonviolent resistance against the Government's Asiatic land tenure and Indian representation bill, which will be introduced Monday in the House of Assembly. In addition the Indian Congress party has petitioned Parliament for representation at the bar of the House at the second reading of the bill.

Although there is virtual unanimity to disregard the India Government's protest against the bill, even though it has been accompanied by a threat to cease trade, discussion of the measure may raise the whole question of relations between whites and non-whites in South Africa.

South Africans Reject Racism, Demand Equality

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP).—South African natives are unable to see much difference between the Herrenvolk ideology of Nazi Germany and the Herrenvolk ideology of white Europeans here.

From earliest childhood the poisonous racial arrogance of the Herrenvolk ideology is assiduously injected into the white people of this country by school, church and state.

Even the labor party and the trade unions, forces that might be expected to form a natural alliance with the natives, act in full concord with the Herrenvolk creed of South Africa.

10-Point Progrom

Declaring that they have no animosity toward the Europeans, the South Africans point out they can live beside them only as equals, not inferiors. Their 10 demands include:

The right to vote; compulsory, free and uniform education for all children up to the age of 16; inviolability of person, of one's house and privacy; freedom of speech, press, meetings and association; freedom of movement and occupation; full equality of rights without distinction of race, color and sex.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

When the Government of India announces that it intends to terminate its trade agreement with the Union of South Africa it illustrates a peculiarity of the British Commonwealth of Nations. King George VI is, in legal theory, Emperor of India and sovereign of the Union of South Africa. In theory, therefore, he is finding it difficult, as Emperor, to get on with himself as King. Of course the actual situation is different. George VI was not consulted, either as Emperor or as King, and would not be, even in the purely nominal Parliamentary pattern, unless the issue were referred to London. The current dispute, which has to do with the rights of people of Indian citizenship and descent in South Africa, is an evidence that Indians of all classes and parties are acquiring a feeling of nationality. In one sense this is a hopeful sign, for if the feeling were strong enough the Indian parties might overcome their internal dissensions enough to form a Government of their own and so break the long-existing deadlock.

There are not many East Indians in South Africa. Two per cent, of whom four out of five were born in the South African Union, is the figure given in a dispatch to this newspaper. But the South African treatment of the Indian "coolie" has been a sore point for a generation. Gandhi, then a London-educated barrister, experienced it when he found himself rudely segregated in trains, refused admission to hotels, his very life threatened when he took up the cause of his exiled fellow-countrymen. It was in South Africa, indeed, that Gandhi acquired his sense of a mission to which his whole career would be devoted. Legislation now pending at Capetown would perpetuate the old discriminations by prohibiting in Natal, as is already done in the Transvaal, the sale of land by non-Asiatics to Asiatics.

The white inhabitants of South Africa, already dealing in their own way with a large native population, apparently suffer from a fear of being swamped by East Indian immigration. Social, political and economic discriminations against the very small body of legally resident East Indians are harder to justify—as hard as some of those prevailing in some parts of the United States today. But the actual issue is perhaps less important than the proof the incident gives that the whole articulate body of the Indian people can speak unanimously on at least one subject.

So. Africans Find They Now Live Under Nazi Rule

Atlanta Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—South African natives are unable to see much difference between the Herrenvolk ideology of Nazi Germany and the Herrenvolk ideology of white Europeans here.

Nazi Germany is the classic example of systematic propaganda based on race, a prominent South African pointed out. No less classic, although less known to the outside world, is the case of South Africa. From earliest childhood the poisonous racial arrogance of the Herrenvolk ideology is assiduously injected into the white people of this country by school, church and state. Even the labor party and the trade unions, forces that might be expected to form a natural alliance with the natives, act in full concord with the Herrenvolk creed of South Africa.

Tramples Rights

2-17-46

Like the Nazis, the Herrenvolk creed tramples all human rights underfoot and erects one system of law and morality for Europeans and a different system of law and morality for non-Europeans. The past laws here, which apply to a brown or black face, might be favorably compared to the Nazi's yellow patch, which identified the Jews in Hitler Germany.

Declaring that they have no animosity toward the Europeans, the South Africans point out they can live beside them only as equals, not inferiors. Their 10 demands include the right to vote; compulsory free and uniform education for al' children up to the age of 16, with free meals, free books and school equipment for the needy inviolability of person, of one's house and privacy; freedom of speech, press, meetings and association; freedom of movement and occupation; full equality of rights for all citizens without distinction of race, color and sex; revision of the land question in accordance with above; revision of the civil and criminal code in accordance with the above; revision of the system of taxation in accordance with the above and revision of the labor legislation

Natives Unable To Differentiate Between Examples "Impossible Demands"

Bantu World — Johannesburg

In moving his motion of no confidence in the Government in the House of Assembly last week, Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, complained that "the Natives Representative Council and certain non-European organisations were making impossible demands on Europeans, demands which Europeans could never accept without accepting their own doom." *Sat 2-2-46*

Dr. Malan suggested the segregation of the Non-Europeans "with a positive, constructive policy, to enable them to develop in their own spheres," as a solution of the so-called colour problem. But the policy suggested by Dr. Malan is not news. It is over three hundred years old. In the turbulent days of old, when the African wanted to develop along his lines, Dr. Phillip advocated the creation of Native States. But this plan, which would have gone a long way to prevent the intermingling of the races, was strongly opposed by Europeans who wanted the African's labour, and who thought such a scheme would be detrimental to the interests of the White race. Thus the real segregation, which has enabled the Africans "to develop in their own sphere" was rejected by White South Africa.

In the meantime Africans were deprived of their land and herded into reserves which could not maintain them, and they were, as the result, forced to come into the white man's life on the farms and in the towns, and that was what the white man wanted. He wanted, as he said then, to "teach the Kafir the dignity of labour." Little did he dream that that teaching would awaken the African from the slumber of ages, would set in motion forces which would change his life and make him aspire for the better things of life.

The White man, whether he realises it or not, has uprooted the African from the anchor of his ancient life; he has called him out of Africa's darkness and set him on the road to civilisation. It is not fair at this stage, therefore, to tell him to go back to his old lines of development, when he has no country in which such development might take place without the White man's interference.

In Europeanised Africa, the African, whether he likes it or not, cannot revert to his old ways of life; he must adapt himself to the conditions of civilised life otherwise he will perish in the struggle for existence, and perhaps that is what the segregationists want. *Sat 2-2-46*

Dr. Malan has accused the Non-Europeans of making impossible demands on Europeans. What actually he means by this, it is difficult to say. But what we know is that Non-Europeans are making no demands other than those which every sensible human being is making, namely to decide one's destiny, to participate in the government of one's country and to sell one's labour to the highest bidder in the Labour Market. These are human demands and are not impossible and their acceptance by Europeans will not in any way jeopardise their position. On the contrary they will create an atmosphere of friendliness between the races.

Dr. Malan is perhaps right when he says "relations between Europeans and Non-Europeans are worsening daily"; but he is definitely wrong when he attributes this state of affairs to the Government's failure to enforce the policy of segregation. The people who are responsible for this are the politicians, men who go about the country sowing the seeds of race and colour antagonisms.

It is the habit of all those who think in terms of the past to be shocked by new developments. It is not surprising therefore that Dr. Malan, whose knowledge of Africans is fifty years behind the times, should be astonished by the existence of trade unions among "Natives." "For the first time in South Africa," he says, "Native trade unions are being formed and strikes among Non-Europeans are being organised. No doubt, Dr. Malan will be surprised to learn that trade union movement among Africans started a quarter of a century ago. The rising tide of this movement cannot be stemmed by the adoption of King Canute's methods. It has come to stay, and this fact should be recognised by our European fellow country men.

Smuts' Bias Policy Seen Cause Of African Crime

Chicago Defender Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—The economic and racial discrimination to which the 8,000,000 natives of South Africa are subjected under the government of General Smuts, was largely responsible for the present crime wave in Johannesburg, asserted Dr. A. B. Xuma, in his annual presidential address to the African National Congress meeting at Bloemfontein.

"No country which spends so small an amount of money upon the education of its black inhabitants as compared with the white population can expect to be free from crime," declared Dr. Xuma.

While the South African government provides free education for white children from elementary schools through high school to university training, it spends thousands of pounds upon jails and penal institutions for natives.

"Prisons would remain the most prominent government buildings in the native areas until the government adopted a policy of preventive measures — higher economic standards, educational facilities and healthy social surroundings for the African child," said President Xuma. *Sat.*

Hired Out As Cheap Labor

The African prison population was a major source of cheap labor to certain white employers who would regret its reduction.

Every year the prison authorities hire out native prisoners to European farmers. "The problem of race and color relations in South Africa could never be solved until the African took an active part in the government of the country, and nothing but direct representation would satisfy the political aspirations of the African."

At present the natives are living under a white autocracy. While the 8 million Africans are disfranchised, the 2 million Europeans enjoy full citizenship rights.

Appealing to the Africans to close their ranks and build unity instead of splitting their forces, Dr. Xuma urged loyalty to the non-European United Front movement composed of Africans, mixed colored, Asiatics and other darker races. *3-16-46*

At the same time the Africans must begin to form cooperative societies of producers and consumers in order to break the stranglehold of European capitalists. They must set up their own cooperative insurance societies, cooperative banks, cooperative bakeries, shops, groceries, laundries, and building societies. Only cooperation can emancipate the Africans from economic strangulation since Africans do not individually possess the capital to compete with white businesses.

Unity Established

Inspired by the unity achieved at the World Pan-African Congress held at Manchester, England, last October under the leadership of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 26 regional organizations representing non-European political, trade union, fraternal and other progressive organizations, decided to establish an All African fighting front.

A resolution was passed saying that all disabilities of non-Europeans in South Africa were a result of their not having full political and economic rights. The convention, therefore, called upon all Africans, mixed colored and Asiatics, to fight together for equal citizenship of all races in South Africa.

The conference condemned all past laws and urged General Smuts to remove the restrictions on Africans entering the Union of South Africa from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—as contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations Organization of which South Africa is a member.

At the Pan-African Congress a declaration was adopted and sent to all Africans and peoples of African descent calling upon them to organize and learn to use the two weapons at their disposal—namely, the strike and boycott—to achieve their economic, political and social demands. *3-16-46*

At a special conference of African Peoples' Organization, held at Cape Town, the delegates endorsed the lead given by the Pan-African World Congress, and agreed to adopt the principle of strike action and mass demonstrations on suitable occasions.

The president, Dr. D. T. Dietrich, a Cape Malayan physician, said that the conference reflected the hardship of the mixed-blooded colored population of the Cape Province and their determination to struggle until they had achieved full democratic rights.

It was the duty of all members of the African People's Organization to devote their lives to spreading the idea of the unity of all Non-European peoples. That was the only way to smash the color bar system maintained and fostered by capitalistic, and reactionary elements. *3-16-46*

"The fight against color oppression," said Dr. Dietrich, "was the same fight against imperialism. The color bar would remain until imperialism was done away with in South Africa and the colonial and dependent lands.

"By fighting for democratic rights, the non-European races in South Africa could strike a mighty blow at British imperialism and so give the greatest help to the peoples of India, Java, Indo-China, the West Indies and other countries in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle," concluded Dr. Dietrich, a member of the Cape Malaya community.

A Crusade Against Injustice

WHEN we take into consideration the fact that West Africans in general and Nigerians in particular had been grossly libelled in the past by foreign photographers with an axe to grind; when we realise the colossal amount of harm such one-sided pictures of "native life" in the British and European press had done to inter-empire and international relations, then we cannot but regard the projected tour of Mr Milton Macaulay, F.R.S.A. (London), to the provinces as a crusade against injustice.

As readers shall have noticed elsewhere in this issue, Mr Milton Macaulay commences his four-week tour of the provinces on Monday next. He proposes to snap news in pictures, to take sets of photographs on native life and industries, on agriculture and other aspects and also portraits.

The fact that professional photographer Milton Macaulay is already on contract with big pictorial newspapers in the United Kingdom speaks volumes. And that he should aspire on his own initiative to shatter such erroneous impressions makes him a patriot deserving of all our support.

While we wish him a pleasant time in the country we hope his trip will bear the expected fruits. By all means we have to unmake what foreign propagandists had made.

English Writer Tells Stories Of White Settlement In Nigeria

Quotes Reference In London Newspaper

LONDON. — That recent legislations and other moves by the British West African governments, with particular reference to indigenous lands and their contents, point to a plan to introduce measures which are far from popular and therefore detrimental to the welfare of the people, forms the kernel of a contribution to the West African Review, of February this year.

Having generalised to some extent, the writer singles out Nigeria where, according to another newspaper published in this country, a European settlement has begun.

The article under reference is as below.

The main and underlying reason for the notorious native policies that exist in places like Kenya and the Union of South Africa was clearly given by Mr Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, in a much publicized address on South African Native Policy delivered not so long ago at a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Societies in London, when he said inter alia.

".....In 1798 the first thing the British had to do during their occupation of the Cape was to drive back the migrating Bantu who had invaded the settled frontier districts of what is now the Western Province of the Cape.

"By thus stemming the Bantu flood on the eastern marches, where later the 1820 settlers fired out along the frontier to assist in manning the line of frontier posts the right flag of European expansion to the north was secured.

"It is in this background that South African native policy must be considered.

"There is nothing comparable to this early established and present survival of our European Christian civilisation among a barbarous and exceedingly warlike people in any part of the world...."

WHITE MAN'S GRAVE

Thus it can be seen that the main reason why there exists the South African and also the East African native policies is because the so-called Christian civilization of the numerically insignificant European settlers had to be safeguarded at all costs from the so-called barbarity of the backward and savage aborigines and natives.

Hence the African reserves and segregation, pass law, colour bars, exclusion of natives from the administration of their own country, and the customary and traditional disallowance of inter-marriage and fraternization between Europeans and natives.

Thanks to the humidity of the West African climate, malaria and other diseases which up to recently have prevented Europeans from settling in any appreciable numbers in British West Africa (West Africa was once known as the white man's grave), we have hitherto been saved from a British West African native policy of the type existing in East and South Africa.

The land is still owned by the natives, and, unlike the state of affairs in other parts of the colonial empire, the natives of British West Africa are in a position to influence considerably the government of their country.

Things have, however, been changing rapidly since the decade, and a new order seems to be in

Former MP Creech Jones Who Detested Flogging Of Natives Now Blesses It

One More Member Yet Denounces System

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — History has its own way of causing to expose themselves those so-called socialists and friends of the colonial peoples who, when they are in opposition to the government are the most vocal in denouncing Tory practices and rule in dependent territories, but who, when they are in the seat of power, give support to and are the most eager apologists for, those very same practices and rule.

Perhaps, therefore, we should not be surprised that Mr A Creech-Jones who was among the few Labour members in the House of Commons who continuously raised questions relating to the welfare of the peoples of the colonies and was most outspoken in condemning the practice of flogging in West Africa, has now given his blessing to this form of punishment in Trinidad.

This matter came up in the British Parliament on March 21, on the motion for the adjournment of the House having been put.

Mr Benson, Member for Chesterfield, thereupon declared that he wished "To raise the question of the recent ordinance in Trinidad reimposing the penalty of corporal punishment.

"I do so because this is merely the latest example of a number of recent extensions of this extraordinarily undesirable form of punishment in our colonial empire.

"This extension is all the more disturbing because, as I would have honourable members remember, this country is the only country in Europe which still retains corporal punishment, and the British empire is the only colonial empire which still finds it necessary to flog natives.

"This extension took place at the beginning of this year.

"It is true that in Trinidad, as all over the world, the war resulted in a sharp increase in the rate of crime.

"In Trinidad it was complicated by the establishment of American bases and an influx of easy money.

"The government of Trinidad met the situation, as it ought to have been met, by stepping up the efficiency of their police force and by expanding its numbers and improving its technique.

"In 1944, as a result, there was a considerable drop in the incidence of crime.

"Unfortunately, in 1945 there was an increase once again in the global figures of offences of violence.

"I want to emphasise the fact that this increase was in the global figures, and it was on this increase in the global figures that the demand for the right to flog was made and was granted by the Colonial Secretary. When we turn to the detailed categories of crime we

British MP Quotes Statistics To Show Futility Of The Flogging Of Natives

West Africa Pilot

Lagos Nigeria West Africa

671 Jamaicans Flagellated In 34 Months

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—Mr Benson, Member of Parliament for Chesterfield, continuing his very strong condemnation in the Commons of the practice of flogging in the colonial empire, today gives statistics to prove that, instead of minimising crime, this inhuman practice has rather increased the incidence of crimes of violence and praedial larceny.

He goes on: *Tue. 4-9-*

I would remind honourable members that it was only in 1937 that we had a departmental committee examination into the whole of the 75 years' experience in which the "cat" has been used in this country, and, as a result of that careful examination, the departmental committee came to the conclusion that they could not find the slightest evidence from the figures to show that corporal punishment had been any more effective than ordinary punishment.

So far as this country is concerned, corporal punishment stands condemned on its record. *Tue. 4-9-46*

It may be said that it is more effective with regard to natives.

What are the facts there?

As I mentioned previously, this Trinidad extension is only one of a number.

In May, 1945, corporal punishment was imposed on Kenya for housebreaking and burglary.

The figures that we have for the period from May, 1945, to February this year show that, despite the imposition of flogging in Kenya, the incidence of those particular crimes which are floggable has increased by ten per cent.

Let me turn to Jamaica, which is fairly close to Trinidad and where circumstances are very parallel.

In July, 1942, under two separate ordinances, corporal punishment was imposed for crimes of violence and for another crime known as praedial larceny.

I wish to compare the incidence of crime after August with the incidence before August.

The figures for Jamaica that have been provided to the Colonial Office seem to suggest that there has been a drop following upon the imposition of corporal punishment, but to anybody who examines those figures and who is accustomed to handling criminal statistics, it is obvious at the first glance that these figures are compiled with the utmost carelessness, that they are very inaccurate and incomplete, and that, so far as the evidence is concerned, they are not worth the paper they are written on. *Tue. 4-9-46*

With regard to praedial larceny, for which offence by far the largest number of floggings were imposed, the Colonial Office itself queried the figures and asked for a more careful compilation.

Eventually they got the revised figures which were very greatly modified and altered from the original ones supplied.

I think we can take the praedial larceny statistics as reasonably reliable.

What are the facts?

In two years and ten months under the praedial larceny ordinance they whipped 671 persons.

If ever whipping and corporal punishment were tried out it was under this ordinance of Jamaica in 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Mr Pritt (Member for Hammersmith North): Would the honourable gentleman tell us what praedial larceny is, because some honourable members do not know.

Mr Benson: Praedial larceny is the name given to the theft of growing crops. *Tue. 4-9-46*

It has led to an enormous amount of damage and is undoubtedly a very serious offence.

For that offence, in two years and ten months they whipped 671 persons.

What was the effect of that?

We have the monthly figures.

In 1942, when the whipping started, they were whipping fifteen per month.

The conviction in 1942, for the first five months after corporal punishment was imposed, were sixty per month.

After two years and ten months of whipping, 671 persons had been whipped, the convictions had increased from sixty per month to seventy-seven per month.

In view of all this evidence of the complete futility of corporal punishment, in view of the fact that we are the only Empire that attempts to keep order among natives by the whip and the birch, in view of the fact that France, Belgium, and Holland have not tolerated this form of punishment for over a generation, the Colonial Secretary was entirely unjustified in granting the demand of Trinidad for the extension of corporal punishment. *Tue. 4-9-46*

find some rather contradictory and curious results.

"Prior to the imposition of flogging, as a result of the increased efficiency of the police force, robbery with violence between 1943 and 1945 had come down by fifty per cent, larceny had come down by sixty per cent and a rather curious category known as assaults akin to hooliganism also decreased by fifty per cent.

"It is true that what is known as woundings had gone up very seriously—more than double.

"Woundings, so far as I can gather, are gang fights between natives.

"There was also a sharp and serious increase in assaults on the police.

"But, in view of the fact that robbery, larceny and assault as a whole had dropped practically to fifty per cent and it was only in respect of these two other offences—woundings, and assaults on the police—that there had been an increase—an increase of twenty-five per cent or thirty per cent in the latter—the demand for the right to flog was unjustifiable, and certainly the Colonial Secretary had no right whatever to consent to it.

"There might have been some excuse for the Colonial Secretary if there was any evidence that corporal punishment was likely to be more effective than ordinary punishment; but the whole of the evidence that we have, is against it.

Under-Secretary Creech Jones Pleads Bill For Flogging Was Passed Reluctantly Two Years More & It May Be Revised

West Africa Pilot
Lagos Nigeria, West Africa
Thur. 4-11-46

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—In trying to explain the reason for approving the bill to flog natives in the colonial empire, after a heated but logical argument by two Labour Members of Parliament, Under-Secretary of State Arthur Creech Jones said the action was taken most reluctantly but that certain provisos in the directive made the bill subject to review after two years.

This was what he said:

I think my honourable friends will appreciate my own personal difficulty in replying to this debate.

I think, too, that we all deplore the indisposition of the Secretary of State, and that he himself is not here to meet some of the criticisms which have been made.

He would like me to say for him that he has no misgivings, so far as my honourable friends are concerned, about their raising this question on the adjournment tonight.

It is for me to try to explain to the house the difficulties he was in when he was asked to agree to the legislation which has been complained about. Thur. 4-11-46

MOST RELUCTANT

The request was made to him to authorise such legislation in Trinidad soon after he took office.

He, naturally, was most reluctant to give such endorsement, and he referred the matter back to Trinidad.

The authorities in Trinidad almost unanimously – not unanimously — represented that the situation there was such that some such action as that for which they had asked was imperative.

Not satisfied with the reply from Trinidad, my right honourable friend sought the advice of the Governor on his visit to London, discussed the problem again with the Governor, and refused to concede the request of the authorities out there.

He indicated that if on the Governor's return to Trinidad the opinion was widely held that it was imperative that such legislation should be introduced, then he would reconsider his attitude in the matter.

Unfortunately, pressure was continuously applied on the Governor's return.

The view was unanimously represented to him that some such legislation ought to be adopted.

With the greatest hesitation and reluctance my right honourable friend agreed that such legislation as is complained about should be introduced. Thur. 4-11-46

A CLEAR PROVISO

But he made it clear that as far as he was concerned this legislation should be removed from the Statute Book at the earliest opportunity.

He suggested that the legislation should be for a period of two years; that reports should be furnished at the end of each six months; and that if no action had been taken in regard to the future of this legislation by the end of eighteen months, he should then have the opportunity of bringing the whole question into review.

Moreover, he did insist on certain limitations in regard to the operation of the punishment.

He made it clear that magistrates' courts could not impose this type of punishment. Thur. 4-11-46

It must be imposed by the Supreme Court.

He suggested that the number of crimes for which these punishments could operate must be strictly limited, and these were chiefly crimes of robbery with violence, offences involving violence likely to cause bodily harm, rape and crimes of that kind.

The legislation was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council.

It is true that it was not unanimously carried, but there was a pretty big majority in its favour, and, as far as the elected members of the Council were concerned, the majority were in favour of such legislation.

My honourable friend has given the house the facts behind the introduction of this legislation.

It is quite true that for a period the Trinidad government attempted to avoid the introduction of these drastic measures. West Africa

In 1942, they adopted a whole series of regulations which were designed to make it more difficult for the commission of crimes, by tightening up liquor and taxi licences, the supervision of dance halls, placing regulations on the amount of liquor, and control in regard to the type of sentences which magistrates could pass.

Unfortunately, instead of crimes diminishing, although the resources of these new regulations were beneficial in the sense that the number of crimes of violence decreased, after a while the number of crimes of violence increased. Thur. 4-11-46

MR BENSON AGAIN

Is it not a fact that it was only some crimes of violence which increased, and that robbery with violence, hooliganism and larceny all remained down?

MR CREECH JONES

Yes, sir, but the local authorities were alarmed to the extent that they felt it was inevitable that this kind of punishment and these powers should be granted to the courts.

It is not, as I have said, my duty to justify this legislation; I merely want to explain the facts.

As the question of the general policy of the Colonial Office has been raised, I want to make it clear that for a number of years the Colonial Secretaries of State have made it their purpose to decrease or diminish this kind of punishment in all parts of the colonial empire.

The Secretary of State himself has been considering as soon as circumstances permit, issuing a further circular as a directive to Governors for the purpose of bringing this type of punishment still further under control. Thur. 4-11-46

At the same time, he is trying to pursue a social and economic policy for the purpose of preventing the causes of crime, rather than attaching over emphasis to the punishment of crimes when they arise.

It is that side which I want to emphasise, and stress what the Colonial Office is doing.

There is a colonial penal sub-committee now scrutinising all the reports which are received.

This is an advisory board, which is examining penal methods and treatment of crime and management of prisons in all parts of the colonial empire.

Already, a vigorous policy is under way for the extension of welfare work by the appointment of probation officers, the treatment of juvenile delinquency, the provision of children's courts, the establishment of approved schools, the creation of youth centres, and many other practical and constructive measures.

Experience has taught us in our own country that when we want to eliminate crime we attempt to remove the occasion for it. Thur. 4-11-46

It is a question of removing ignorance by improving the educational and intellectual advantages of the normal people, and generally creating better economic and social conditions.

Mr James Hudson (Member for Ealing West): How does corporal punishment fit into all that?

Mr Creech Jones: I am trying to point out that the Colonial Office, at the present time, is pursuing a constructive social policy.

In the pursuit of that policy the elimination of crime, the occasion of crime becomes less and less.

At the same time, steps are being taken in the courts to overhaul the whole question of the treatment of crime, to abolish corporal punishment so far as juveniles are concerned, and to reduce it into narrower limits so far as adults are concerned.

As the result of this policy, I hope that not only will occasional crime become less, but the treatment of delinquency will be in much more constructive terms, and the kind of punishment complained of completely eliminated. Thur. 4-11-46

I have the utmost sympathy with the point of view which has been expressed by the two honourable members; and I can assure them that what they have said will be carefully studied by the Secretary of State.

ZIKIST MOVEMENT BRANCH IS NOW FORMED IN THE KANO CITY

African Anti-Colour Bar Movement Planned

Kano.-- A branch of the Zikist Movement was inaugurated here recently by some youths in this community comprising people from different nationalities.

According to Secretary S.O. Achara, the meeting started with a short prayer said by Mr. T.S.A. Ojoku.

Mr. C.C. Agwuna explained the object of the meeting and declared that the aims of the Zikist Movement and the African Anti-Colour Bar Movement were identical.

He said that problem before the house was how to bring the two movements together.

At this juncture, Mr. C A. Ijebula suggested that the house had better carried on with the Zikist Movement, and that when this stands firm with more members coming in the African Anti-Colour Bar Movement would eventually be established.

He also stated that the Zikist Movement was for West Africa in particular, and that the African Anti-Colour Bar Movement will concern the whole Africa, nay the entire world.

Supported by Mr. S.C. Achara, it was unanimously agreed to carry on first with the Zikist Movement.

A letter from Mr. D.S. Uduku was read amidst cheers.

Mr. C. A. Lovett-Brew suggested that some money should be collected to enable correspondence and other works to go on successfully and disclosed that the Organising Secretary had spent and was still spending a lot of money in carrying out propaganda work and in printing posters.

He opened the collection with two shillings.

At this juncture the Organizing Secretary suggested that as he had not been fully instructed about the rules and regulations of the movement, it would be wise for members to pay each a sum of 2s as Mr. Brew did, and then a report of the deliberations of the meeting be communicated to the headquarters, and that the next meeting be fixed immediately a reply was received from the headquarters.

This was unanimously agreed to, and the sum of 2s. was collected from every member present.

Mr. C.C. Agwuna warned the members of the common mistake which people often make by thinking that every best thing must always come from the headquarters.

He told the members that a provincial branch can do better than the branch at the headquarters if only the members had the determination to do so.

It was resolved finally that copies of the proceeding of this inaugural meeting be distributed to all branches of the Ziks's Group of Newspapers for publication.

The meeting which started at about 7 p.m. came to a close at about 9 p.m.

It was then resolved to elect Protem Officers, and the following were elected:

Messrs. C.C. Agwuna, President; C.A. Ijebula, Vice President; S.C. Achara, Hon. Secretary; C.A. Lovett-Brew, Assistant Hon. Secretary; T.S.C. Ajoku, Treasurer and H.R. Abdellah, Financial Secretary.

Draft Constitution Of Zikist Movement Is Read For First Time Before Assembly

The constitution of the Zikist Movement had its first reading on Saturday, April 27 at a general meeting held in the Tinubu Methodist Schoolroom.

Mr Kola Balogun, the protem president, presided.

After the reading of the proposed constitution, criticisms were passed by the members and the badge suggested for the movement — "The Nigerian Star," met with very strong opposition.

Some of the members pointed out that other organisations had adopted the "star," and it would be better for them to choose some other emblem.

Several other items were discussed and Mr T Idowu suggested that after the necessary amendments had been made, the constitution should be submitted to experienced individuals for comments and criticisms and advice.

This suggestion was accepted by the house.

At this juncture discussion on the subject was deferred till the next meeting, but members were asked to send any suggestions in writing to the general secretary.

Five different committees, which had already been discussed by the executive committee, were brought before the house — social and welfare committee, political, economic and educational committees, and a cultural bureau.

Names of leaders of the committees were put off till the next meeting which may take place on Saturday.

It is hoped that there will be a general election of officers at the meeting.

It was revealed by the protem secretary that branches of the movement had already been formed at Benin City, Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Makurdi, and letters had been received from various places asking for particulars to enable them inaugurate branches there.

Nigerians & Freedom Of The Press

IT was A. L. Rowse who once said that a people that neglects politics cannot as a people be happy. That was as true in those days when the sentence was uttered as it is true today. And, in addition, we would say that a people that neglects the freedom of its press and allows it to go west is, as a people, doomed to eternal exploitation and perpetual servitude.

That is the way we have been viewing the extensive response the people of Nigeria, at home and abroad, non-natives of Nigeria and foreign friends and well-wishers have given the appeal of the Zik's Press, Limited, for funds to defend itself against encroachments and inroads into the liberty of the press in Nigeria. Their reaction, especially from the youths, has portrayed one main desire — the desire to remain free and unfettered.

The fact that within eight weeks, the fund should now be beyond the £950 mark speaks for itself. The fact that a handsome allocation of this figure has come from quarters we least expected, and the fact that the spontaneous response from our soldier boys serving overseas, has been so generous is something that has a very great future.

Our expression of thanks on paper cannot adequately compensate the sacrifices some of our donors might have made. But we promise that their gifts will be well spent in the cause of press liberty in Nigeria.

THE CONGO SHOWS THE WAY

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Writing from Elizabethville, a S.A.P.A's correspondent says: When I visited Native Military Camps here I saw Africans being trained for special jobs. They were learning to operate complicated radio and signal equipment, repairing delicate electrical instruments, working as accountants, telegraphists and typists, and maintaining small arms, machine guns and motor transport of all descriptions. But most of all I was impressed by the fact that these Natives had their wives and families with them in a large, sub-tropical camp just outside the town. Married men have reasonably large rooms, a double bed, screened meat safe, table, chairs and a cool verandah. Rations drawn every 4 days are cooked by their wives to their particular taste, at communal kitchens, each with about 50 grates. Sat. 9-14-46

Lt.-Col. L. G. Holeman and his South African wife who displayed keen interest in Native Welfare, showed me around. Lt.-Col. Holeman is Officer Commanding in Elizabethville. **He said he thought it possible some Belgian Congo ideas might be used to advantage in the Union. He believed that if family life were introduced into compounds and Natives given avenues for development, some petty crimes might be reduced.**

"It is essential to give the Native an avenue to develop beyond mere labourers. It is also essential to give attention to their general morality, health and social welfare. Naturally the married Native settler likes to have his wife and family with him."

Col. Holeman said it was the business of the camp not only to turn out a perfect workman but a man with a pride in himself and love for his family life.

60 a (8) 1946

Ethiopia Copts Dispute Power Of Patriarch

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs 8-23-46

Cairo, Aug. 21 (AP)—Leaders of Ethiopia's 4,500,000 Coptic Christians are threatening to sever their affiliation with Egypt's patriarch of Alexandria in a dispute over appointment of bishops.

The patriarch agreed to appoint an Ethiopian as the next Metropolitan of Ethiopia and also to consecrate six more Ethiopian bishops.

But the Ethiopians want their next Metropolitan to have the power to appoint and consecrate his own Ethiopian bishops. To this the patriarch would not agree.

60a (8) 1946

For Men Only

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

More Wives Mean Less Family Trouble, Says African

Sat. 8-17-46

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Americans have one wife at a time and flagrant divorce profligacy, while Africans have many wives but no divorce or infidelity, says Nigerian Prince Okechuckwy Ikejani in "My Father Had Sixteen Wives" in the September issue of Negro Digest.

The prince, who is a U. S. educated medical scientist, says that Americans base social prestige on mansions and money, whereas Nigerians place the same emphasis on big families with strong ties and domestic bliss for all. Since this social tradition results in a dearth of divorce, infidelity, and juvenile delinquency in his native land, Ikejiani believes that multiple marriage would lead to better home life for all Americans.

Senegalese Notable Weds Daughter Of Late Eboue President Of France Attends

West African Pilot, Lagos, West Africa

Tues. 11-26-46

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

PARIS, — Taking time off from his parliamentary duties as Deputy for Senegal, a young West African representative in the French National Assembly, Professor Leopold-Sedar Senghor, was married to Ginette Eboue, daughter of the late Felix Eboue, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, and Madam Eboue, Deputy for Guadeloupe

The young couple became acquainted by correspondence when Professor Senghor was a prisoner in the same camp as Miss Eboue's two brothers,

It was through learning about him through her letters from her brothers that she became interested in the young professor.

But it was not until after the liberation, when they both were attached in a parliamentary capacity to the Ministry of France Overseas (the new name for the Colonial Ministry) that the young couple got to know one another really well and fell in love.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR

Sedar Senghor is forty years of age and was born in Joal in Senegal.

He is the first African to have received the French diploma of the Agregation de Grammaire, and after having spent sometime as a teacher of literature in the provinces, he made for Paris and went to the Lycee Marcellin-Berthelot.

Since 1945 he has been a professor of African languages at the Colonial School, where his courses in "Oualoff" are the admiration of those who know.

This young man is also a poet of some worth, and is a friend of Cesaire and Andre Breton.

He is at home with the Latin and Greek classics and can cite Virgil and Anacreen from memory.

His works contained in "Chants d'Ombres" have been well received in literary circles, where they are admired for the inspiration they draw from Africa.

It is because of his intricate knowledge of the French language that Professor Senghor was made a member of the Editorial Committee which scrutinised the draft constitution of the new French Republic. *West African Pilot*

The constituency for which Professor Senghor is representative in the French National Assembly is the same as that for which Blaise Diagne was deputy, and which was also represented by Galen Dedouf, who died during the war. *Lagos, West Africa*

THE ONLY PARISIAN

On her side, Ginette Eboue basks in the reputation of her father, Felix Eboue, who, as black Governor of Chad, was the first French authority in the Colonial Empire to rally to the side of General de Gaulle, in June, 1940. *Tues. 11-26-46*

The only member of her family who is Parisian, she was born in the French capital in 1923, where her father had come to attain his law diploma.

Between 1936 and 1941, she was a boarder at the House of Education of the Legion d'honnour at St. Germain.

As Professor Senghor was on the Special Commission preparing the French Constitution, the young couple were unable to take a honeymoon, as his duties made it necessary for him to attend the special sessions for hurrying through the draft. *11-26-46*

This also accounted for the fact that the wedding was only a private one, and took place at the church at Asnieeres, where the Eboues have their family home.

The wedding was nevertheless attended by several notables of the French Government, including the President, M. Bidault.

"Shanty and Tent Towns"

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Thirty-two years ago the late John X. Merriman told White South Africa that they were sowing the wind and would later on reap the whirlwind. He made this statement during the debate on the Natives Land Act in the House of Assembly. This warning was ignored by our legislators and politicians—men whose minds were distorted by race and colour prejudice—and the law which brought about the disintegration of African life was enacted. It was the operation of this uniquitous law which drove thousands of Africans from European-owned farms into the already congested reserves and into the towns. At that time no one realised that new problems with which we are confronted to-day, were being created. What was uppermost in the minds of the politicians and their supporters was that Africans should be deprived of the right to purchase and lease land anywhere in South Africa except in those areas set aside for their occupation. This, they thought, would solve the so-called Native Problem. But what they forgot was that although the Act envisaged the demarcation of these areas, there was at the time no land available for thousands of families evicted from European farms.

Sat 1-12-46

These people, as we have already pointed out, drifted to the reserves and the towns, to swell the number of already homeless Africans and to worsen their precarious economic and social life. It was not until twenty-three years after the enactment of the Natives Land Act that the areas contemplated under the Act were demarcated. In the meantime, the influx of Africans into urban areas alarmed the authorities who hastily framed and passed the Natives Urban Areas Act in order to stem the tide and also to provide houses for those Africans who were already part and parcel of urban populations.

It is needless to point out that this act has failed to achieve its purpose. It has not stopped the influx and has not enabled local authorities to solve the problem of housing Africans. Meanwhile landless and homeless Africans have been compelled to establish illegal "shanty-towns" and "tent-towns" in several municipal areas on the Reef and Pretoria: As the result, local authorities are clamouring for more powers to deal with this new problem. They are urging the Government to prevent the migration of Africans to the towns. No doubt, they believe that the remedy for this situation lies in the enactment of further stringent laws and in their ruthless enforcement.

But since the passing of the Natives Land Act in 1913, Parliament has enacted several restrictive laws in its effort to solve these difficulties, and in spite of all this the situation has grown from bad to worse. The so-called Native problem remains not only unsolved but it is also becoming more and more complex. Surely there is something radically wrong in the State of Denmark; and this will not be eradicated by means of further laws. What is wanted is that the Government should consider whether or not the time has not come when South Africa's Native land policy should be revised.

There can be no doubt that to-day we are reaping the whirlwind of the wind that was sown in 1913. The Natives Land Act is the root cause of the difficulties with which we are confronted. It is responsible for the abject poverty which prevails in Native areas; it is responsible for landlessness and homelessness among Africans; it is responsible for the problems which are giving local authorities restless days and sleepless nights; and it is responsible for the growth of lawlessness and crime among Africans. The revision of the Native land policy, in our opinion, is the only solution to the problems to which we have referred.

ETHIOPIA GETS BISHOPRIC

New York Times

Coptic Church Agrees to Set Up Autonomous Archdiocese

2-2-46

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 1—Ethiopia will become an autonomous archbishopric of the Coptic Church, according to a decision of the Coptic Holy Synod disclosed today.

The Coptic Church, which is virtually as old as christianity, has about 1,500,000 adherents in Egypt and is the State church of Ethiopia.

Under a threat of seccession by the Ethiopian church the Holy Synod has agreed to permit the Ethiopians to designate their own archbishop and four bishops who, however, would be consecrated by the Patriarch in Cairo.

TRANSPORTATION HISTORY BEGAN a new era in Monrovia, Liberia, last week with completion of Liberia's first railroad and initiation of a new $15,000,000 port to be built under a lend-lease arrangement made with the United States. President William V. S. Tubman and United States Minister Lester A. Walton made the first official trip on the new 50-ton oil locomotive, riding three miles over the new steel rails from the mainland to Bushrod Island.

Making the trip along with President Tubman, at the throttle, and Minister Walton in the cab, where four trainloads of passengers, Liberians, Americans and other nationalities.

Sun 2-24-46

Later on, President Tuban and Minister Walton watched the first load of rock be placed on the south jetty for the new port, and were guests at a ceremonial luncheon given by Comdr. W. K. Trimble, officer in charge of construction and Harry Lutz, work manager of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company.

Next in Line to Become Cardinals

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

BISHOP KIWANUKA — BISHOP RAMAROSANDRATANA

3-16-46

These two high Roman Catholic churchmen are next in line to become cardinals, "princes of the church." Bishop Kiwanuka is assigned to Uganda, Africa, while Bishop Ramarosandratana is the prelate of Madagascar.

Largest Share of British Colonial Funds for Africa

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

Sat 3-16-46

LONDON—(ANP)—The biggest share of Britain's funds for colonial development will be spent in Africa, according to a recent circular sent to all British colonial governors urging immediate action on the ten-year $600,000,000 development and welfare program for the colonies.

Total costs of the devolpments might exceed the $600,000,000 the circular pointed out, depending on the ability of the colonial governments to supplement the grants from private funds or with the help of private trade or enterprise. The primary needs in colonial dependencies were still an improvement in economic position, maximum utilization of national resources, and widening of opportunity for human enterprise and endeavor, the circular added.

Allocation of the funds totaling $342,000,000 to improve the lot of oppressed colonials are:

ALLOCATIONS

WEST INDIES — Barbados, $3,200,000,000; British Guiana, $10,000,000; Honduras, $2,400,000; Jamaica, $26,000,000; Leward Islands, $4,800,000; Trinidad, $4,800,000; Windward Islands, $7,400,000; West Indies, general, $3,400,000. Total, $62,000,000.

SOUTH ATLANTIC — Falkland Islands, $600,000; St. Helena and Ascension, $800,000. Total, $1,400.000

FIJI AND WESTERN PACIFIC —Fiji, $4,000,000; Western Pacific $3,200,000. Total, $7,200,000.

FAR EAST — Hong Kong $4,000,000; Borneo and Sarawak $6,000,000; Malaya, $20,000,000 Total, $30,000,000.

INDIAN OCEAN—Ceylon, no allocation; Mauritius, $7,000,000; Seychelles, $1,000,000. Total, $8,000,000

MIDDLE EAST—Aden and protectorate, $3,200,000; Palestine and Transjordan, $4,000,000. Total $7,200,000.

92 MILLION TO NIGERIA

MEDITERRANEAN — Cyprus $7,000,000; Malta (token figure) $200,000; Gilbraltar, $400,000. Total, $7,600,000.

WEST AFRICA — Gambia, $5,200,000; Sierra Leone, $10,400,000; Gold Coast, $14,000,000; Nigeria, $92,000,000. Total, $121,600,000.

EAST AFRICA — Somaliland $3,000,000; Kenya, $14,000,000; Uganda, $10,000,000; Tanganyika, $21,000,000; Zanzibar, $3,000,000; East Africa general, $14,000,000. Total, $65,000,000.

CENTRAL AFRICA — Nyassaland, $8,000,000; Northern Rhodesia, $10,000,000; Central Africa general, $4,000,000. Total, $22,000,000.

SOUTH AFRICA—High commission territories, $10,000,000.

A total of $94,000,000 will be spent in organization and services of general values, the governors were told. These include research, $34,000,000; higher education, $18,000,000; training for colonial service, $10,000,000; surveys, $8,000,000; aeronautical, wireless and meterological services, $8,000,000; nutrition, forestry, etc, $4,000,000 with a $12,000,000 reserve. A general reserve of $44,000,000 will be set aside.

More Food For Africa! Cry 15,000 at Garden

Over 15,000 persons poured into Madison Square Garden, Thursday night, when Paul Robeson called them together for the purpose of raising funds for the forgotten continent-Africa. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell warned that "Africa is the Forgotten Continent of the world . . . although the war is over peace has not begun. There will be no peace until there is justice for all colors and races of people—everywhere!

America is sowing the seeds for World War III by turning its back on starving, famine-ridden Africa. It is time for the United States to come of age and fight for the rights of everyone. " . . . The total food supply of the South African is 12 ounces of cornmeal per day. There are some who have to walk 16 miles to get it!"

Dr. Max Yergan, director of the Council on African Affairs, deplored the fact "there is no African flag in this flag bedecked Garden. That is but a symbol of the robbery wrought upon the people of Africa!"

Dr. Yergan further stated that the imperialists have destroyed the liberty of the African people, upset the cultural development and strip the land of the dealth that it produces.

William S. Gailmor, brilliant radio commentator, commented on the "policy of worrying about 'black markets' in America when they should be worrying about the black skins which have been exploited for years."

Councilman Benjamin Davis said that Africa has been the prize of the imperialists for decades, but the Africans will never accept a status of inferiority!

"We can't be free until the people of Africa take a place in the UNO."

Davis said that Jimmy Byrnes, Secretary of State, is trying to spread "Jimmy Byrnes poll-tax democracy over the world. How can he be against world white supremacy when he is champion of it in South Carolina?"

Said Paul Robeson, chairman of the rally:

"I have spoken for other causes on other occasions in this great hall. And while they were all important causes about which I was keenly concerned, I think I can say that never before have I faced such an audience as this with the sense of responsibility, of urgency, of intimacy with you that I now feel.

All Out For Africa. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Congressman Hugh De Lacy were on hand to talk for the millions of starving black folk in Africa. Speaking of the women of Africa, Mrs. Bethune said, "Theirs is a heavy, brutal labor, brutal enough for the men, inhuman for the women and the children who labor at their sides. . . . Still the spirit of the women of Africa has not been broken."

"The Negro—and I mean American Negroes as well as West Indians and Africans—has a direct and first - hand understanding, which most other people lack, of what imperialist exploitation and oppression is. In his daily life he experiences the same system of job discrimination, segregation, and denial of democratic rights whereby the imperialist overlords keep hundreds of millions of people in colonial subjection throughout the world."

Other speakers were Etukah Okala of Nigeria; Congressman Hugh De Lacy from Washington; Kenneth Kenneay, commander of UNAVA; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College; Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union; Justice Hubert T. Delany, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. William P. Hayes, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church. Newark.

Howard Da Silva was master of ceremonies and among the Broadway and Hollywood talent present were Canada Lee, Lawrence Winters, Pearl Primus, Arnaud D'Asseau, Pauline Myers, Gordon Heath Katherine Dunham's dance group, Folk Ensemble Josephine Premice, Mary Lou Williams, CIO Chorus and Sonny Terry. (See pix on back

New Coptic Pope of Africa

ANBA YUSSAB II

who was recently crowned patriarch of the Church of Egypt in colorful ceremonies at St. Mark's Cathedral in Cairo. He thus becomes coptic pope and patriarch of Alexander, Ethiopia, Nubia, and the five western cities and of all Africa and Syria, and the 115th spiritual descendant of St. Mark, the evangelist.

Passion for Freedom Grips African People

MY AFRICA, by Mbonu Ojike. The John Day Co. $3.75.

Reviewed By

MARTHA MILLET

THIS account of Africa and its aspirations by a native of Nigeria who has completed his education in the United States, and is returning to his land to work at his convictions, dispels many false and ugly misconceptions which have spread by the empire "builders."

Mr. Ojike's book is part autobiographical, in part a review of Africa's history, economy, social structure, culture and religion.

The life of a typical village is presented in detail. The oppressive pattern of British imperialism, which keeps Africa and its peoples from developing to the extent of their resources, and from realizing the benefits of their labors, is carefully delineated

The passion for freedom which more and more grips the African people underlies every section of **My Africa.** Full access to the land is the foremost need. The author writes:

"We have learned through the ages that free access to the land is the key to all freedoms."

Under the traditional African system "ownership of the land is vested in the community as a corporate entity, every member of which has the right of sharing in the bounties which he helped to produce." Imperialists "appropriate and apportion the land to the highest bidder."

AFRICAN CREDO

The planned policy of choking Africa off from the possibility of industrialization, thus keeping it dependent, must give way to the large-scale industrialization Africa is capable of. Africa must be enabled to engage in intercourse with all the nations of the world on a free and equal basis. Now, it has not even a flag of its own.

Far from being a "white man's burden," Nigeria has been bled by British business for some 69 billion dollars in dividends from 1886 to 1942.

The author asserts the credo of his fellow-Africans in these words.

"Freedom from foreign rule, freedom to build Africa under African ideals . . . No colonialism, no paternalism, no charity or philanthrophy can do miracles for Africa. Democracy will do it."

And again: "Freedom is indivisible: **freedom to be our own master.** That is freedom. . . . The people want to make their own policies, domestic and international. Alien rule is dictatorship."

In the last section of the book, Mr. Ojike condemns British colonization on nine major counts, and makes the demand that "ten years after the war Nigeria be declared an independent sovereign nation, free to handle her domestic and foreign affairs." He is careful to point out that "the ten-year period is not one of preparation or of learning but **a period of handing over.**"

UPRISING OF WOMEN

One may disagree with Mr. Ojike's estimate of ten years as a suitable period in which to achieve independence, but one must second his insistence here as elsewhere in the book, that nations are fit to rule themselves and need not be "tutored" for this responsibility by outside interests.

Of particular interest in the volume are passages describing the life, work and militancy of African women. The Nigerian women's uprising late in 1929 against a proposed new income tax, makes thrilling reading. Theirs was the fearlessness which kept the women of Europe fighting the fascists. The role of foreign missionaries is also revealing.

One of the many illuminating aspects of this book is an explanation of how men, women and young people organize into separate clubs to carry out community duties.

My Africa may not be written in flawless English throughout, although much of it is, but its prose moves, and the men, women, children and customs in its pages live.

60a(8) 1946

Liberia

Liberia Prepares To Mark 100th Anniversary, Welcomes U.S. Settlers

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—As Liberia prepares to celebrate her centenary, there is hope and despair for the West African Republic.

This is the twofold impression I formed after an interview with Gabriel L. Dennis, Liberian Secretary of State, who is now in London as chief delegate of his country to the United Nations Conference.

Dennis, an affable and well-informed statesman, answered questions quite frankly. There was nothing diplomatic and evasive in his replies. Realizing that the Negro press, however critical it may be of the Liberian Government from time to time, is the best friend, champion and defender of the sovereignty and independence of the black republic, Dennis expressed his pleasure in receiving this correspondent and placed his cards on the table.

He told of Liberia's urgent needs; her failures and shortcomings; her dreams and hopes; her fears and worries in the new world situation.

Clears Up Misunderstanding

My first question was to invite the Secretary of State to clarify the conflicting reports concerning the United States medical mission in Liberia. This he readily did. In doing so, Dennis made it quite clear that Dr. John West, the colored American physician in charge of the Medical Mission, is highly regarded by the Liberian Government. Neither is there any truth in the report that Dr. West has been recalled by the U. S. State Department.

According to Dennis, the basis of all these rumors was a report which Dr. West presented to the government on health conditions in the republic. Certain allegations in the report were challenged by President Tubman when he addressed the Liberian Congress. But it is purely a matter of opinion and no reflection upon the character or professional reputation of Dr. West, emphasized the Secretary of State. 2-16-46

Health Plans

Turning to the broader aspect of the mission's work, Dennis explained that his government realizing the primitive health facilities which now exist, is planning to inaugurate a nation-wide health program this year. That is why Liberia invited the U. S. Government to cooperate in the program.

As part of this health scheme, the Liberian Government intends to construct a number of hospitals and dispensaries in the towns and villages; lay down proper water and sewerage systems, electrical and gas supplies.

At the present time, the Liberian medical department is under the direction of three Haitian physicians, headed by Dr. Sajouis, who practiced in Paris for many years before the war. Efforts will be made to encourage Negro American and West Indian doctors to come and settle in Liberia in order to augment the native doctors, many of whom are now studying at various American universities. Many suggestions in the U. S. Medical Mission's report will be used as a basis for reorganizing the existing Liberian medical service and public health scheme.

Cultural Relations

Dennis expressed great interest in promoting closer cultural and trade relations between Afroamericans and Liberians. Asked what concretely is being done to promote such desirable relations, Dennis replied that the government intends giving scholarships to Liberian students to study at Howard, Meharry and other American universities and professional institutions. He expressed the hope that American colleges would offer free bursaries to young Liberians, in just the same way as certain white colleges are doing for Chinese and Latin-American students.

He thought that an Afro-Liberian Historical Academy could be set up to study Liberian life and institutions. "There is great work to be done among the indigenous tribes in the fields of sociology, anthropology and etnology." Such an academy would bring Liberian and Afroamerican scholars into closer contact and broaden the basis of intellectual relationship between the two peoples.

"Trade is a greater promoter of friendship between nations and peoples," observed the Liberian statesman. Therefore, he hoped that colored businessmen in the Western world would take advantage of the commercial opportunities which the opening up of Liberia will offer.

Liberian Merchant Navy

In this connection, Dennis disclosed that his government was negotiating with the U. S. Government for Victory ships that will serve as the nucleus of a merchant marine. With a fleet of ships serving Liberia, regular trade could be opened with other African territories as well as the United States. The lack of her own ships has been a great handicap to Liberia in the past. British and other European shipping companies boycott Liberian trade and keep the country off from the outside world commercially.

"All this will be remedied," declared Dennis, "when the new harbor of Monrovia, now under construction, is completed. Great ocean liners will then be able to enter the port and a brighter future will be opened for the republic."

This brought up the question of the recent strike among the natives engaged by the American company constructing the harbor works. 2-16-46

"The cause of the strike was purely economic. Because of the high cost of living due to war conditions, the natives employed by the Raymond Pile Construction Company, the New York firm constructing the harbor works, demanded an increase in wages. When the company officials refused, the Africans struck and remained off the job until their demands were granted," explained Dennis

Similar strikes have taken place in other parts of Africa. In Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and Dakar, the capital of French West Africa, native workers have been demanding higher wages.

Americans Pay Coolie Wages

In this connection, it is necessary to point out that the Americans have a bad reputation as employers in the colonies. Wherever they go, whether in the West Indies or Africa, they conform to the prevailing standard of coolie wages. Natives who hear of the high wage levels prevailing in America naturally demand American standards and when this is refused, bad relations develop between the employers and the local workers.

Dennis admitted the low wage rates in Liberia. According to the official labor regulations, agricultural workers on the Firestone Rubber plantation get 25 cents per day, plus a room, water, light and medical attention when sick. But they have to buy their own food and clothes at inflated prices.

In reply to my inquiry about American economic penetration in Liberia, the Secretary of State frankly discussed the situation.

Liberia's backwardness, **he said, is due to her economic undevelopment. The republic has never had the capital to open up the hinterland.** Realizing that this can only be done with large scale capital investment, the Liberian government has granted a concession to a group of American capitalists to construct a railway connecting the capital of Monrovia right up to the French frontier of Equatorial Africa. This railway will enable the produce of the interior to be brought down to coast for export abroad. It will also provide transport for imports and exports destined for the French territories located behind Liberia.

When the railway is completed, Dennis said that Liberia will occupy the same position in relation to France in West Africa that she occupies in relation to Abyssinia in East Africa. That is to say, in East Africa all Abyssinian import and export have to pass over the Addis-Ababa-Jibuti railway with its terminus in French Somaliland. Similarly, in future all French imports and exports for her Equatorial territories wil lhave to move on the Liberian railway with its terminus at Monrovia. This will influence Franco-Liberian relations and raise the political status of the black republic.

"Dollar Imperialism" 2-16-46

"Dollar Imperialism," while respecting the sovereignty of Liberia, has already secured a firm grip upon the republic. One deducts this from the fact that the Secretary of State admitted that his government has already granted an important mining concession to an American syndicate to exploit the iron ore deposits at Bomi, some 40 miles from Monrovia. The deposits are among the richest in Africa and compare in quality with the British mines at Marampa, Sierra Leone, said to be the largest in the world.

An American Economic Mission, similar to the one sent by President Roosevelt to Abyssinia, is making a geological survey of Liberia's mineral resources and completing plans for developing the country.

A similar program for agriculture is under consideration. Dennis spoke highly of the work of Charles Trout, a colored American agricultural expert lent to his government by the U. S. Department of Agricultural Extension.

Over 20 agricultural experts of the Foreign Extension Administration of the U S Government are engaged upon plans for the Liberian Government. Among these experts is Pinder, a colored agronomist. It is proposed to set up experimental stations throughout the republic where natives will be taught up-to-date scientific farming and husbandry.

In this connection, Dennis said that Liberia will gladly welcome trained agriculturists, veterinarians, chemists, soil analysts, and botanists to come and settle in the republic, where they will have great opportunities of employment. He emphasized that only trained—and not unskilled immigrants—are needed. Here I thought was a good chance for colored college graduates in these fields to make a definite contribution to the only black republic in Africa.

Dennis said that those young people who would like to undertake this sort of pioneering work could communicate with the Liberian State Department in Monrovia, where their applications would receive sympathetic consideration. Sat

Centenary Celebrations

Before taking leave of the Secretary of State, I asked about the centenary celebrations. Here Dennis waxed eloquent, for as a great patriot, he is proud of that fact that Liberia, despite her economic and cultural backwardness, has maintained her independence for one hundred years when so many states and empires have disappeared.

Inspired by hopes of a brighter future for his country as it enters its second century, Dennis outlined some of the plans being arranged for the centenary celebrations. In this connection, he expressed the desire that many American, West Indian and other foreign Negroes will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting Liberia in 1947. They will have the chance of meeting with the members of the government and leading citizens and learn at first hand of economic opportunities awaiting all those who would like to come and settle in West Africa. 2-16-46

Plans for the centenary celebrations are already underway A special commission headed by Hilyard R. Robinson, technical director, will be responsible for the centenary program.

New government buildings, hotels, cinemas, pavilions, amusement halls, arts and crafts exhibitions are all being erected on a special site covering 300 acres in Monrovia. The official opening is scheduled for July 26, 1947 and will continue into 1948. The Liberian Government hopes to obtain a number of Victory ships from the U. S. Maritime Board which will be used to bring Afroamerican visitors to West Africa.

Under the slogan: "West Africa in the World of Tomorrow," President Tubman's administration aspires to transform Liberia into a modern up-to-date state, worthy of the black race.

THE RT. REV. LEOPOLD KROLL
The New York Times Studio, 1936

New York Times

BISHOP KROLL, SERVED IN LIBERIA 9 YEARS

New York, N.Y.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 5 (AP)—**The Right Rev. Leopold Kroll, retired Episcopal Bishop of Liberia, died here today at Rowan Memorial Hospital, where he had been ill for several months.**

Bishop Kroll and his wife, the former Mary Wood McKenzie of Salisbury, had been living here since March, 1945. 3-6-46

Before his election as Bishop of Liberia in November, 1935, Bishop Kroll was for seven years dean of the Episcopal Cathedral at Port au Prince, Haiti. 3-6-46

Born in New York on Dec. 26, 1874, he attended Trinity Church School here, received his B. A. from St. Stephen's College in 1897, and three years later was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. Wed. 3-6-46

From 1903 to 1908 Bishop Kroll was rector of St. Mark's Church, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; 1908 to 1910 minister of a church in Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii; 1913 to 1917, principal of Iolani School, T. H.; 1910 to 1920, priest-in-charge of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the Hawaiian Congregation, and St. Mark's Mission, Kapahulu, Oahu, T. H., and 1921 to 1928, rector of St. George's Church, Newburgh, N. Y. He was consecrated Bishop of the Missionary District of Liberia on Feb. 20, 1936, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

In 1901 Bishop Kroll married Florence Perrine of Red Hook, N. Y., who died in Liberia in June, 1942.

BISHOP KING AND WIFE RETURN TO LIBERIA The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — After spending four months in America, Bishop and Mrs. Willis J. King returned to their work in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, via plane, June 26. Bishop King is the resident bishop of the Methodist Church in Liberia. Sat. 7-6-46

G. HENRY RICKETTS, former American citizen and now a business man in Monrovia, Liberia, is in New York to purchase new equipment. Birmingham News

Ricketts hopes to see 200 American Negro families, especially from the South, voluntarily resettle on 40,960 acres of land 10 miles from Monrovia which he has acquired from the Liberian government for cooperative development. 12-4-46

Accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Esther Dyer of Oklahoma, a niece of Cootie Williams, noted band leader, Ricketts plans to spend several more weeks here visiting various manufacturers of farm and construction equipment. Sunday

Bishop Says Liberia Foster Child Of U. S.

Memphis World
Memphis Tenn.

Leadership Of Pres. Tubman Receives Praise

Fri. 3-22-46

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(ANP)— Liberia was termed a challenge to Americans in general and to Negroes in particular here Monday by Dr. Willis J. King, bishop of the Liberian Methodist Episcopal Church, during a special convocation of students and teachers at Georgia State college.

Liberia is a foster child of America, he pointed out, in that it was sponsored by distinguished Americans with the sanction of President James Monroe. The tiny republic was rediscovered during World War II by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was converted into a phase for our war effort, Bishop King remarked.

He said that the United States navy is developing a new harbor and port which will be the largest on the west coast of Africa. Liberia was also the largest source of raw rubber opened to the United Nations during the war.

SETTLED BY FREEDMEN

Bishop King mentioned that the country's chief interest to Negroes lies in the fact that it was settled by former Negro slaves, whose descendants are the present leaders in the government, which represents the Negro's high achievements in the political field today. *Fri. 3-22-46*

The bishop admitted that Liberia is still in the pioneer stage and said that the nation needs technicians of all kinds as well as teachers and welfare workers. He expressed hope that many of these will be supplied by America. The United States is assisting Liberia by furnishing a commission on health, agriculture and other needs, he said.

He praised the excellent leadership of President W. V. Tubman, then observed that the forward looking type of work and progressive program and methods being carried on by Georgia State college can be used to great advantage in developing Liberia.

Bishop Explains Views on Liberia

Afro American
Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK—In a letter to the AFRO this week, Bishop Willis J. King of the Methodist Church, Monrovia, Liberia, declared that statements accredited to him, in publications, following the Bishops' Council meeting in Atlantic City were misleading.

"While I did emphasize the need of getting back to the natives in the interior, the statement that 'There is an overwhelming lethargy among the civilized residents,' was gratuitous and misleading," the bishop wrote.

Reports on Work

Bishop King, who flew to the United States to report on Methodist work in Liberia to the Bishops' Council, said the purported statement was not made to the council, but was a part of a long interview with a young white reporter in Atlantic City.

"What I did say was that to date practically all efforts in education and uplift have been limited to the people on the coast. This is true of church, missionary agencies and Liberians themselves," he explained. *Sat 3-9-46*

Limited Resources Hinder Progress

Limited transportation facilities and limited resources are a part of the reason for this, the Bishop stated, adding that with improvement of these it would be possible to do more for the people in the interior.

The statement about "atomic energy as a major source of uranium" was denied by the prelate who remarked that, being a layman in that field, he did not pretend to have an opinion on the subject.

Firestone Workers In Liberia Get First Raise In 20 Years

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time in the 20 years the Firestone Rubber Corporation has been operating in Liberia, common laborers on the Firestone plantation have been granted a 10 per cent wage increase, Lester P. Walton, resigned minister to Liberia disclosed here this week.

While skilled and technical workers have from time to time been granted pay increases, Mr. Walton said, common laborers which include the people in the rubber fields have not benefited under these previous wage hikes. The new scale became effective on March 1.

Here in Washington for the week, where he has been engaged in winding up his diplomatic affairs with the State Department, Walton revealed no plans for any new assignment. He said for the present intended to take some much needed rest. *Sat 3-16-46*

Honored For Service

He returned to American from Liberia March 3. On the night prior to his departure he was awarded the Liberian Government's oldest and highest decoration for meritorious and distinguished service at an honor dinner. The veteran of some 10 years of diplomatic experience in that spot will be replaced by His Excellency, United States Minister to Liberia Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, who took the oath of office March 1.

Hailing the wage increase at Firestone as indicative of a steadily improving economy in the Republic of Liberia, Walton took time out to squelch rumors circulating here of unrest in that country, and of increasing undertones which predict a revolution is in the making.

"I don't know anything about any unrest in Liberia," Walton declared. He said he had no information as to how such a rumor got started. He confirmed the State Department's denial of some several weeks ago that American warships stood with guns virtually levelled on the Liberian legislature, forcing them to sign a mining agreement with Lansdale Christie, head of the New York Barge and Scowl Company. "There were no warships off the coast of Liberia," Walton emphactically stated. "It is fictitious."

'Unrest' Rumor Untrue

Commenting on the mining concession for iron-ore which the Liberian Government granted Christie, and which has been quoted as the roots of the present "unrest" in the Republic, Walton said, "It is one more link toward the economic development of Liberia with the cooperation of American enterprise."

He said the opportunity which the concession would give for increased employment of the Liberian people would obviously increase their purchasing power, and thereby make demands for an increased production and importation of goods. From this stepped-up purchasing power, the Liberian government would benefit under increased revenues accruing from custom duties and internal revenues.

Moreover, royalties on iron-ore produced under terms of the concession would likewise revert to the Liberian Government's treasury, as will funds deriving from handling charges at the $15,000,000 naval port when it is completed, he explained.

With an increased national income, the Liberian Government will be in the postion to budget larger sums for public improvements, health and education, from which an increasing number of its citizens will benefit.

Praises U. S. Missions

Walton was high in his praise of certain of the United States missions presently operating in the country. *Sat 3-16-46*

He said, "The health project which Col. John West has organized is moving forward under efficient personnel. One of the significant accomplishments to date has been the use of DDT which has practically eliminated mosquitoes from Monrovia and environment," he added. Monrovia has a population of some 12,000-13,000 inhabitants. Mosquitoes have long been the dreaded carriers of malaria.

He enthusiastically reported on the excellent job which is being done by Charles E. Trout, American Agricultural Adviser to the Liberian Government.

"He has established experimental farms in many parts of Liberia which are already showing gratifying results," Walton said, pointing out that Liberia is strictly an agricultural country, and therefore, Trout's work is very "necessary and fundamental."

He said that the former Alabama Farm Agent's advisory post with the Liberian Government has been extended for the rest of the year on the basis of his work already done. Prior to going to Liberia Trout was employed by the Alabama State Extension Service in Tuscaloosa County.

To Extend Education

Walton commented on the educational work being done in Monrovia. He revealed that at present there is under consideration a plan of collaboration and cooperation between Liberia and the United States through the Cultural Relations section of the State Department to improve the curricula and educational facilities, also to prevent the overlapping of the various mission's educational programs.

He stated that in Monrovia, the College of West Africa is operating under the Methodist Church, and in addition there were both Lutheran and Catholic Missions.

The College of Liberia, he said, was largely subsidized by the Liberian Government.

He dwelled particularly on the work being done for the younger children by the Catholic Mission, some of whom attend as boarding pupils, other as day pupils. The Catholic Mission was established in 1397, and in Walton's words, "is doing a wonderful job."

Instructional staffs are still difficult to secure for Liberian schools, he said, and assured that qualified American teachers would be welcomed in the Republic.

In addition, he explained that the country offered excellent opportunity to Negroes with capital, interested in starting various kinds of business. For example, he revealed there was not a single drug store in the capital city of Monrovia. Access to foreign movies have quickened the interest of Liberian women in beauty culture, he asserted.

Currently, Dutch, British, French and Syrian merchants hold a monopoly over trade. The Syrian merchants play a large part in the British and French trade, since it is they who go into the hinterlands and carry on trade with the aborigines. Indeed, a source in the State Department told the Defender, this was the reason the Department, along with the United States Army, and the Liberian Government had approved the importation of cartridges to Liberia as a medium of exchange.

The Liberians in the hinterlands, void of any other source of protein except the wild life they can shoot, preferred being paid with cartridges in lieu of money. Capitalizing on this need, Syrian merchants were said to have been selling them one shotgun cartridge for $1. This wild-cat profiteering was offset by the various United States missions using shels to pay the Liberians who worked for them.

1,500,000 Liberians Remain Untouched by Church, Methodist Bishops Advised

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 3-9-46

Bishop Brooks Named to Aid in Study of United States, Vatican Diplomatic Ties

WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY — One and a half million Liberians are untouched spiritually by churches, the Rt. Rev. Willis J. King, Methodist Bishop of Liberia, told the Council of Methodist Bishops Thursday at Hotel Dennis.

During the five day session which closed Sunday, Bishop Titus Lowe of Indianapolis, was elected president of the council, and Bishop Robert N. Brooks of the Louisiana area, was among those appointed to a committee to study United States, Vatican diplomatic ties.

To Study Catholic Church

ism in its relationship to the Catholic Church and the ideal of the right of private judgment, a spokesman declared.

The Council adopted a program calling for each prelate to cover the field in 16 years and selected committees to:

Prepare a statement on the theological position of Methodism; assist in a proposed expansion of the Methodist's public relations department;

To broaden the interpretation of the Christian meaning of vocational service and train sufficient leadership for the church.

Elects Bishop Kelley

The Central jurisdiction, which is made up of colored churches, elected as its president Bishop Edward W. Kelley of St. Louis, and Bishop Robert N. Brooks, secretary.

In his talk Bishop King, formerly Gammon Theological Seminary president, said he was convinced that a Council of Protestant Churches is needed for increasing the work in Liberia.

Episcopalians and Methodists have found the greatest response

New American Interest

Bishop King remarked "we must approach the situation in the light of new developments and the new interest being evidenced by America through the building of a new harbor at Monrovia;

Through the increased foreign mission staff, the staff at Ganta Mission and the College of West Africa and by the building of a Hostel for girls in connection with the College of West Africa."

He proposed the establishment of mission centers in island sections inhabited by many hitherto unreached tribes.

Has White Missionaries

When asked if his missionaries were white or colored, the Bishop stated he has white missionaries in his jurisdiction and that in the Methodist Church the field is wide open to colored persons.

The hinterland program calls to their programs, he said, and pointed out that only 60,000 Liberians live under conditions comparable to those of Western civilization and educated Liberians merely have established a 40-mile beachhead.

Sees Little Interest

He stated that the war gave them little concern and the average Liberian is not impressed greatly by the idea of atomic energy although the country is a major source of uranium, a key to atomic development.

The prelate said he feared Liberia would cease to be a civilized nation unless more effort is made to extend educational facilities to the 1,500,000 aborigines and expressed the view the country is likely to become a protectorate of the United States.

for many experts and technicians in health, agriculture and science he said, while the building program calls for the erection of vocational schools.

The first mission to be established will be purely a Liberian project, the first ever attempted by the Liberians themselves. They have raised $5,700 for the purpose and Bishop King is asking the church to equal that.

In later conversation the Bishop pointed out that not only Africa, but China and India now beckon the colored missionary, but trained and qualified people do not seem available for this type of work. Sat 3-9-46

Basic Salary $1700

The basic salary is $1700 with increments for additional years of service and increase in the family and all workers are pensioned.

He pointed out that Carl Downs of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex., has been invited by Stanley Jones to join his staff in India. Dr. Jones is the author of "Christ of the India Road."

At present there is but one hospital in Liberia and it serves over 200,000 people. It is located at the Ganta Mission. Dr. George W. Harlen, director and a graduate of Harvard University, has been awarded the Order of African Redemption, highest Liberian award, for public health work.

Among others attending were Bishop A. P. Shaw of Baltimore and Robert E. Jones, retired and the bishops' wives.

Liberia Described As Land Of Opportunities

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

(Reprinted From Last Week's Late Edition)

NORFOLK — Liberia, which was established in 1822 as a haven for American freedmen, was described last week as a land of opportunity for ambitious and trained Negroes by the Rt. Rev. Bravid W. Harris, Episcopal bishop of Liberia, in an interview at the Jouranl and Guide.

BISHOP BRAVID W. HARRIS

Liberian officials, according to Bishop Harris, who was for several years rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church here, will welcome technically trained Negroes to their country and offer them whatever aid is available for their new venture in the African republic.

Newcomers in Liberia will find a land rich in natural resources and blessed with a climate suitable for various occupations and enterprises. A country of 45,000 square miles and an estimated population of 1,500,000, the government of Liberia is patterened after our own American republic. The destiny of the land is now in the hands of an estimated 60,000 American Negroes who largely comprise the governing class.

SOURCES OF WEALTH

Liberia's greatest sources of wealth are around 10,000,000 rubber trees, quantities of iron ore, palm oil, cocoa, coffe, hard timber, particularly black gum, and mahogany, fibre, gold and rich clay soil suitable for the manufacture of glass and other products. Diamonds are found in considerable quantities in some districts. Sat 5-18-46

Liberia has a coast line on the South Atlantic of around 350 miles which can be made a great asset to the republic for commercial purposes provided transportation facilities in the country can be improved. Unfortunately, the country is without suitable roads, there being only 400 miles of road for motor traffic. Inland villages and rural areas have an outlet to the main highway by a few secondary roads which can bear only light traffic.

On account of the lack of tools and modern machinery farming and all other work in Liberia must be done by crude methods which yield poor results. Yet great quantities of tropical fruits, vegetables and other produce are grown with little effort. In fact much of these products are grown wild.

RUBBER TREES Sat 5-18-46

According to Bishop Harris, there are about 75 native rubber tree growers. Firestone interests control by far the bulk of the rubber plantations of the country. The yield of the rubber trees, the bishop says, is at least twice as high as anywhere else in the world. And these trees may be tapped the year round, although the yield is low during January, February and March.

Palm oil, which is used by the natives for fats, soap and for making explosives, is a great asset to the country. Some of it is exported. The cocoa trees grow wild, and the possibilities for the expansion of the cocoa industry is almost unlimited, Bishop Harris says. Some Liberian cocoa is exported. Liberian coffee is considered a high grade beverage.

THE CASHEW TREE

The cashew tree, which has to be cultivated, provides variety of products. Perhaps the most precious product of this tree, according to Bishop Harris, is the oil which is pressed from the cashew nut. The nut yields a sweet oil of excellent quality. Gabriel L. Dennis, Liberia's secretary of state, Bishop Harris says, is the only Liberian to his knowledge who cultivates the cashew tree.

Liberia has only a few business enterprises. Some of these are operated by the government and private citizens and they consist of grocery stores and general merchandise shops. The outstanding store by a citizen in Liberia is operated by John Cooper in Monrovia, the capital of the republic. The British, Dutch and Syrians operate many business firms most of which are located in Monrovia.

There are two newspapers in Liberia, The Weekly Mirror edited by James Cooper and The African National. These newspapers together with the radio station owned by the government and missionaries and government oficials exert a great influence on the thinking and attitude of the natives.

PRAISES TUBMAN

Bishop Harris praised President William V. S. Tubman for his progressive administration. He said President Tubman has a program of expansion which will be helpful to the economic and financial future of the republic. The greatest single project is the construction of the $25,000,000 harbor facilities at Monrovia under the direction of the U. S. Navy.

During the past war, the U. S. Army in Liberia constructed about 200 miles of good road from Monrovia to French Guiana, Bishop Harris said, Monrovia has the benefits of electricity, some health facilities and a hospital which is meeting some of the most vital needs of the people.

EDUCATION Sat 5-18-46

The Booker T. Washington Institute at Kaka Ta offers the type of trade training which is in vogue at Tuskegee. Supported by state funds and the American Colonization Society which founded it, this institution has an enrollment of over 75 boys. There are a few under staffed mission schools and other institutions in the republic, but the natives on the whole are without schooling and educational facilities.

It is not what Liberia has in the way of finished products or established institutions that makes it a land of opportunity, in Bishop Harris' opinion. The opportunities lie rather in the unlimited possibilities for developing a country rich in natural resources and for supplying needs from which men and women of pioneering spirit and dauntless hearts never shirk.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Mrs. Victoria Schaack Points to Liberia as Land of Opportunity

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

"Liberia is the place where business and professional people are welcome to come, and where many opportunities await them," Mrs. Victoria Schaack, a native of

MRS. VICTORIA SCHAACK

Monrovia, Liberia, told the AFRO Saturday.

Mrs. Schaack is a former representative of the Pan-American Airlines of Liberia. Her grandfather, the late Hiliary Johnson, was the first native born president of the Republic. He was elected in 1884. Her father was the late Chief Justice F. E. R. Johnson, who was sent to America as commissioner along with ex-President King.

Professionals Needed

"We are not looking for the laboring class of people to come to Liberia because we have enough of them there at present. Neither are we looking for the type of missionaries who have been sent to my country in the past.

9-27-46

"In the first place, they come there with no fixed program; they preach the bible and nothing more. While our people are busy praying, the white man is planning to steal our land and everything else we hold dear.

"Missionaries who are sent to foreign countries should be able to teach some kind of a vocation.

Beauticians Needed

"In Liberia we have no beauty parlors, drug stores or dressmakers. There are about three or four doctors for approximately 3,500,000 people, and we have a very few nurses. We are in dire need of a newspaper and photographers.

Sat.

"The fault we find with most Americans who come to Liberia is that they assume such a superior air, that it makes it hard for my people to understand them."

Mrs. Schaack pointed out that when Liberia is mentioned, most people think only in terms of the Firestone rubber plantation. There are several Liberians who are independent rubber plantations owners, for instance ex-president Charles King, Jimmie Cooper and Gray Johnson. Their plantations are almost as large as Firestone, she explained.

Mrs. Schaack is at present attending school in Boston, Mass., and will return to Liberia in the very near future, where she will open an industrial training school for girls.

4-27-46

Mrs. Schaack, a large land owner in Liberia, came to America, admittedly, to "sell" her country. Said she:

"I have found many people who are qualified for openings here in America, but because of color prejudice they are not accepted. In my country, not only will they be welcome, but upon becoming a citizen of Liberia they will receive from 12 to 18 acres of land free of charge.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias Arrives In Liberia

By Jacob Browne

Weekly

MONROVIA, (ANP)—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, first Negro head of the Phelps-Stokes fund, arrived in Liberia on May 31 after making a 34-hour flight from America. Dr. Tobias took the following day to tour the Firestone Plantations Company which is situated near Roberts Field, and saw Liberian labor at work. At the brick camp, he was favorably impressed when he saw a Liberian in charge and Liberian labor turning out the bricks.

In company with American Minister Raphael O'Hara Lanier and Bishop Bravid W. Harris, Dr. Tobias reached Monrovia on Saturday evening, and is the guest of the minister at the legation.

Saturday 6-22-46

On Sunday morning, in company with the minister, he worshipped at Trinity Pro-Cathedral, where Bishop Harris gave an address. The occasion was the rally for $5,000 to be given Bishop Harris for the work in Liberia, the bishop had asked the entire missionary district for this amount, but Trinity Pro-Cathedral at Monrovia felt that as it was the leading Church in the District, it should alone contribute $5,000 which would be added to the amounts raised by the other smaller churches throughout the country.

Miami

Dr. Tobias was privileged to see $4,733 raised in spot cash on the table while Counsellor H. Lafayette Harmon, chairman of the drive, called the roll. Vice President Simpson, junior warden and an ardent and devout churchman, was the moving pivot behind the drive. President Tubman, though not a member of that communion and out of the city, sent $500. Vice President Simpson and Counsellor Harmon also gave $500.

Florida

The following day, Dr. Tobias in company with Minister Lanier paid calls on the cabinet, the naval commander of the port, the United States Public Health Mission in Liberia, and the foreign economic administration.

Meets the Press

Following his usual precedent of permitting the press to meet distinguished personages, Lanier introduced members of the Liberian press to Dr. Tobias on Monday evening at the legation. Bishop Harris was also present.

A general discussion was entered into by all, and frank suggestions as to the better running of the Booker T. Washington Institute were given: all welcomed the change in administration of this institute which bears the name of a great Negro, and especially that a Negro now heads it. An addition to the faculty would soon take place for the personnel in auto mechanics and building would soon be arriving. There was a general feeling that the need for vocational training should be continually stressed, as that would answer one of Liberia's greatest problems.

Meets the YMCA

Representatives of the YMCA, YWCA, YMCA-Mixers, and YMCA Boys' Club, met Dr. Tobias on Tuesday evening when a unique program was rendered. James E. MacCritty, executive secretary of the "Y", gave a brief history of the association. Jacob Browne, former executive secretary, and who held over the organization for the six-year absence of Mr. MacCritty from Liberia, made a presentation to the guest of honor in the form of a gold pin with the inscription: "YMCA—R. L."

Saturday 6-22-46

The Horizon

An Attempt to Get the Record Straight for Bishop Willis J. King

By P. L. PRATTIS

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-15-46

ABOUT two years ago, Willis J. King, newly raised to the Episcopacy in the Methodist Church, left his former post at Gammon Theological Seminary and undertook his new assignment in the diocese of Liberia. Few persons who know Bishop King would doubt that the new prelate entered upon his duties with singular zeal, intelligence and devotion. He is the type of man who makes you feel that he will ardently lay himself to the task ahead. He will hardly admit that any soil is barren to the right endeavor. He propels himself with the question, "What CAN be done?" not "What CAN'T be done?" He is a constructive, aggressive, courageous optimist.

Mr. Prattis

Some months ago, Bishop King returned to this country from Liberia and made a speech before the Council of Bishops in Atlantic City. You have heard the story about the tree which was viewed by the carpenter, the artist and the hunter. What each saw in the same tree differed according to his point of view, what he was looking for. The same thing happens sometimes when a man makes a speech. The same words and phrases will have different meaning for different persons who hear them, depending somewhat upon the context of knowledge or experience into which they are set by the listener.

* * *

ONE REPORTER for a daily newspaper listened to Dr. King and then wrote a story attributing to Dr. King by indirect quotation sentiments which anybody who knows Dr. King would understand he did not intend to express. This attribution has been the cause of untold embarrassment to the bishop in his Liberian diocese because it was implied that Bishop King had said that Liberia was going to the dogs unless outside forces intervened and that the nation would probably become a protectorate of the United States. Bishop King denies that he said any such thing with any such meaning.

I believe him and, fortunately, some of the Liberians with whom he must work, believe him. I have at hand a letter from C. E. Cooper of Monrovia in which he writes Bishop King: "I do believe you have been misquoted, for it is not like you to have stabbed Liberia in the back after she has been so very kind and hospitable to you. I cannot believe it and will not believe it—and there are many of my opinion."

I, for one, believe Bishop King may have been betrayed by his zeal. He had not been in Liberia long before he had begun writing his friends in the United States for aid and sympathetic understanding of Liberia and her problems. He has particularly wanted to create a spirit of cooperation between Liberians and American Negroes. He has deplored the disposition of some American Negroes to ignore and disparage the Liberians. Instead, he wants American Negroes to try to see the forces in the world which the Liberians are up against and to interpret some of the actions of the Liberians in terms of the pressures to which they are subjected. Above all, he wants Americans, white and black, to help Liberia. In seeking help, one usually attempts to show need. The chances are that Bishop King, in his zeal to show how we might help Liberia, has described her needs in such fashion as to indicate disintegration and incompetence. But he certainly did not mean to do that, if he did, and this is as good a time as any to correct the impression. Sat. 6-15-46

* * *

BISHOP KING is attempting to do much more than to bring Liberians into the Church. He has extended his interest, insofar as he properly can, to the social, economic and political welfare of the republic. He believes in that republic. He wants to see it grow strong. He is happy in the self-assigned task of saying the word here and saying the word there that will help the constructive forces in Liberia to prevail and to extend their good influence to the hinterland of striving tribes, far beyond the forty-mile beachhead now held by Liberians educated in modern fashion. With such vitality and valor as he possesses, it is easy to surmise that the constructive wisdom of Bishop King will help the Liberians to write one of the brightest pages of their history. But while helping us to understand the Liberians, he certainly must guard against being misunderstood himself.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

4,000 Give Food, Urge Liberty for Africans

Daily Worker 1-9-46 New York, N.Y.

By HELEN SIMON

The 4,000 who jammed every available inch of space at Abyssinia Baptist Church Monday night did more than launch a famine relief campaign for starving Africans. They expressed their conviction, as Paul Robeson put it, that freedom for the oppressed black peoples of South Africa is inseparable from the struggle for freedom everywhere —in China, or India, or our own South.

Robeson, voicing pride in his own African ancestry, illustrated in deep-noted song the high level of culture achieved by the African people. He told of his own childhood and youth—the hunger he had known, the speed-up of the brickyard where he worked at 13; he spoke of his father who escaped three times from slavery—and said to the 4,000,000 Africans who have asked for help: "I know what it is to starve and labor."

His listeners understood too. Most of them were Negroes, deeply hurt by oppression, discrimination. They gave generously 10 tons of canned food and $1,730 in hard-earned money for more food which the Council on African Affairs will ship to Africa.

Marian Anderson, tall and dignified, said, "I am thoroughly interested in the African people, and I think that whatever we can do is still too little."

So very much is needed, as Dr. Wulf Sachs, Russian-born visitor from South Africa, bore witness. Dr. Sachs, who is editor of **The Democrat**, progressive South African magazine, said bitterly that black Africans are victims of "extreme virulent fascism."

What makes their position even worse than that of Negroes here, he explained, is that discrimination there is embodied in law. It is illegal NOT to oppress. The starvation from which the many suffer, he said, is "human-made." Black Africans have never been permitted to develop their hand or brain; new restrictions on their freedom of movement, employment, organization are constantly being decreed.

Rev. Ben Richardo Richardson, associate editor of **The Protestant**, made a forceful appeal.

"The Africans need more than food," he declared. "They need to know how to overthrow the system that brings drought year after year. The enemy is the system of capitalism, whereby some grow strong and fat and greasy at the expense of the rest of us. We can reach over into Africa and share their miseries because to a great extent their miseries are our miseries."

The Jewish people were represented at the rally by Rabbi Max Felshin, of Radio City Synagogue, who linked the first stirrings of people's struggle in Africa with the freedom movements of Indonesians, Chinese, Indians, Jews.

Responsibility of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of labor everywhere to strike out for African freedom was highlighted by Josh Lawrence, representing the National Maritime Union.

Others spoke—Dr. Max Yergan and Dr. Alphaeus Hunton of the Council on African Affairs, which sponsored the meeting; Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr. and Father Shelton Hale Bishop; Judge Hubert T. Delaney, H. P. Osborne, of the West Indies National Council, and Mrs. Lida C. Broner, who read a moving letter from South Africa about the famine.

Sgt. Eugene List was enthusiastically greeted when he made a surprise appearance and played two piano selections.

The gathering addressed a vehement protest letter to Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and also urged the United Nations Organization to take steps to enforce its creed of human rights in South Africa.

MARIAN ANDERSON

PAUL ROBESON

Total Population of Union is 11,258,858

The Bantu World, Johannesburg, S. Africa

The total population of the Union is 11,258,858—an increase of 1,688,960 over the 1936 census figures, according to provisional figures for the population census of the Union taken on May 7, 1946.

The return gives the European population of the Union as 2,335,460—an increase of 331,603 as compared with the 1936 figures; the Native population as 7,735,809, an increase of 1,139,120; the Asiatic population as 282,539, an increase of 62,848, and the figure for mixed and other coloured races as 905,050, an increase of 17.59 per cent. *Sat. 8-24-46*

American Donations Bolster Morale Of Starving Africans

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — The American Food Fund, in Capetown, encouraged by gifts of food and cash, this week acknowledged donations received from America for famine victims in South Africa.

"Messages just received underscore the urgency of the campaign being conducted to collect food and funds," stated Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council On African Affairs.

Two shipments of canned foods and one thousand dollars have thus far been forwarded by the Council to South Africa. The campaign is continuing through this month.

"Your message and help are a great encouragement and very much appreciated by our committee," wrote Mrs. Betty Radford, Chairman of the Food Fund. "It will also hearten the African people. *Sat 2-23-46*

Seen As Symbol

"There is no doubt that this aid will help to wake up the government as a symbol of the interest taken in the lot of the African people in this country by people in America."

Describing developments in the effort to relieve starvation among the Africans in the country, Mrs. Radford further stated, "what is happening today is merely another stage in the long tragedy resulting from South Africa's Native policy. The process has been cruelly accentuated by the drought of the last year. What is needed is more than immediate relief—desperately badly as that is needed. It is the fundamental question of the White Man's attitude to the Africans.

"There must be a settled rural population and a settled urban population. Migratory labor must be ended. Education must be assured to the African people, and technical training and skilled jobs opened to them. That is the only hope, and few white people realize it."

Victims in Services

Indicative of the seriousness of the food situation in South Africa is the fact that the government last month requested special services held throughout South Africa to pray for relief from the drought, and the general food shortage has been the subject of sharp debate in the South African Parliament. Six shiploads of corn have been ordered from Argentina, Dr. Yergan pointed out, and to save South African cattle, two shiploads of American oats recently left New York, the first such order since the Boer War.

The oats are intended to save the European owned cattle; sixty per cent of the cattle owned by Africans has already been lost, it was stated. The South African Government is now providing the opportunity for Africans in the Reserve territories, who are able to work, to earn a little cash by relief work on roads and other public works, but the great number suffering from weakness brought on by starvation, cannot benefit from this and are completely helpless unless they receive the small pension of two dollars a month.

It is an ironical paradox, characteristic of South Africa, Yergan stated, that while so little is being done to help the African people in this emergency, General Smuts just last month launched a campaign for $8,000,000, to be spent on gifts of food to be sent to Great Britain. *Sat 2-23-46*

Robeson, Horne Lash Failure To Aid Starving Africa

Defender, Chicago, Ill. 5-25-46

NEW YORK — United Nations refusal to aid South Africa's starving millions was condemned this week by Paul Robeson and Lena Horne.

In a press conference at the Council On African Affairs, Robeson lashed the UN conference for ignoring the South Africa question, charging that the UN wished to perpetrate British colonial rule.

Pointing out that the future of several million people hangs in the balance, Miss Horne urged the American people to give vigorous support to colonial demands for freedom and full democratic rights. She said relief sent to Africa was "grossly inadequate."

"If civilization is to progress and the world made a better place in which to live, then the people of South Africa must be cut loose from the shackles that bind them," said Robeson. "This can only be accomplished if people all over the world raise their voices and concern themselves with the welfare of the colonial people," he concluded.

It was announced that a rally sponsored by the African Council would be conducted June 6 at Madison Square Garden to "focus attention on famine conditions existing in Africa."

SO. AFRICAN NEGROES WOULD BAN BEER HALLS

The Times, New York, N.Y.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —In this land of "spots" and "sundowners" liquor flows freely. The consumption of brandy alone is approaching 1,500,000 gallons annually for a white population of some two millions. For here again the color inhibition operates.

Theoretically the supply of liquor to non-whites is prohibited, but in Natal and Cape Provinces restrictions are left to the discretion of licensing boards. In practice, there is a widespread illicit liquor traffic and "shebeens" multiply. So much so that the current budget of Johannesburg City Council includes estimated revenue of no less than $296,000 in fines from Negro offenders against liquor laws. Many citizens have protested that revenue derived from crime is scarcely of a nature to be included in a budget, even in the "Golden City."

Johannesburg and other cities retort that they are striving to combat the liquor evil—for non-whites — by opening Kaffir-beer halls. Kaffir beer is made from sprouted grain, and is alleged by those who run the halls to be a valuable anti-scorbutic and source of Vitamin B, "therefore increasing the labor output of black workers."

In its halls, Johannesburg City Council reported receipts last year of $494,432 from the sale of Kaffir beer at 6 cents a pint. The Council was informed recently that "it is well on the way to doubling the figure this year." The report went on: "Profit goes toward amenities for the blacks, so that actually the more beer sold the better it is for the blacks." *Sat. 10-26-46*

To which Chief Moshesh, who rules over a tribe in the Transkei, takes exception:

"I would like anyone present" (he was speaking to the General Council of the United Transkeian Territories) "to see these beer halls when things are in full swing. You have never seen anything like it—such degration. . . . They go out into the streets, a real danger to everybody, including themselves. A policeman comes along and imprisons them. A large fine is imposed. You create a jailbird. You then turn round and say that the blacks are the most wicked people in the world."

The General Council, composed of blacks, has asked the Government to abolish beer halls.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 22

Slavery and Famine in Africa

The Worker — New York, N.Y.

GENERAL SMUTS, Prime Minister of the Dominion of the Union of South Africa, like his predecessor, Cecil Rhodes, has great plans for Africa—but not for the Africans. Extending an invitation to American business interests, the General declared: "Africa holds the key to European peace, because the continent is teeming in wealth and only awaits American capital."

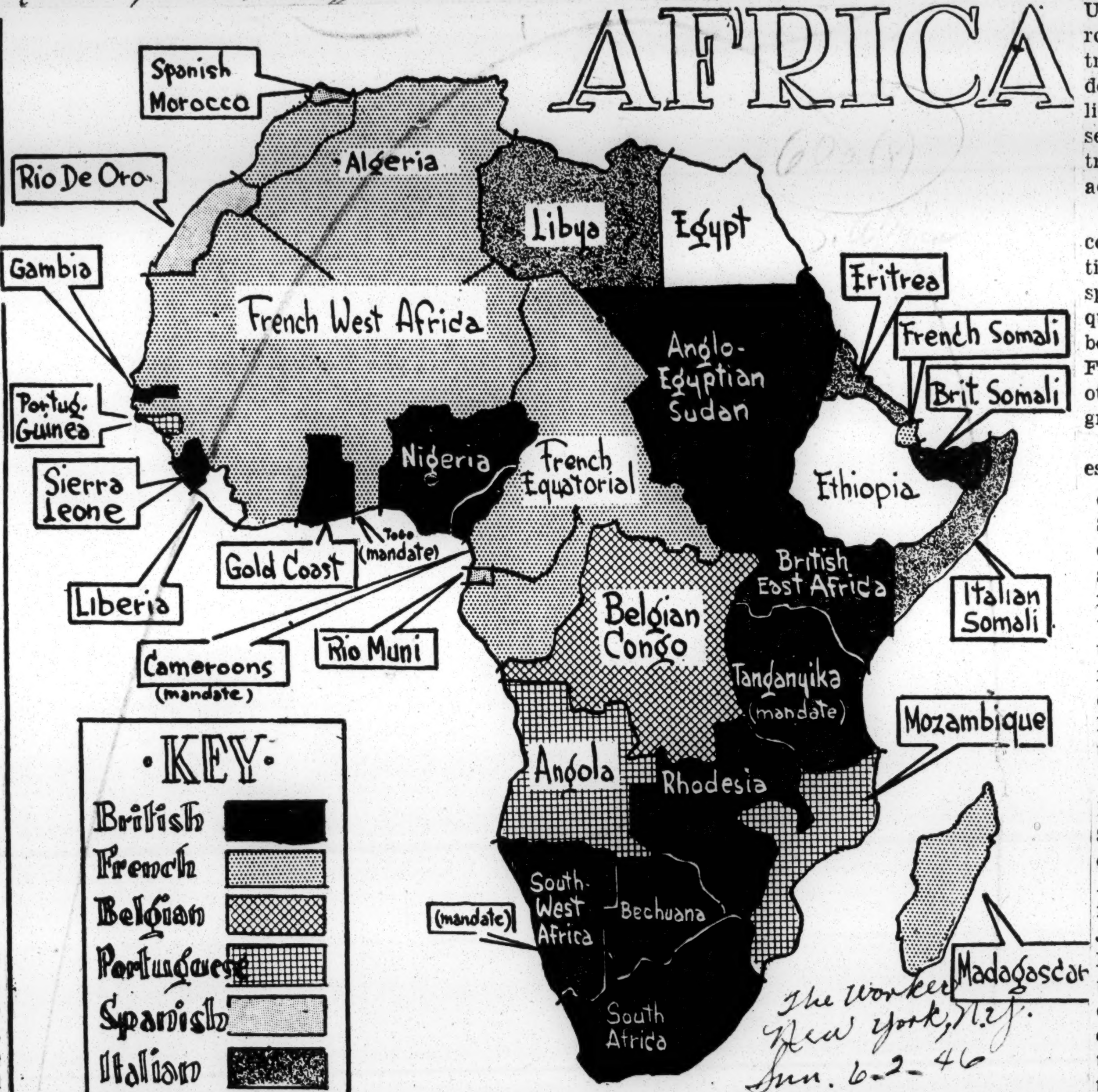
This invitation to American Big Business is at the same time a warning to American labor. What America does in Africa, as Paul Robeson, the chairman of the Council on African Affairs, recently said, may determine whether or not there will be another world war.

Next Thursday, June 6, the Council is staging a rally at Madison Square Garden. Paul Robeson, Congressmen Hugh De Lacey and A. Clayton Powell and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis will be among the speakers. Many Broadway stars are also participating. The rally will call for Big Three Unity for Colonial Freedom, and specifically for African freedom.

It therefore becomes the business of the American people to become better acquainted with the African people, the great wealth which lies in their land, and the desperate way of life to which they have been assigned by their exploiters.

The Council on African Affairs was organized under the leadership of Paul Robeson and Dr. Max Yergan precisely for the purpose of providing such information. Whatever knowledge we have on the situation in Africa, despite the iron curtain of the imperialist censorship, comes largely through the efforts of this organization. *Sun. 6-2-4[6]*

Africa has been the playground for the kind of white supremacy which Gen. Smuts and his government preach and practice in South Africa. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Belgians, the Spanish, the Italians, and the British, each has marched into the vast continent, taken his slice of its territory and exploited its wealth and its people to a degree which has never been surpassed in the written history of the world.



The Worker — New York, N.Y. — Sun. 6-2-46

Africa

The Worker — New York, N.Y.

THE continent of Africa stirs like a giant. For generations it has been the prize of imperialist masters who have lashed its hundreds of millions into the mines and the fields. *Sun. 6-2-46*

Famine stalks South Africa today. Too long has Africa been neglected by friends of freedom in America. A notable event marking a change is the Madison Square meeting in New York, June 6, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs (story in adjoining column). This paper is happy to urge its readers in the New York area to support this vital gathering. *Sun. 6.2.46*

The present division of Africa is indicated in the accompanying map. Fully one-third of Africa is under British rule. Another third is under the French. Belgium and Portugal (by the grace of Britain) also hold large areas. The three so-called independent nations, Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia, add up to a bare 7 per-cent of the whole continent.

Egypt has been the scene of recent bloody demonstrations of its people who demand that the British withdraw its troops. Ethiopia has regained its freedom from Italy, but Britain even now is seeking to slice off another part of her territory. Liberia is completely dominated by Fire-stone and other United States corporations, and our government is now setting up a permanent military base at Liberia's capitol, Monrovia. *6-2-46*

American penetration into Africa is only recent. We have no such large stretches of land as have the French and the English. We have avoided, at least to date, open political dominations of African territories. **But we have millions of dollars invested in Liberian rubber, Rhodesian copper, South African gold and other resources. We are linked in cartels, which control the major part of Africa's industry, DeBeers, Ltd., for example.**

Although America's role has been so far that of a junior partner in the Imperialist Crime Incorporated which exploits some 150,000,000 Africans, it is hardly likely that our American imperialists will be satisfied with this junior share in so rich a loot.

As the only great power today possessing vast accumulated capital, it may be expected that the United States will loosen the European-imposed restraint on its trade with Africa, will break down the British-imposed "Sterling Bloc" with its capital reserves, and that American penetration into Africa will be greatly accelerated.

Economic penetration is accompanied by political penetration. America's position and responsibilities in Africa will grow quickly and it may not be long before we challenge the hold of France and England and the other European powers in that gravely exploited continent.

Not to be overlooked or underestimated among these exploiters of the Africans, is the Union of South Africa itself. In that country today, as th result of severe drought, milli ns of Africans are faced with mass starvation. But the basic cause of this starvation is man-made, the fact that the Africans have not enough land left them by their European overlords to provide them with needed food.

The Council on African Affairs has collected and s nt nearly $5,000 and approxim ely 22,000 cans of food for the r lief of the Africans' famine dis ress. And it will apply the proceeds of the June 6 rally also for his relief. Instead of expressing thanks for this help, the South African Government charged 25 percent duty on the canned food shipped by the Council for free relief distribution! *Sun. 6.2.46*

But what else can one expect from a country where the Negro can't vote, can't sit in any of the country's legislative bodies, must carry as many as 12 legal documents (passes) to establish his identity and the legality of his whereabouts, must work (by law) at unskilled labor and is arrested for striking for higher wages or better working conditions.

The policy of white supremacy is legalized in South Africa. "It is generally admitted," states a recent government year book, "that the prosperity of South African trade and industry depends to a very great extent on an adequate supply of relatively cheap unskilled non-European (non-white) labor."

It is Prof. James B. Leyburn of Yale University who wrote, "Discrimination against the blacks in the Union of South Africa is more far-reaching, more cynical, than in any other self-governing country in the modern world."

It is this country which asks the right to annex Southwest Africa, and has put forth its imperialist claim for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, with their more than one million Negro population.

Where does our government stand with reference to all this? Will it wink at fascism in Africa as it has winked at fascism in Europe and South America, because it means profit for American Big Business?

The Worker — New York, N.Y. — Sun. 6-2-46

Pension Figures For Africans

The Bantu World — Johannesburg, S. Africa — Sat. 8-24-46

The number of Africans who were drawing pensions for blindness, old age and invalidity at the end of June, 1946, was 144,000. In February, 1945, it was 27,600 and last December 66,320. African pensioners are increasing at an average rate of 11,500 a month, and it is calculated that more than 200,000 will be eligible by the end of the year.

At the end of June, 1946, the number of Africans drawing old-age pensions was 104,300; pensions for blindness 27,090; and invalidity pensions 12,630. The amount of money voted this year for them totalled £1,235,000.

White Tradesmen Defied:

The Courier

Union of South Africa Begins Training Natives as Builders

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-30-46

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—The Johannesburg City Council has announced its decision to give native servicemen and former servicemen priority in its projected housing scheme. This is the first time such undertaking has been made by any municipality in the Union of South Africa, and although priority in state and provincial housing has always been given white servicemen and former soldiers, there has never been a national housing program for African natives.

Meanwhile the program for training native builders got under way in Johannesburg last week despite a countrywide strike threat by white building trades workers as the results of the Government's determination to train native, former servicemen, under a central organization technical training plan for employment in the building industry.

It was learned here last week that if the trade unions carried out their threat to ask instructors to boycott the plan and refuse to give instruction as a protest against its introduction, the Government planned to have army instructors take over the job.

U. S. A. WOULD STRIKE

If trade union opposition becomes too strong, it is possible that instead of being run on civilian lines like the white scheme, the Government would run the plan for natives on a military basis, trainees remaining in uniform on army pay with army instructors in charge.

Opinions on the strike issue are not unanimous among the five unions in the building industry, however.

While some are violently opposed to training natives for what they consider "the white man's pressure" other unions recognize that sooner or later African natives would have to be admitted to industry.

The unions are concerned with maintaining an all-white labor policy for the protection of so-called European standards of work and pay and with obtaining assurance that when natives are trained there would be sufficient building material available to insure their employment.

UNIONS ENDANGERED

So serious had the division of opinion become, one of the results of the discussions were expected to be the disintegration of the building unions' joint committee as a representative body.

At present only twenty-seven African natives are being trained under the plan and it is expected that fifty will be undergoing training by the end of the week.

In announcing its scheme, the Government introduced regulations providing that Africans trained under the plan would not be permitted to engage in any other than building work for Africans in native areas, including native locations in urban areas.

The idea was to remove fears of competition between white artisans and Africans in the building industry. The Government further offered white artisans a state guarantee of full employment of 80 per cent of their normal remuneration for a period of ten years.

30-YEAR PROGRAM

On completion of their apprenticeship white builders are paid three shillings and six-pence per hour plus eight pence per hour cost of living allowance. Africans builders will be paid two shillings per hour inclusive. *11-30-46*

At the rate of 250 African builders being trained yearly, and the present prospects of obtaining building supplies, it would take thirty years to meet the present housing requirements of the native population alone.

LACK OF SOAP DISMAYS WOMEN OF S. AFRICA

The Times New York, N.Y.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa—South African women, to whom domestic duties are almost unknown, have returned to their kitchens. They are not ousting their Negro cooks in a fervor of enthusiasm to win their "Cordon Bleu"; they are simply striving to keep clean. For the soap shortage here is critical and is rapidly worsening.

So, after consulting grandmother, who trekked hundreds of miles in her childhood without coming across a single store en route, the lady of the house is bent over a concoction of bones, caustic soda and synthetic perfume: stirring away for dear life and praying it will "set."

But bones are not so easy to come by, still less is lard, and newspapers are recommending such substitutes as prickly pear leaves. One recipe required several dozen eggs to a small quantity of lard with just a pinch of soda. Coming from Europe where the ration is one egg monthly, the temptation to eat the soap would be overwhelming. *Mon. 12-2-46*

One South African, Mrs. Heydenrych, has solved her immediate problem. She is a farmer on the Limpopo who has lost many donkeys through marauding lions. So, after trapping and killing one lion, she rendered down the fat for soap. Mrs. Heydenrych will have to guard this jealously, for Negroes have great faith in lion oil, which not only imbues them with the courage of the "king of beasts," but also acts as a philtre.

DISTINGUISHED WOMAN GRADUATE

The Bantu World Johannesburg S. Africa

Miss N. Jabavu, daughter of Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, of "Phomolong", Middledrift, who left South Africa some years ago, recently distinguished herself in London when she danced in a special scene in the "Ballet Negres" at the Playhouse. *Sat. 12-7-46* This talented African woman holds the B.A. degree in languages and besides being a dancer has studied singing and violin playing at the Royal Academy of Music. Epstein the world famous sculptor, has modelled her head.

Africans Homeless:

The Courier

10,000 Natives Camping Near Johannesburg, S. A.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Since 2,000 African squatters were evicted by police from Johannesburg City Council's Pimville Township two months ago, a new squatters' camp, Tobruk Township, comprising a large number of ex-servicemen and their depndents, has sprung up near Orlando West Township. The camp has a population of 10,000. *Sat. 11-30-46*

The Johannesburg Council recently secured a rule barring squatters from any property within its jurisdiction and has ordered this latest group to abandon the township by Nov. 26.

AWAITS KING'S VISIT

Other African organizations which have shelved the people's struggle movement until such time when they think they can embarrass the Government, have petitioned authorities for postponement of execution of theorder to a later date.

The idea is to keep postponing action until the psychological moment arrives—when the king and queen of England comes to the country on a scheduled visit in February, 1947.

A.M.E. Celebrates Golden Jubilee

The Bantu World South Africa

Sat. 6-15-46

A gigantic and extensive programme has been arranged by the A. M. E. Church Golden Jubilee Committee for the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Church in Southern Africa which will take place in the City of Johannesburg from the 16th to the 19th June. Delegates and visitors are expected to come from many parts of the country including the High Commission Territories, Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. The celebrations will be in the nature of thanksgiving to the Almighty God for His guidance, re-dedication of the leaders and members of the Church for further devotion and service, financial offerings for a more extensive educational, missionary and Church extension and literary programme.

The celebrations will start with a Youth programme which will be conducted all along the Reef on the morning of June 16. Delegates from various centres will address meetings in all A. M. E. Churches. This will be followed by a thanks giving service which will be held in the City Hall, Johannesburg at 3.30 p.m. and will be presided over by R F. H. Gow, D.D., and Rev. J. R. Coan, M. A., D. D., General Superintendents of the 15th and 17th Episcopal Districts respectively. A Government Spokesman representing the Prime Minister and the Mayor of Johannesburg will address the congregation.

Monday the 17th will be devoted to historical and educational programmes of the Church in Allen Temple, Sophiatown. In the evening a grand reception will be held in the Inchcape Hall.

Tuesday the 18th will be devoted to financial reports of the Golden Jubilee fund. Wednesday morning will be taken over by the Missionary Sisters an organization which is the backbone of the Church. The final event in the evening of the same day will be a Grand Historical Pageant which will be directed by Dr. F. H. Gow at the Bantu Sports Ground. Picked Actors will depict the historical arrival of the first Settlers in South Africa, and the beginning and growth of the Church in the Sub-Continent. Another interesting event will be the crowning of the A. M. E. Queens representing the 15th and 17th Episcopal Districts of the A. M. E. Church. Mrs Pienaar, the wife of the Administrator of the Transvaal and the Mayor of Johannesburg have been asked to perform this eventful duty of crowning the Queens. It will be interesting to know that those who will be crowned are women of the Church who had won one of the biggest contests the Church has ever had. Each of them had in that contest raised not less than £125 towards the Golden Jubilee Fund. On Thursday morning another important event will take place at Wilberforce Institute when two new Industrial Class Rooms will be officially opened and the ground braking on a farm which has been purchased by the Church to allow the extension of the Institute.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The A. M. E. Church was founded by a Negro Slave Bishop Richard Allen in 1787. It grew rapidly in that country and became the largest Negro Church. In 1892 Rev. M. M. Mokone founded the Ethiopian Church. This Church also grew rapidly and soon Rev. Mokone was followed by a galary of men among whom were Rev. G. Xaba, M. G. Gabashane, J. M. Dwane, P. S. Kuze, A. Mngqibisa, J. Z. Tantsi and S. Mtintso. During that period a young woman Miss Charlote Manye who later became the famous Mrs. Maxeke was at Wilberforce University in U. S. A. She called the attention of Rev. Mokone to the greatest Negro Church operating in America — the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sat. 6-15-46

At the Conference of the Ethiopian Church held in March, 1896 Rev. Dwane and Rev. Xaba were elected to proceed to the U. S. A. with a mandate to effect the union of the Ethiopian Church and the great A. M. E. Church. On the 19th June 1896 Rev. Dwane was received by the Senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church Rt. Rev H. M. Turner in Allen Temple Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A. after the Council of Bishops and the Missionary Board of the A. M. E. Church had accepted the proposition for the unification of the two churches. Thus the A. M. E. Church penetrated to this country. Bishop Turner was appointed the first Bishop to supervise the work in South Africa. Great leaders like the late Dr. F. M. Gow who became the first General Superintendent joined the forces in their forward march and carried the banner of the Church from land to land over hills and valleys.

The History of Mount Silinda Mission

The Bantu World Johannesburg, S. Africa Sat. 9-14-46

by G. F. A. Baer, B.A. (Hons), M.A., M. Educ. (Principal, Teachers' Training College, Mt. Silinda.)

The actual history of Mt. Silinda Misison began in 1880, when the Rev. Myron Pinkerton tried to reach Umzila's Kraal. Death caught him en route, and he was buried by African carriers in the Sabi Valley. A year later, the Rev. E. H. Richards continued the exploration, and he succeeded in reaching the Kraal of the Chief Umzila who allowed the missionaries to stay in his domain.

In 1889, the Rev. G. Wilder and the Rev. F. Bates arrived at Umzila's Kraal and two years later Rev. Wilcox and Dr. Thompson left the Zulu Mission and came via Beira to S. Rhodesia. On the boat to Beira they had the good fortune of meeting Rhodes who presented them with a tract of land on the plateau above Umzila's Kraal. On this site you find this great Mission to-day.

Three years later, Messrs Wilder, Thompson and Bunker marked out their exact claim on the Mt. Silinda slopes.

On the 21st June, 1893, eight American missionaries, two children and four Zulu evangelists and families were sent out by the American Board. Among them was a Miss Nancy Jones, a negress, the first Bantu missionary. It took this party five months to reach Mt. Silinda, and the difficulties of travelling were great. Many of their goods were lost, many animals died and carriers were scarce. To add to their hardships, they arrived in the rainy season and found to their dismay that most huts were jerry-built and leaky. Besides, malaria, which most of them had acquired during their travel through the lowlands, hampered their work considerably. To add to their trials, wild beasts, lions, leopards and so forth killed off their animals. But they persevered and in less than eight weeks after their arrival they had established four preaching centres near Mt. Silinda at which regular services were held on Sundays. They had also started a day school for boys under the auspices of the Chief Mampungwana.

In 1895, a second station was opened at Chikore, some eighteen miles from Mt. Silinda. Here the Rev. and Mrs. Wilder also opened a second day school. When a year later Miss Juliette Gilson joined the Mission, she became responsible for the school at Mt. Silinda where she taught both Africans and Europeans. There were about two hundred school-going children in 1894, whom Miss Gilson taught until she became Headmistress of the Melsetter Government School.

During the next ten years the Industrial Department progressed under the able direction of Messrs. Fuller, Orner and Dart. A sawmill was set up, bricks were made, tiles moulded and homes built. In 1903, the first carpentry class saw the light and Mr. Dart also organised a Manual Training Course.

In 1912, the Mt. Silinda Hospital was founded when the first nurse, Miss E. Lindquist, arrived. Her death, five years later, was a great loss and another five years passed before another nurse came.

With the growth of the educational work, the Government of **Southern Rhodesia** began to **subsidise this part of the Mission work, and it is due to the generosity of the Government** that the four primary schools increased rapidly to eighteen. The two central schools grew fast, until in 1923 there were nearly eight hundred students. This progress was largely due to Mr. A. R. Mather, who worked at Mt. Silinda for five years and then joined the Native Education Department of S. Rhodesia.

There are now about one hundred teachers and three thousand pupils, all told. Mt. Silinda also offers a two year teacher training course, following eight years of Primary School. Nurses' Training and Industrial work of a very high class more or less complete the picture. The latter is due to Mr. R. B. Hack whose outstanding ability as an engineer and an industrial teacher deserves a special mentioning.

I cannot conclude this brief sketch without referring to Mr. E. D. Alvord, Agriculturist. He served Mt. Silinda from 1919 to 1926, when he joined the Department of Native Agriculture, S. Rhodesia. During his stay at Mt. Silinda he greatly improved the methods of Native farming in and around Mt. Silinda. The quality of Mr. Alvord's work here and at the Department found eloquent testimony in his appointment as Director of Native Agriculture for Southern Rhodesia.

NEW WELFARE CENTRE AT ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

The Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa Sat. 9-21-46

The Alexandra Family Centre, the first of its kind to be established for Africans, was opened last week in Alexandra Township, with Miss V. Junod, who gained experience at the Fordsburg Community Health Centre as superintendent.

The scheme was initiated two years ago by the Johannesburg branch of the Union of Jewish Women, who wished to help in educating Africans. This body raised £1,250, which was supplemented by a gift from the University Rag Committee, and a prefabricated building was erected. Included in the building is a nursery school all equipment and a set of clothes for each new child is provided by the union.

Membership is open for families at a shilling a month for each family. Extra charges include a shilling a month for each person attending the night school, which is open to everybody, with books and stationery extra at cost price. Fees for the nursery school are

9d. a week for the first child, and 6d. a week for each additional child. A vegetable club included in the centre is run on 2s. 6d. units in the usual way, and food made at cookery demonstrations may be bought by members at cost price.

Future plans include a reading room where newspapers of all kinds will be available to members in the evenings. Activities for schoolchildren will be run in the afternoon, and cookery, knitting and sewing groups will be provided for mothers on Wednesdays and Fridays. Cookery demonstrators will all use similar stoves and utensils which African women use in their homes.

CARPENTRY FOR MEN

As in all family centres, the fathers are the hardest group to keep in touch with. As African men and boys have always shown a preference for carpentry, the centre hopes to be able to build a specially equipped carpentry shop for such classes. The National War Memorial Health Foundation, which shows a particular interest in this type of work, and has already sent representatives to Alexandra to find what is needed, hopes to be able to give a capital grant to build a carpentry shop.

There is only one stipulation for families, who want to become members of the centre; the whole family must undergo a medical examination, which is provided by the Government Health Centre (established in the township last May). If medical treatment is needed free services are offered by the University Health Clinic, but treatment is not compulsory to those needing it.

The Government Health Centre is having African field workers trained to work at the family centre, and the first group of these workers is expected to arrive at the end of the year. The African staff at present at the centre are two field workers, a cookery demontsrator, and two nursery school teachers, one trained and one untrained.

Seaman Sees Nazis Better Than South Africa

Wore Sack In Latter's Jail

Pilot
West Africa
Wed. 7-10-46

JOHANNESBURG.—Published in the May 16 issue of the South African Communist newspaper, the "Guardian," was the summary of a sworn statement made by a West African seaman of Sierra Leone extraction, Mr Arnold Adams, in which statement the seaman asserted that the treatment he had received from the South African authorities was worse than his experience in Germany.

The publication read:

"My treatment in South Africa had been worse than the treatment I received from the Germans when I was shipwrecked during the war and while I was their prisoner for a short time," stated Mr Arnold Adams, a West African Negro Seaman, in an interview with the Guardian.

In a sworn statement, Mr Adams contends that, because he stood up to his rights during the voyage of his ship, he was arrested for five days while the ship was in Lourenco Marques.

No reason was given for his arrest.

When the ship docked at Durban it was fumigated.

While this was being done the European seamen were sent to the Seamen's Mission.

The place arranged for the non-Europeans was unfit for human habitation.

Mr Adams was spokesman for the non-European seamen, who refused to sleep at the place arranged for them.

Later, in an argument with the Chief Engineer, the latter pointed his key at Mr Adams, poking him in the chest, and called him an agitator.

According to Mr Adams' statement, he pushed the hand of the Engineer away and the key fell on the floor.

A few hours later he was paid off, and thereafter he was charged with assault and arrested.

In a Durban Magistrate Court, he was found guilty and sentenced to seven days' hard labour, without the option of a fine.

Mr Adams was appalled at the treatment given him while in gaol, simply because he was a non-European.

In the first place, he alleges, he was given an old sack to wear as his prison garb. Pilot

On one occasion he was assaulted by the warder.

His cell was about twelve feet and seven men were expected to sleep in it. West Africa

In the same room there was a bucket for latrine use and a pail of water for drinking.

The prisoners were given two blankets and had to sleep on a cement floor. Wed 7-10-46

Mr Adams is taking the matter further and has sent his sworn statement to various authorities in England and America.

Mr Adams was a merchant seaman during the six years of war.

Murder of a Race Primed in South Africa

8,000,000 Natives Slowly Starving to Death on a Pound of Meal a Day

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 2-9-46

DR. MAX YERGAN SAYS—*The 2,000,000 white people in South Africa don't care, and the government is helping along the hunger. African Council may have to pay duty on 7,000 pounds of relief supplies.*

Former YMCA director who served 16 years in Africa, and first colored professor on race history at New York City College, compares similiarities of racism in South African Union and the United States of America, and labels the former as "the worst in the world." In America, the constitution protects colored citizens. In South Africa, the entire legal structure stultifies, negates racial freedom and aspirations.

2-9-46 By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK—"Genoicide—the deliberate murder of a race—is being practiced in South Africa and 8,000,000 African natives are threatened victims," Dr. Max Yergan told the AFRO-AMERICAN in an exclusive interview.

"The 8,000,000 Africans are slowly starving to death on a diet of three quarters of a pound of meal per adult per day," he said. Most of the two million white people in South Africa don't care. Many of them prefer to see the race extinguished.

But there are many more people who do care. The Council on African Affairs, Inc., of which Dr. Yergan is the founder and director cares. 2-9-46

Plight Publicized

The organization has centralized interest in the plight of the South Africans, whose need is immediate and desperate, and in the general oppressive character of colonial system elsewhere.

"The immediate problem in South Africa is," Dr. Yergan said, "the gradual starvation of the people. The starvation came about as a result of a serious corp failure.

But the failure of corps is not enough to reduce 8,000,000 persons to starvation in an industrialized, agriculturally wealthy country.

Government Aids Hunger

The South African government is helping along the hunger. "Last week we collected and shipped 7,000 pounds of food to the South Africans. The ship bearing the food is en route there now.

"We may have to pay duty on it. Duty on relief supplies," he said with emphasis.

"We have set about to organize the people who do care into an educational group which will exert every influence to bring about the freedom of colonial peoples not only in Africa but in the entire world."

Executive Personnel

Paul Robeson is chairman of the organization, which Dr. Yergan founded in 1937. Other members are a Liverpool business man, a California editor; William F. Cochran, Baltimore business man, and many others.

Apparently this is the kind of organization which Richard Wright had in mind when he said "an organization which could claim the whole of a man's being."

W. A. Hunton quit the English department at Howard University to take a full time job here as educational director. Dr. Yergan, formerly a YMCA director, quit the Y to found the organization. There are six other full time employes, two of whom are white. All are absorbed in the work.

Dr. Yergan's Career

Dr. Yergan, from 1941-42, lectured on race history at the College of the City of New York, and was the first colored professor appointed to the school.

The YMCA sent him to India and Africa in 1916-1918 and he returned to America after the end of World War I. In 1921 he was sent back to Africa. Three of his four children were born there. 2-9-46

"I don't know how you are going to work this into your interview, but my grandfather, who was born in Africa, was a slave. He talked to me about the continent and I developed an interest in it. From 1921 to 1937 my family lived in Africa.

Worlds of Hate

"Then I began to see the similarity between South Africa and America. There is a denial of rights of the individual in both places. There is one big difference. In America, the constitution protects colored citizens. In South Africa, the entire legal arrangement is detrimental to the race.

"But there is sufficient similarity for South Africa to say 'clean your own house before you criticize us' if America intervened in the brutal treatment of the natives there.

"South Africa has the worst race problem in the world. Every conceivable form of racial segregation is practiced. It has jim-crow cars, rudimentary schools, no freedom of movement, inability to vote in parliamentary elections, and residential restrictions of the grimmest sort."

Culture Denied

Native Africans are limited to "13% of the total land area, and only "about 12 or 15 of them have been permitted to become doctors."

The people are not even free to organize trade unions," he said, "and there is only one college, Fort Hare, to which they can go."

Militancy Lacking

"They do have leaders and nationalist movements. The general secretary of the South African Communist Party is an African. There are also other black leaders. 2-9-46

He explained that the post-war freedom movements in other colonies had developed where the administrative system had been weakened by war. "But war has not weakened the government in South Africa.

Also, the white South African is a permanent resident, not like the administrators and business men who just visit in India." This makes it harder for freedom movements to develop.

Poor Whites Suffer

Again comparing the South African plight with America, he said:

"The whites themselves suffer from the treatment of the native Africans. About 48% of the white population is classed as poor white. This means their standard of living compares to that of a sharecropper, or a poor urban white resident."

The races are deliberately pitted against each other.

Bond Recognized

"South Africans feel very close to American colored people and probably know more about us than we know about them," he said. "They are proud of our achievements and hold them up as proof of the incontrovertible fact that colored people can achieve." 2-9-46

South South Africans apparently press their hair and follow other American customs. "Any of them would be happy to exchange letters with people in America.' The exchange would be valuable in many ways, Dr. Yergan thinks.

"Don't underestimate the power of the American colored citizen. We exert a considerable influence in world affairs because we exert influence in American politics."

UNO's Aid Urged

An exchange of letters would develop that latent bond between the two peoples, he said, and increase colored American pressure on their government to exert, in turn, pressure on South Africa.

"The UNO can be used to further this end." The council, which is housed in the former administrative building of the Jacob Astor estate, sends out regular news letters and bulletins to UNO members and other interested persons.

It is responsible for some of the newer progressive colonial legislation.

DR. MAX YERGAN

Vicious Color Bar

South Africans are more homogenous in color than Americans, he explained. For the most part they are dark. A deep wide gulf sometimes obtains between the fairer colored people and the dark ones, but all are subjected to the probrius terms, 'Kaffir,' 'Nigger' or 'Native'," he said. Africans do not like to be called "natives" because the word now has the same ugly connotations that similar racial epithets have in America.

"They do not call themselves Negroes because the word has no usage in that part of the world and the word 'African' fills the need." White Africans call themselves 'Afrikanders'," he said. 2-9-46

Ready for Freedom

"We are opposed to colonialism in all forms. All colonialism, whether English, Dutch, French, Belgian or Spanish is ugly. The colonial set-up is created to satisfy the needs of the exploiters and not to develop the colonial peoples."

He thinks French colonial policies are about as bad as any same brutal treatment.

"All are called by the oppressor."

Asked if the Africans were ready for freedom he said: "All peoples are ready for freedom. Those who say the Africans are not ready for freedom are the same people who never want to see freedom in Africa."

Council's Budget

In explaining the organization of the council, Dr. Yergan said:

"We operate on a budget of $30,000 a year. This pays all salaries, rents, and public relations. To date we haven't had much publicity in the daily papers. But colored people have responded with food and money because the colored press has been kind.

"We are not a membership organization. We exist on contributions and donations." Later, sometime this year, the council will take members. 2-9-46

"It's the most satisfying work I've ever done. And it works. We are helping our brothers in Africa," he said.

ASK AME's FOR NATIVE BISHOP

The Sentinel Tribune

Capetown, South Africa (ANP)—South African adherents of the African Methodist Episcopal church, the Negro denomination with the largest missionary and religious work in this area, want an African Bishop. Local leaders feel that their number justifies this recognition, but more than that, they say the church has lost lots of ground in the last few years because they have had no bishop on the ground to minister to their needs.

Apparently there is considerable sentiment behind the Rev. Francis H. Gow, a native-born African minister, who received his education in the United States and who has become one of the outstanding religious and civic leaders of the minority groups within South Africa. They are pointing to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the AME work in South Africa and saying that it offers an appropriate time for such an appointment.

Man has proven his inability to select for himself, and even adds to his own sorrow and destroys his own health.

The kind of selective service that reaches a high mark and does the most good, is that which encourages cooperation and stands for true brotherhood. Thur. 4-4-46

The things that God would have men to select, they obviously pull away from and struggle to reject.

This mighty God of love and Peace still offers everlasting protection to all who humbly seek His face and thus make the proper selection.

South Africa: Zulu Sitdown

Newsweek 3-11-46

James Mpanza, a powerfully built Zulu, is known to natives around Johannesburg, South Africa, as "the Lion." He leads a group called *Sofasonke* (meaning "we shall all die") and dominates it with a combination of showmanship and defiance. His favorite costume consists of a leopard-skin coat, pink breeches, riding boots, and a scarlet-plumed helmet. He rides a spirited white horse with half a dozen dogs usually yelping at its heels.

Last week Mpanza's activities threw the government of South Africa into an uproar. A month previously 1,600 native families, followers of Mpanza, moved into an unfinished government housing project in the suburb of Orlando, apparently determined to squat there until the project opened. Evicted, they went to the grounds of the Orlando Communal Hall where they built crude shelters out of sacking and settled down to a gypsy life. The Johannesburg City Council cried for government assistance. The government promptly ordered the Sofasonke to move on. As their women chirruped shrilly in anger, Mpanza's followers, now reduced to 400 families, crossed the road and squatted under the blue gum trees on the common.

The Governor General of South Africa thereupon invoked a clause in the Native Administration Act and ordered Mpanza deported to Natal within three days. The government of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts called Mpanza a troublemaker. Mpanza refused to leave, allowed a magistrate to fine him $10 for disobeying the Governor General's order. Thereupon his counsel appealed to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa for a review of the case against the Zulu agitator.

MRS. BALLINGER ON AFRICAN NEEDS

Bantu World Johannesburg
Sat 2-2-46

In the House of Assembly on Monday, Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Native Rep., Cape Eastern) moved the following amendment to Dr. D. F. Malan's motion of no confidence in the Government.

"This house, while endorsing the Government's declared policy of full employment, social security and a rising standard of living, believes that these objectives cannot be attained so long as the Native population of the country remains under-employed under-paid, under-fed, inadequately housed and under-educated, and calls on the Government to declare a positive programme designed to change those conditions as the essential condition of full confidence."

Mrs. Ballinger said that the Opposition was still entirely incapable of understanding the forces that were now shaping the destinies of the African population. It failed to appreciate the implications of industrialisation in this country, and the effect of a rising standard of living on a dependent industrial population.

Dr. Malan was hopelessly out of touch with the mass of the people. His statement that the Native Representative Council was influenced by Communist propaganda showed that he had no perception of what Communism meant.

BRUTAL CRIMES

"I don't think people realise how few Communists there are among the African people and how strong the opposition to them is among the Africans themselves,' said Mrs. Ballinger.

Dr. Malan and Colonel Stallard had spoken about the crime wave as though it was a matter of Native activity. They had overlooked the obvious social reasons. They had ignored the fact that the most brutal crimes reported in the Press were not perpetrated by Africans but by Europeans.

There were many assault cases involving Europeans and non-Europeans—a natural outcome of the type of propaganda that had come from the Opposition for many years.

ON VERGE OF STARVATION

The food situation was graver than ever. Although the Government gave no specific information all reports showed that the African population was on the verge of starvation. The basic food of the Africans had practically vanished from the markets. This situation could have been foreseen.

The situation was likely to be even worse next year because much of the ground now ploughed would be sown with green mealies, which would be eaten as soon as they appeared.

The African housing situation was almost as serious as the food situation.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Demobilisation had stressed that the difficulty about the African housing was the problem of labour. It was obvious that, unless the Africans built their own houses, they would not get adequate housing in this generation.

$180 Year For Blind Whites In Africa; Negroes Get $60 Dole

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.
Fri. 2-16-46

LONDON—(ANP) — Pensions for approximately 32,000 blind persons in the Union of South Africa vary according to racial origin.

The maximum amount for Europeans is $180 a year; for colored (those of mixed blood), the limit is $120 annually, while Africans in urban areas are entitled to a maximum of $60 a year, but those in rural districts may expect to receive no more than $30 from their government.

According to surveys conducted in the northwestern districts of the Cape and the northern and western Transvaal, 90 per cent of blindness in Africans is caused by preventable disease. Egyptian blindness, or trachoma, is responsible for the greater percentage of blindness, surveys show. This contagious disease is primarily one found amongst people whose living conditions are very poor. If treated in its early stages it can be cured; if neglected, it leads to complete blindness.

STARVATION AND SADISM

Famine Grows In South Africa

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—"Seething discontent among the eight million Africans and other non-Europeans of South Africa was one of the most frightening features in the Union today," declared the Very Rev. Dr. W. A. Palmer, dean of Johannesburg, this week in a warning issued to General Jan Smuts.

"Educational facilities for native children were lacking," the Dean said, "and the native races living under South African 'trusteeship' were deteriorating because of malnutrition," the fancy name for starvation.

There was appalling lack of medical aid and hospital accommodation.

Sat 2-23-46

World Peace Endangered

In what is considered in official and church circles in London as one of the most outspoken indictments of South Africa's "native policy," Dr. Palmer asserts that South Africa would be one of the storm centers of the world regarding the principles for which the war was fought, such as freedom of conscience and opportunities for the development of man.

"The time has come to ask whether the principle of the last six years of war are to become the platitudes of the peace years."

Endorsing the indictment of Dean Palmer, the Coadjutor Bishop of Capetown has issued a statement in which he describes South Africa's native policy as "a blasphemous parody of trusteeship."

Bishop Stand Significant

This is significant in view of the declaration made by the South African High Commissioner, Heaton Nicholls, to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations now sitting in conference here, that clearly indicates South Africa's intention to annex the mandate over South-West Africa and turn this former German colony into a fifth province of the Dominion. In this way, more Africans will be brought under the repressive color bar regulations prevailing within the Union.

At present a wave of race terrorism and lynchings are breaking out in many parts of South Africa, whose premier, Field Marshal Smuts, was the one who drafted the preamble of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco, in which the peace-loving nations of the world pledged to promote the "Brotherhood of Man" and reaffirmed their "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

Shocking reports of famine conditions in South Africa have been reaching missionary societies and the head office of the Pan-African Federation in Manchester.

Food Crisis

According to these reports, the country is on the verge of the greatest food crisis in history. In addition to the meat shortage South Africa must speedily import large quantities of maize—the chief kind of native diet—and wheat if the African population is not to die of starvation in the next few months.

In some districts, the reports indicate that thousands of natives are already eating weeds, tree bark and worms. The maize crop is estimated to yield only 6,000,000 bags whereas at least 18,000,000 bags are needed.

The drought continues in most parts of the country and farmers are said to be in the worst plight they have been in for over 20 years. The bishops and clergy have appealed to the people to pray for rain. Special church services asking God to send rain are being organized. But even if good rains fall only 50 per cent of the crops in the mealie-producing districts of the Transvaal can be saved. Most of the native reserves are dry.

In some parts of the Orange Free State, the situation is said to be very grim indeed. Both people and animals are dying.

One estimate given is that during the last six months native cattle in the Newcastle district alone have been dying at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 per month for lack of fodder.

Sat 2-23-46

British Cannot Help

While great sympathy is being expressed by London Mission Societies, here, they can render very little concrete assistance by way of alleviating conditions in South Africa. They need help themselves. It is pointed out that only this week, Sir Stafford Cripps, head of the Board of Trade, the department responsible for keeping the British people supplied with a minimum amount of food that unless the U. S. Senate agrees to the American loan of L1,100,000,000, Britain will be faced with even harder times than during the war years.

Food and clothing is so limited in this country, that the Labor Government has refused to grant permission to private individuals sending food packages to the starving people in Europe, much less to natives in South Africa.

I mention all this because it seems to me that only the people in America, especially the colored people there, who should be interested in the fate of their folk in South Africa, can render any tangible aid.

Such food and clothes—old and new—could be sent to Dr. Xuma, president of the African National Congress, care Race Relations Institute, Post Box 97, Johannesburg, South Africa, for distribution among the suffering blacks. Americans are the only people in the world today who can afford to be Good Samaritans. They do not realize how well off they are compared to other peoples, especially in Europe, Asia and Africa.

TOURIST IN AFRICA SHOWS GRATITUDE

Bham. Ala. Age-Herald

CAPETOWN—Because of a tourist's gratitude for hospitality shown her in South Africa, there is an attractive brick cottage in the native village of Pietermaritzburg in which an aged native couple are living at a cost of only $1.60 a month for light and heating. Miss W. Judson, the English woman who built it for "retired Africans," made only one stipulation—that if either of the couple occupying the cottage dies, the surviving spouse is not to be turned out.

Wed. 8-1-46

Robeson Urges U.S. Aid For Africa's Starving Millions

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council On African Affairs, this week presented a nationwide appeal for aid to the millions of African starving under South Africa's fascist racial discrimination.

The internationally famous baritone, speaking in behalf of the council's "Help Africa Day" scheduled for Sunday, March 31, urged churches and progressive organizations throughout the country to join with the council this day in raising funds to be sent through the Council for African Relief.

A mass meeting in Los Angeles March 24, will hear Robeson in a plea to increase the $1,800 and 77 cases of canned food already sent to the African Food Fund in Capetown, South Africa.

At its headquarters, 23 W. 26th st., here, officers of the council revealed that in rural **sections of the countryside natives are said to be foraging with empty sacks and tin cans vainly hunting for any kind of food and eating weeds** and tree bark.

The few relief stations are crowded with women and children seeking help. Long lines of people wait patiently through the night to secure their five ounce ration of meal.

Sat 3-23-46

In the South African parliament, little attention is given to the plight of the African population in the face of the worst food shortage which the country has ever seen.

Africans are charged 20 cents a pound for sugar which is supposed to sell at seven cents; 35 or 40 cents for a 10 cent pound of rice and as much as 30 cents for a moulded loaf of bread.

In presenting this information, the Council of African Affairs emphasized the fact that the non-white population of South Africa, being the last element to receive consideration from the government, must depend largely upon outside support for aid.

For this reason alone, Robeson urged that every community join in making "Help Africa Day" a positive demonstration of what Americans feel about fascist oppression in South Africa.

But They See Not

The Nigerian Spokesman British Nigeria, West Africa

THOSE WHO have tears should prepare now to shed them for we must weep for the colliery workers who live in the black houses at the Coal Camp. Fri. 8-9-46

Where you have men who go down to the coal face, knee-deep in acidic water, where you have men who eat their interval meal in a surrounding of thick air and cockroaches creeping about them, where you have these men without boots and protective covers for their legs, gentlemen, you are bound to have an impression of slave labour when the wages of these zombies are taken into consideration. And yet, the Nigerian Railway must have coal, but surely a policy of live and let live is indispensable?

The Management of the Colliery should be held responsible for allowing such ghastly conditions to prevail. The flood of explanations being given by Secretary Ojiyi is the outcome of a man endeavouring to bring peace and happiness to the Coal City's Colliery. Our special correspondent visited the black houses of the Coal Camp personally and what he saw there is a slum which no governmen has the right to condone, which no Sanitary Department should shut its eyes upon and which no Christain Church could afford to tolerate without making religion a mockery. Onitsha Nigeria, West Africa

We invite public bodies, councillors, Legislative Couucil members, trade unionists, churchmen to pay a visit to the black houses of the Colliery. There you have the most disgraceful living and immoral conditions, for in a cubicle of a room, three families sometimes dwell, engaging in the rights of married people without the necessary moral privacy. Yes, the Colliery management have eyes, but they see not?

Dreaded Leopard Society And Opa Cult At Work

The Gold Coast Independent

Over the past few months there have been over 200 unsolved murders in the Calabar Province which are reported by the Government to be the work of the dreaded Leopard Society which has been suppressed since 1918.

Gold Coast, West Africa

4-27-46

The following is a Statement on the matter issued by the Nigerian Public Relations Officer :—

A new outbreak of terrorism which has been attributed to the ancient Leopard Society has occurred in the Abak and Opobo Districts of Calabar. This is revealed by the recent execution of a Court Messenger at Ikot Ekpene. He was found guilty of a murder which had been said to have been committed by leopard-men.

4-27-46

In the past few months nearly 200 murders have occurred in the Calabar Province and the evidence now coming to light reveals that a large number of these murders are being blamed on the Leopard Society. This Society was suppressed before 1914 but it broke out oncemore during the 1914-18 war when there was a shortage of administrative staff. Now the Society is active again. But now Government is taking very active steps to completely suppress a Society which has caused terror for centuries.

Extra police have been drafted to the Abak and Opobo Districts and C.I.D. men from Lagos have gone there to conduct investigations. Already twelve persons have been convicted of murder and thirty-eight more are waiting trials. As in all cases of this sort, evidence is difficult to find, but statements made by convicted men have revealed many things which will help the police in their drive to stamp out the terror.

Some parts of the Calabar Province have been proclaimed as areas under the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the Resident is now empowered to arrest on suspicion. 4-27-46

It is becoming more and more certain that the Leopard Society is being used to cloak crimes of theft and vengeance but the old traditional rites are being observed. The mutilation of bodies and the removal of certain organs goes on. The police are making considerable headway in their fight against this widespread crimewave. The public must help if they wish to be free for ever from this ancient terror.

British Act to Aid Child Wife Morality

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—An alarming increase in immorality and sex offenses among child-wives, bared during a campaign against the practice in British West African colonies and protectorates, has resulted in Government action to amend and strengthen the law governing native child marriages.

The amendment will not prohibit a contract of marriage with a child, permitted by native law and custom, but will deal specifically with "premature" unlawful sex practices by child-wives. Wide-spread unemployment and poverty, twin evils of imperialism, are blamed largely for this evil. Sat. 10-26-46

60c 1946

20,000 in Maritime Provinces Are as Free as Anybody

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-14-46

Ride same busses, eat in same restaurants, work in the same factories and serve side by side with other Canadians in the same regiments.

By A. RITCHIE LOW

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia.—When I first came to this little community down-by-the-sea to spend part of my vacation, the first thing that surprised me was the large number of colored people here. Wherever I went I met them, in the post office, on the streets, on buses and in the stores.

Being interested in race relations I began to search out their leaders. I wanted to learn how colored people fared in this part of the world.

"If its information about colored people you want," the editor of the local weekly told me, "better look up the Rev. M. L. Anderson. He's been around these parts and can answer your questions. A fine fellow; doing a grand work. You'll enjoy meeting him."

Next day I drove out into the country to see him. Unfortunately, he had left for Boston, but Mrs. Margaret Berry, the housekeeper, said that Penelope was home and I could see her.

Penelope is one of the Anderson daughters and has a government job in Ottawa. We were introduced, sat down in the front parlor and had a nice, long visit. I found her exceedingly well informed.

Her father, she told me, had been pastor of the local Baptist church for many years. In addition he'd found time to start a school, help found an orphanage for destitute colored children and be a sort of father confessor to the whole neighborhood.

Penelope was modest in telling me all her dad had accomplished but I gathered, from what white persons in Yarmouth told me, he is looked upon as one of the community's outstanding leaders.

I inquired about conditions in Nova Scotia.

"There are about 10,000 of us in the Maritimes," explained Miss Anderson, "and by and large we have the same freedom as other people. We attend the same movies, we ride on the same street cars and buses and are free to patronize the same restaurants. If we are held back it is mainly because of our lack of education and initiative."

Telling how surprised I was to find so many colored people in a small place like Yarmouth, a community of about 7,000, I asked this minister's daughter how they came here in the first place.

There Since 1774

Many of the 20,000 colored people in Canada, she said, came when the Loyalists emigrated from the United States at the time of the Revolution, beginning in 1774.

At one time a slave was offered for sale in Montreal but the sale was declared illegal. This was in 1792. About this period a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves and providing that children of slaves already in Canada should become free at the age of 25. By 1833 slavery was abolished in every section of the British Empire.

Many Nova Scotia colored people, continued Miss Anderson, are descendants of Southern colored people who, hearing about the fair treatment and the lack of discrimination up north, winded their way to the Maritime provinces.

As we talked about past history, two women came into the parlor and were introduced. One was Mrs. Annie Bisbee who lives on Shawmut Avenue in Boston, the other a relative whose name I did not quite catch.

Avid AFRO Reader

I remember Mrs. Bisbee because when I said I intended to send this article to the AFRO her face lighted up. Making mention of the AFRO, I could see, was like referring to an old friend.

"Oh yes," spoke up Mrs. Bisbee, "I read it every week. My son takes it, too." Her son, Sgt. Kenneth Bisbee, now in the Army of occupation in Germany, looks forward to getting the AFRO as he looks forward to receiving a letter from home. It means so much to him, his mother told me, and she makes certain it is mailed to him every week.

While there are colored colonies in pretty nearly every large Canadian city, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver, here in this section of Canada most of the colored people live in small towns.

How about the Canadian Army? Was there segregation in its ranks during the war?

No, there wasn't, I was assured by several of the white boys I talked with, young fellows just out of the service. All lived in the same barracks, ate in the same mess halls, had access to the same PX's, amusements, etc.

All Treated Alike

Protestant and non-Protestant, Jew and Gentile, white, black, yellow and brown, all were treated alike. Worked out very nicely, too, I was told.

Map showing relationship of Martime Provinces to the United States.

Leaving Yarmouth I spent a few days in New Glasgow, a small city near Halifax. Here, too, there is a small colored group, a colony of about 200.

I also dropped in to see Mrs. Leonard Mills whose husband operates a trucking business in New Glasgow. The Millses live in a neat, white framed house which they own.

Mrs. Mills, a woman in her sixties, isn't so sure that conditions for colored people are as good in Nova Scotia as they used to be. Why? Colored people moving in from the outside, unfamiliar with local ways and customs, tend to make things harder for those who've always lived there.

Visiting the family when I called were two married daughters from Boston. Asked if they ever heard of the AFRO they assured me they not only had heard of it, the paper was a welcome visitor every week back home in the Hub City! A boy delivers it, said Mrs. William Shepard who lives at 43 Holland Street. Her sister, Mrs. Thornton Harper, lives on Hammond Street.

Curley a Friend

Telling them I had visited the Massachusetts capital many times I asked the girls if they'd like living in New Glasgow again. They both said no, they wouldn't. Conditions in Boston were not ideal but they were improving for the colored people. Boston colored people, in their view, never had a better friend than Mayor Curley.

He'd seen to it, they assured me, that local hospitals were open to all races and creeds. This was good news, I said, but I wondered whether the Boston hospitals were also open to colored physicians who wanted to practice in them. They didn't know about that, they admitted.

The last evening I was in town I called on the Rev. Herbert Donald Thomas, local Baptist pastor, a young fellow in his late twenties, a graduate of Arcadia University just out of the Army after many months of service overseas. Canada, he assured me, gave her colored citizens a pretty square deal.

Colleges Open to All

This didn't mean, he readily granted, that everything was lovely and rosy, but it did mean they were free to work out their own salvation. Canadian schools and colleges were open to everybody. There were no economical opportunities for colored people to get ahead and make something of themselves.

The doors of factories swung open on welcome hinges to white and colored alike and if a colored person had what it takes he certainly could go places in the Dominion of Canada, this young Baptist pastor assured me. Others spoke as convincingly.

And so, as far as race relations in Nova Scotia are concerned, I should say the race was not on the heights but climbing. What I saw and heard gave me both hope and courage.

"If you want the low-down as to what's what in race relations in these parts," said a member of the New Glasgow Daily News staff, "better look up Mrs. Best, Mrs. Carrie Best. She's one smart woman. Ask her all the questions you like. She'll answer 'em; have no fear of that."

Fortified with this information I drove out to her neat, white and trim house on the edge of town.

Cordial Welcome

"Come right in," she said, opening the door and showing me to her cozy, spacious living room. Seldom have I found a more warm, cordial welcome than this, mind you, even before she knew what it was I was up to.

I had come, I explained, to get some information on what was going on among local colored people. She smiled, her white teeth flashing. She wanted to know what it was in particular I wanted to know.

I said that it might be better if, instead of a formal interview, we just chatted about this and that. Just then her son, a student at Dalhousie University, joined us and a few moments later her husband.

The center of activity in New Glasgow, I soon learned, was the local Baptist Church. The Bests were all workers there, real good hard workers. If it was for the good of the church they were for it. It was an intergral part of their lives.

Dynamic Worker

Mrs. Carrie Best is a dynamic personality. It didn't take me long to discern that. She is a young, small, wiry, up-and-coming little body who doesn't allow grass to grow under her feet. By no means. Nor does she, like most of us, wait for something to turn up. Instead, Mrs. Best goes ahead and turns up something!

For example, one of the local theatres forbade colored people to enter its downstairs section; they must go upstairs, insisted the manager.

They didn't like it but did nothing to express their disapproval, that is to say, all except Carrie Best. She went in, sat downstairs and made a test case. She didn't win out, because of some technicality of the law, but she still has hopes of doing something about it.

"I must show you a little paper I'm editing," she told me, excusing herself to go fetch it.

It was a long, one-sheet affair with church notes, local items and news and views about men and women well known in the parish.

Searching for Ideas

Enterprising person that she is, Carrie Best is bent on making it an influence among her people by encouraging others to send in their ideas as to what New Glasgow colored people most need.

Many think she is a great little woman, deserving of everybody's support. Others, well, it's the same old story. "Who does she think SHE is, thinking she can edit a paper? Getting mighty high up in the world!" But none of these things move her, she is too busy with the next thing.

Newsweek, New York, N.Y. 12-16-46

◖ Clergymen and business and professional men in Toronto urged early repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923, which practically excluded entry of Chinese. They were particularly concerned about the unbalanced ratio of the Chinese population in Canada: 30,713 males, 3,914 females (1941 census). Also, the departure of 502 Chinese from Vancouver to China last week highlighted a growing exodus from Canada.

◖ The Halifax District Labor Council decided to ask the Nova Scotia government to pass anti-racial discrimination legislation at its next session. This followed publication (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 2) of the complaint of Mrs. Viola Desmond, Negro operator of a Halifax beauty parlor, that she had been forcibly ejected from a New Glasgow, N. S., movie theater by a policeman and the theater manager, H. L. McNeil, because she would not sit in the balcony section reserved for colored people. McNeil later denied that he had assisted in ejecting Mrs. Desmond or that his theater's policy was to confine Negroes to balcony seats. *Mon.*

RACIAL: Balcony Only

Newsweek, New York, N.Y.

Nova Scotians, like most Canadians, like to believe their province is free of racial discrimination. But the Negro population of Nova Scotia* has long felt there is clear discrimination in the towns of Truro and New Glasgow. An important sore point is confinement of Negroes to balcony seats in movie theaters.

On Nov. 8, Mrs. Viola Desmond, a Negress who operates a beauty parlor in Halifax and sells beauty supplies throughout the province, tried to buy an orchestra ticket at the Roseland Theater in New Glasgow. The box-office girl told her: "Sorry, I'm not permitted to sell downstairs tickets to you people."

Carrying her balcony ticket, Mrs. Desmond sat downstairs. When she refused the request of the manager, Harry L. McNeil, to move upstairs, he called a policeman. While McNeil held her legs, the two men carried Mrs. Desmond outside to a taxi and then to the police station, where she spent the night.

Next day, in police court, Magistrate R. G. MacKay fined Mrs. Desmond $20 and $6 court costs for defrauding the government of one cent, the difference between the tax on balcony and ground-floor seats. *Mon 12-2-46*

Mrs. Desmond then went to Dr. Alfred E. Waddell of Halifax, who treated the bruises on her legs. Next, F. W. Bissett, Halifax lawyer and candidate in an aldermanic by-election, had a writ served against McNeil and the Roseland Theater, charging assault, malicious prosecution, and false arrest. The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People started collecting funds to prosecute the case. It will be tried in the Supreme Court next spring.

*Almost half of Canada's 22,000 Negroes live in Nova Scotia, where their ancestors sought freedom during the American Civil War.

Up to late last week Canadian newspapers had not published the story.

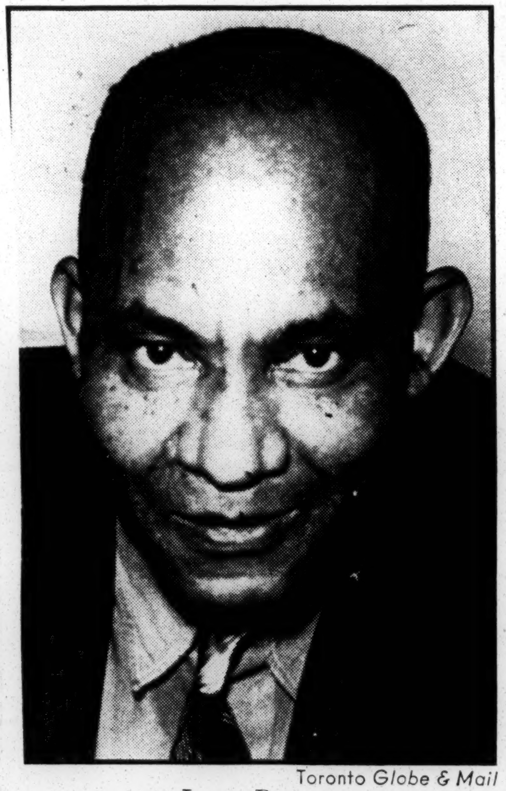
ONTARIO

Intolerable Import

Time

From both sides of the border, top-ranking bridge players arrived in Toronto last week for the Toronto Whist Club's annual championship tournament. To run the show, the Whist Club imported Al Sobel of New York, the American Contract Bridge League's national tournament director.* At headquarters in the Royal York Hotel, Director Sobel accepted 305 entrants. But he balked on the 306th. No. 306 was Leon Beard, 43, a Trinidad civil servant studying surveying at the University of Toronto. Reason for rejection: Leon Beard is a Negro.

A good bridge player, Beard had tried to enter the tournament at the invitation of the Whist Club. But when he showed up at the Royal York he was told first that all the tables were filled. Then he was told the truth. Al Sobel had refused "to direct the tournament if Beard played." Reason, according to Sobel: the A.C.B.L.'s "regulations state clearly that . . . colored people are not allowed to take part. . . . Rules are rules." The Whist Club thought it over and stuck by Sobel, because it did not want to lose the prestige that came with his officiating. Beard quietly departed. *Chicago, Ill.*



Toronto Globe & Mail

LEON BEARD
The Whist Club said no.

Next day Sobel heard what Toronto thought of his action. Said the *Globe & Mail*: "It is intolerable that the color bar should be imported. . . ." With an eye on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, the *Telegram* added: "The [Whist Club] players . . . should consider whether at this point in the course of human events

* And husband of Mrs. Helen Sobel, the U.S. top woman bridge expert. *Mon. 12-16-46*

Bridge Player Barred in Canada

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

TORONTO, Canada—Recognized as a good bridge player, Leon Beard, 43, a native of Trinidad studying engineering at the University of Toronto, was prohibited from playing in the Toronto Whist Club's annual championship tournament because of the prejudice of an American bridge expert.

The expert is Al Sobel of New York, director of the American Contract Bridge League's national tournaments, who refused to direct the Canadian tournament if Beard was permitted to play.

All-White Setup

Declaring that "rules are rules," Sobel said that the ACBL's "regulations state clearly that . . . colored people are not allowed to take part." *Sat. 12-21-46*

At first, Beard, the 306th entrant, was told merely that all of the tables were full.

Although the whist club protested Sobel's action, it refused to insist on Beard's playing, preferring to keep the prestige attached to having the American direct the play.

Threatens to Resign

Later, it was reported, the Toronto Whist Club did threaten to resign from the American Contract Bridge League unless the discriminatory ruling was waived in the future. *The Afro-American*

The action of both Sobel and the whist club was generally condemned in the city, the concensus of opinion being that the importing of prejudice is disgusting.

Americans Blamed

One of the many dailies to comment, the Globe and Mail, said, "It is intolerable that the color bar should be imported," while John Birney, president of the University of Toronto Student Council, stated: *Baltimore, Md.*

"They may have that sort of thing in the United States but for an American to bring it up here is disgusting." *Sat. 12-21-46*

Beard himself said, "This makes me very discouraged . . . I always thought that Canada was one place where you would never run into the color bar."

Parallel in Halifax

The incident was the second of such magnitude to be publicized both in Canada and the United States.

Just a month ago, Mrs. Viola Desmond, a Halifax beauty operator, filed suit against the Roseland Theater and its manager Harry L. McNeil, for having removed her forcibly from the theater for refusing to sit in the balcony.

Mrs. Desmond, who used her balcony ticket to sit in the orchestra, was fined $25 for defrauding the government of one cent, the difference between the tax on balcony and ground floor seats.

Leg Bruised in Process

Her suit, which charges assault, malicious prosecution and false arrest, is slated for a Supreme Court hearing in the spring.

Carried out of the theater by the manager and two policemen, Mrs. Desmond suffered bruises to her leg during the process.

WOMAN DEFIED THEATRE; FINED

The Courier

TORONTO--Mrs. Viola Desmond has appealed a fine of $20. and plan to sue the New Glasgow theatre for false arrest and damages. She drew the fine after being accused of "defrauding" the Government of Nova Scotia, a Canadian province of 1 cent. *Pittsburgh, Pa.* *12-14-46*

She was thrown into jail after she purchased a balcony ticket, but sat inan ochestra seat. She said after her action was a demonstration against discrimination. *Sat. 12-14-46*

JC Theatre Policy Followed in Town in Canadian Province

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia—Racial discrimination reared its ugly head here on Nov. 8 when Mrs. Viola Desmond, Halifax beauty parlor operator, was ejected forcefully from the Rosland Theater, arrested and fined for refusing to sit in the balcony.

When Mrs. Desmond attempted to purchase an orchestra seat ticket, she was told "Sorry, but I am not permitted to sell downstairs tickets to you people." Mrs. Desmond took her balcony ticket and sat downstairs refusing to move when the manager insisted. *Sat. 12-14-46*

Fined for Tax Fraud

In police court, the magistrate sidestepped the racial issue when he fined Mrs. Desmond $26 for defrauding the government of one cent, the difference between the tax on balcony and ground-floor seats.

Mrs. Desmond, who was carried out of the theater by Harry L. McNeil, the manager and two policemen, had her leg bruised during the process.

Case Set for Spring

She was treated by Dr. Alfred E. Waddell of Halifax and then through her attorney, F. W. Bissett of Halifax, had a writ served against McNeil and the Roseland Theater charging assault, malicious prosecution and false arrest.

The case will be tried in the Supreme Court next Spring. It is backed by the Nova Scotia NAACP. Discrimination in theatres here and in Truro long has been a sore point to the colored population.

Action Follows Ban On Member

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

TORONTO, Canada — (WNS) — Notice was given to the American Contract Bridge League last Wednesday night that the Toronto Whist club will countenance no color bar at its bridge tournaments following the banning of Leon Beard, a Negro from Trinidad, by Al Sobel of New York, league official.

The Toronto club directors, who were forced to carry through their championship tournament without Beard's participation, informed the United States organization that the color bar must be lifted from future tourneys or the club will sever its relationship with the bridge league and run its own tournaments hereafter. *Sat. 12-14-46*

A student of Toronto university, Beard is 43 years old, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, taking a special government-sponsored course in advanced surveying.

This is the second case of anti-Negro discrimination to agitate Canada within a week and the incidents are commanding a lot of space from editorial writers. Student and social bodies have taken up the issues and widespread opposition to extend the color bar against Canada's 20,000 Negroes has grown nationwide.

Last week Mrs. Viola Desmond, 32, was fined $20 and costs by a magistrate because she "defrauded" the government of Nova Scotia, a Canadian province, of one cent—she was sold a ticket to the balcony in a New Glasgow theatre and sat in the orchestra seats. Mrs. Desmond claims that the ticket seller insisted she sit in the balcony although there were vacant orchestra seats and that her action was a demonstration against discrimination. Police were called and she spent a night in jail. A defense fund has been set up and Mrs. Desmond is appealing the conviction and suing the theatre and manager for false arrest and damages.

Sobel protested to the Toronto Whist club that his action was not dictated by any personal bias against Negroes, that he was merely enforcing the rules laid down by the American Contract Bridge league and applicable to all tournaments run under its direction. But the press, notably The Varsity, The Campus and the Toronto Daily Star, have been outspoken in their condemnation of the American league's attitude, pointing out that such rulings are contrary to the laws of this country.

60c 1946

Canadian Negro Served With White Army Unit

Kansas City Missouri

Call 2-1-46

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Colbert Sobrian, Canadian-born Negro who fought in Europe and trained in Texas with a white unit, the 745th Tank battalion, has been discharged with not more than a handful of white buddies realizing that their brownskinned comrade was not of "Indian" or "Spanish" extraction.

Sobrian, who was born in Windsor, Ontario, of a mother who was a well known concert singer and whose father, Colbert Sr., founded the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Detroit and who was also connected with Victory Life, Supreme Liberty Life and Pyramid Mutual prior to his death in 1932, came here in 1929.

Apparently because of his name and birthplace, Sobrian was not sent to a Negro unit when drafted. Immediately in on induction Oct. 6, 1942, he was sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and from there was shipped to Camp Bowie at Brownwood, Tex. Since he was not thought to be a Negro, he was able to get firsthand the attitudes of other soldiers and white Texans toward Negroes.

This unusual situation was a handicap in the matter of recreation, Sobrian said. He hesitated at becoming friendly with colored people and was fearful of attending social events with other soldiers. He thought seriously of asking to be transferred but was dissuaded by his commanding officer, who knew the situation but did not want him to leave the unit.

Pvt. Sobrian, as a member of Co. D of the 745th, landed in France on D-Day plus six and fought with his unit in France, Belgium, Germany and Czechoslovakian participating in the battles of Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, the Rhineland and Central Europe. He was discharged last fall and is employed in Chicago. 2-1-46

Only three or four of his associates knew that he was a Negro but they were unprejudiced, Sobrian said. He added that at no time did he make any attempt to "pass" as a member of another group. However, should most of the boys with whom he lived during his three years in service learn they had been intimately associated with a Negro, they would probably "faint from the shock," he said.

AFRO's Frisby on Whale Hunt

The Afro-American

Trip Marks Third Into Polar Area

Baltimore, Md.

NO COLOR BARS

Sat. 8-24-46

Real Democracy Prevails in Arctic

By HERBERT M. FRISBY

WINNIPEG, Canada (Aboard Churchill Special—Some 250 sport- Churchill Special — Some 250 sportsmen from all parts of Canada and a few from the United States left here, last week to participate in one of the most thrilling sports of its kind, hunting white whales.

Canadian and Alaskan Indians and Esquimos consider the sport the most thrilling the Arctic provides.

The sportsmen's party included five newspapermen, all with the exception of this reporter being white. No differentiation as all, however, is made in treatment of members of the gruop.

Luxurious Appointments

The excursion train is a double-header of 10 standard sleepers, 2 diners, a baggage car and an electrical generator car, designed to furnish lighting at the outposts where there ars stop-overs.

Although the train has been well stocked by the railroad to take care of every concievable need, the sportsmen have provided many extra luxuries.

I am located in a coach chartered by a club. About 500 pounds of ice were loaded aboard the coach at Winnipeg. The train is not only wet (bottles and cases); it is saturated.

Equipment is also aboard to barbeque deer, bear, or caribou meat, in case we encounter and slay any of those animals.

There is also a recreation coach, a special day coach in which there is an excellent piano, bolted so securely to the floor that the train's motion does not endanger anyone who plays it.

Through Hudson Bay

The expedition's routs is over the Canadian Shield, a tremendous mass of masive rock which cover the Hudson Bay region, traverses Lakes Huron and Superior, and penetrates Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Yukon territory.

This Shield is made up of the base of once high mountains which had their tops lopped off by ancient glaciers.

This entire area is rich in historial romance and memories of the efforts of early white men to wrest from the Indians the land which had been their prized possession for ages.

Ex-American Family Found

Stops are made at several Canadian towns of interest. One was at Dauphin, an agricultural center, another at Flin Flon, the greatest mining area for copper in Canada, and a third at Sherridon.

It is generally understood that there are no colored persons living in this part of Canada. However, my curiosity led me to discover a single colored family in Flin Flon.

They are Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell, formerly of Indianapolis and Kansas City respectively.

Former Postal Employee

"We formerly lived in Winnipeg, then Dauphin, and here in Flin Flon," Mr. Cantrell stated. He formerly was janitor in the post office in this rich mining town and is sold on the Canadian north country. He is now a cook on a public works job.

Asked how she got along in a town in which she was the lone person of color, Mrs. Cantrell said:

"The regular Canadians treat me fine. Sometimes some of the people from the States try to start something when they encounter me at receptions and when they observe white Canadians showing a preference for me as a dancing partner."

Flin Flon boasts a popular lake resort, Beaver Lake. But to reach it one has to drive over 14 miles of dirt and mountainous road, on which there 189 sharp curves.

Coming back to color matters, the Flin Floonites gave a party, a public dance, Saturday night. Colored sleeping car porters were released by the railroad supervisors to attend.

They just could not fill all the dates they accepted to be dancing partners.

Radio Interview Amazes

While in Flin Flon, this reporter, the Rev. Father Bowdern and Chaplain Bracelli were interviewed over local radio station CFR.

The town's listeners were amazed to hear of the AFRO American, large colored schools, etc. Following the broadcast, many townsmen made inquiries about colored persons and their progress.

If one understands that the only non-whites they see are performing menial services, he can comprehend their curiosity.

I was asked by one resident whether I were a supervisor of porters, since I didn't have on a uniform. 8-24-46 Sat.

Curious About Leaders

It seems that each year, the Canadians concentrate on obtaining information about some outstanding colored person.

In 1943, I recall that many of the Nothern citizens sought information about Paul Robeson; in 1944, Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune; in 1945, Dr. George W. Carver, and now, Walter White.

Canadians seem to admire him greatly for his battles challenging fascism in America and his fight against discrimination.

Hate Demagogues

Bilbo and Rankin ars scored by almost everyone up here.

A Royal Canadian Mounted policeman related a story of going into mountains in the winter to bury a white man who had been reported by the Indians as having died three years ago.

To keep the Indians from descrating the body, after burying it, the policeman placed Eskimo skulls on the head and foot of the grave.

Thus, on account of the Indians' hatred of Eskimos and related superstitions, the body of the white man was protected.

Back to the Hunt

But nothing of the above has anything to do directly with whales. We haven't reached the point where the whales are yet.

I have found more books, pamphlets and yarns about how one should harpoon these whales than I can remember. The most outstandish stories, of course, are told by those who have only seen whales in picture books.

But I shall be back in my next story with a description of whale hunting. All of the foregoing is just preliminary to throwing a spear-end harpoon into a whale's body, shooting it in a certain spot and then dragging the carcase to shore.

Canada Sports A 'Negro Paradise'

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. Sat. 8-17-46

SALT SPRING, Canada, (ANP)—The tiny island of Salt Spring, lying half-way between Vancouver and Victoria in the Strait of Georgia, is held to be a paradise for the 50 Negroes living there. Making up one 50th of the island's population of 2,500, Negroes live a quiet and peaceful life, but play an active part in the island's community where their presence is taken as a matter of course.

Descendants of slaves who fled persecution in the United States, they were the first to settle the island, except of course, the Indians. Back in the 1850's when Negroes in California first began to look north toward British Columbia as a place where all men could be free, a party of 65 journeyed to Vancouver island for an interview with Gov. James Douglas. Here they discovered that land was available at 20 shillings an acre (about $4) and could be purchased with a 25 per cent down payment. Best of all, they were granted the franchise and accorded full equality with the whites.

Led Rugged Life

The settlers found the life rugged at first, especially because the Indians were fiercely antagonistic against their coming. One of the original settlers, who died recently at the age of 104, Mrs. Sylvia Stark used to tell her daughter, Mrs. Wallace, that it took years before the Indians finally gave up the attempt to drive the colony off the island. By that time a number of whites had been added to the colony.

Amsterdam News

The failure of the colony to grow to any great extent was due, according to Mrs. Wallace, to a shortage of Negro women on the island and because only a few other settlers from Victoria joined the settlement. Victoria was then reputed to be one of the liveliest towns on the coast, and Negroes preferred generally the gayer life of the city where they could revel in their new found freedom. New York, N.Y.

"Harlem" Is Mixing

There is no "Harlem" on Salt Spring, where all Negroes reside. They are scattered all over the island, have no particular church of their own and attend whichever one is convenient for them. They also attend all social functions. It is held to be the only place where Negroes can be happy, where they can secure financial independence and where they are on equality with white residents.

In Toronto, Al M. Sobel of New York, arranging an Ontario bridge tournament for the Toronto Whist Club under rules of the American Contract Bridge League, barred Leon Beard, a Trinidad Negro student at the University of Toronto. Sobel claimed the American league's rules excluded Negroes. The whist club submitted, but threatened to withdraw from the American Contract Bridge League unless the discriminatory rule was waived in the future. Newsweek New York, N.Y. Mon. 12-16-46

It's Necessary to Tell Off the Southerners Even in the Arctic

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-31-46

AFRO's Frisby on Third Trip Into Frozen North Hunts Whales, Finds Colored Porters and Seamen

SCENE OF WHALE HUNT

By HERBERT M. FRISBY

HUDSON BAY, Canada—It is funny, the things we go for and call sports. While many of my school associates are batting a rubber ball over a net in the broiling sun; while others are sweating it out in the bleachers watching men pick up a stick, hit a ball and run after it—I am in the cold Far North hunting white whales. White whales (Beluga) are numerous in the Northern waters of Hudson Bay now. Knowledge of this inspired groups of Canadian sportsmen to plan a tour to Churchill, Manitoba and from there begin a hunt for our largest marine animals—whales. Whales are mammals, even as you and I. They have milk glands and nurse their young. We caught whales—white whales, big whales and a baby whale. There were 250 members of the party—all Caucasians except me. From outside appearances, courtesies and other considerations, all of us might have been called Caucasians save for one incident. At least one member of the party originally came from the South and during a conversation referred to me as "d--y." I immediately countered with, "I might prefer to be called a cracker by you."

H. M. Frisby

There was tense silence in the group. An apology brought forth an agreement to inhibit the use of objectionable words.

The rendezvous of our whales is about 1150 miles north of Winnipeg, at a small native settlement and outpost known as Churchill. This settlement provides a short route to move the grain crops of the prairies to England.

Attitude Toward 'Half-Breeds'

Some members of our party and the town's white people referred derisively to the "half-breeds," who are one-half Indian and one-half white. The white males did the pursuing and the Indian females were pursued. A little funny isn't it.

Other incidents preceded the whale hunt. Samuel Williams, a colored sailor, died aboard the S. S. Mt. Revelstoke Park, a ship of British registry and docked at Churchill. He was buried in the frozen ground of the local cemetery. (The ground here is permanently frozen except in some parts in summer, when it thaws to a depth not exceeding 18 inches.)

See Only 2 Eskimos

Walking around the rocks and muskeg of Churchill at this time were other colored sailors: George Wallace of St. Lucia, BWI, assistant to the chief steward of the S. S. Mount Park, and Buckunty Washington. Wallace asked me whether I knew Capt. Hugh Mulzac, who he said is his uncle.

The party had high hopes of seeing and mingling with Eskimos. Many were disappointed, for there were only two who had been brought down for exhibition, from a settlement 200 miles north of Churchill.

The two were Nicolas Akortik from Ranken Inlet and Louisa Piwa from Repulse Bay.

Whereas the members of our party wore their "heavies" to keep warm, this Eskimo couple wore their "flimsies" to keep cool. They are members of the Aivelik (pronounced aa-e-ve-lick) tribe. Nicolas wore a low-cut light-weight shirt, thin trousers and shoes. His posture was erect and he gave the general appearance of one not accustomed to work.

Louisa sported a light-weight, cast off, shabby and dirty Wac's summer blouse and skirt, and the native mukluks (seal skin boots).

Teeth Perfect Furs

I gained their friendship and confidence and opportunity for closer inspection when I gave them packages of cigarettes and chewing gum which Mr. and Mrs. Sol Tucker of 1741 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., donated for distribution among the Arctic natives.

The woman's teeth were in what we would call very bad shape, but in excellent Eskimo condition for the work they have to perform.

Her front teeth were much like the back ones, almost worn down to the gums from chewing animal skins in preparation for making into boots (mukluks) and ladies' choice furs.

Upon receipt of the chewing gum, she tried to rub her nose against mine — the Eskimos' method of kissing. Did I accept? Well—let's not talk politics.

However, her shoulders indicate she is accustomed to very hard work. Tattoo marks on her chin, show that she is a thoroughbred.

'A Sub-Arctic Mardi Gras'

Prior to the whale hunt a dance was given for the visitors by the townspeople and natives. The Churchill whites called it "The Dance," the sportsmen named it "A Frontier Ball," I label it, and my term has been adopted by other press reporters, "A Sub-Arctic Mardi Gras—Everything plus Anything Else."

The affair was held in the freight shed of the Canadian National Railway. The generous application of wax did nothing to smooth the timbers constituting the floor.

The orchestra consisted of a piano, violin, piano accordion and trumpet—nothing unusual. But the musical selections played on them kept the visitors guessing—waltz or fox trot or schottische, jitterbug or hymn. But it was music.

Indian yells punctuated the dances at frequent intervals. It all was music—Arctic music, harmony or disharmony—all enjoyed it and everyone did the best he could with it.

Photographers' Field Day

I spent the evening photo-flashing the colored sleeping car porters dancing with the native and few Caucasian girls of the town.

With Ken Liddell of the Leader-Post", T. R. Melville-Ness of the Saskatchewan Farmer, both of Regina, Sask., and George A. Hunter representing the National Film Board of Ottawa, Canada, there was almost as much photo-flashing as one would find at a grand opera performance.

All this was fun for the native Indian children who gathered up the burned-out bulbs for souvenirs.

The dance was a pay affair to everybody, guests included. Admission was $1 per person, refreshments extra. No passes were issued. Instead each guest upon entering the shed, had a design stamped on his or her wrist in indelible ink.

This constituted the pass, not transferable. My pass hasn't worn off yet inspite of several bathings.

Ready for Big Hunt

NOW THE WHALE HUNT — Early in the morning of our second day at Churchill we were much in circulation—all set for the whales.

Indian guides had been engaged the night previously. My party's guide was "Big John Kronlon," a massive, burly, Chippewean, whose voice seemed to shake the ground beneath him. John, at the time, was well alcoholized.

John did not answer reveille the the morning of the hunt. However, we received consolation in that the sky was too cloudy to sight whales and the water too choppy for whaling boats.

One 'Bugged' for Exhibition

Whaling equipment consists of a harpoon (a detachable spear on a long pole), about 100 feet of rope, a sealed empty 5-gallon can to serve as a float, a rifle and most essential of all — a good shooter.

Around noon the camp was all excited a second-time over the report that a whale was beached areas more shallow, the mad and exciting pursuit went.

The Harpoon Strikes

Then came the chance of a non-Indian's lifetime. With the harpoon stick poised for a jab, Scraba plunged the steel spear into the tail of the monster. The spear entered deep into the flesh and turned crosswise. Attached to the spear was the 100-foot rope with the floating can attached, serving as a buoy to chart the whale's course.

The huge animal, in agony, made for the deep waters, sounding again and again, while the can skittered over the surface. The back of the Mission.

How did it get there and who caught it? Nothing but indefinite and evasive answers came from the natives. Finally one native said "net." That aroused our suspicions.

The consensus was, that the promoters realizing the hazard of the sport, had this specimen caught and planted to quench our thirst for actual harpooning. If that was it, it only made the party more determined to bag at least one.

In the afternoon, clear skies, placid waters, and dozens of white whales playfully diving in the Bay offshore — furnished excitement for the third time and the stage was set for the hunt.

Bill Scraba, Winnipeg alderman and life of the party in Car 808, made the first catch of the afternoon. Hiring a guide and his canoe, choosing a photographer and two of his political friends as escorts, he set out to get his prize.

After 'Moby Dick'

Others followed in boats as spectators. The desired prize was spotted, and the race was on. The guide stepped up his motor in hot pursuit. He maneuvered his canoe so as to let the big mammal know it was being pursued.

Round and round the canoe went, 16 to 20 miles per hour. The whale zigzagged at approximately 25 miles per hour at times in efforts to escape his pursuers. The guide maneuvered so as to chase the Beluga into a shallow cave.

Again and again the whale sounded (dived) but had to come to the surface to breath. Into canoe still followed. Photographers and newsmen followed the trail too, camera shots clicking like machine guns.

Scraba took up his rifle for the kill. To do this he had to wait for the animal to come to the surface for air. The trick was to place a bullet in the whale's brain or spine.

Fatal Shot

It wasn't long. The hunter missed several times before placing the fatal slug in the spine just back of the head. The whale leaped up and fell back dead.

It was tied and towed to shore. Its estimated weight is 1400 pounds. Many photographic shots were taken from the beach. My second thrill came in straddling the whale—a dead one of course.

Two more adult and one baby whale were bagged during the afternoon by members of the party.

The Native's Livelihood

This is common business for the natives. It is a "must" in their lives. They will use the skin of our prizes for leather and the blubber for oil. Each whale has a layer of blubber about five inches thick; which insulates it against the cold.

The fat is carried to a rendering shed nearby and converted into oil, the second greatest need in the Arctic. The meat will be fed to the Huskies (dogs).

CENTRAL AMERICA

Tachito Talks Time

Nicaragua's Dictator-President Anastasio ("Tacho") Somoza dined with his family at Montelimar, his big Pacific Coast *finca* (plantation). 2-4-46

Said Son Tachito ("little Tacho"), captain in the National Guard: "Papa, you had better abandon the Presidency while the leaving is good. The people are in an ugly mood, and we have enough money."

Papa, furious, struck Tachito, shouted: "Remember, as an officer of the National Guard you're under military discipline. I'll put you under arrest."

Salvadorita, the President's wife, intervened. Cried she: "Don't strike him for speaking the truth. If your own family can't tell you what's going on, who will?"

Said Daughter Lilian: "He's right—I've just come from the U.S. and the atmosphere is most hostile."

Tachito was not arrested. 2-4-46

This week, as Somoza's Cabinet resigned, Nicaraguans demonstrated against him, hoped to rid the country of him. Tough, cocky Dictator Somoza had been talking about withdrawing his candidacy for next November's presidential elections. His plan: elect a stooge, run the country as commandant of the National Guard, thus keep some 51 cattle ranches, 46 coffee haciendas and other trophies of his years in office. Chicago, Ill.

Honduras. Democratic ferment also bubbled in Honduras last week, where Gargantuan, 69-year-old Tiburcio Carías Andino, Dictator-President since 1933, raised the state of siege prevailing almost from the day he took office. He liberated 300 political prisoners, sought a stooge to serve out his term (till Jan. 1, 1949).

These were all signs that the tough, democratic talk of forthright U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden could be heard across the Caribbean. Elsewhere in Central America there were disturbing proofs that headaches only begin when tyrants are tossed out.

Guatemala. Last fortnight Guatemala's President Juan José Arévalo rose from bed in plaster cast and dressing gown (TIME, Dec. 31) to denounce a fellow revolutionary whom he had dismissed from the Finance Ministry for acts jeopardizing the fruits of 1944's revolution.

El Salvador languished between democracy and dictatorship, with faked elections on the one side but freedom to criticize on the other. Only in **Costa Rica**, did freedom really ring.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer

By Harold Preece
(Continental Features)

What Mexico Thinks of Jackie Robinson

Kansas City, Kansas

When the Brooklyn Dodgers gave Old Jim Crow a pasting by signing up Jackie Robinson, nobody was any happier than fine group of Mexican citizens who are waging an all-out war to keep Jim from crossing the Rio Grande and taking over their country as he has taken over Mexico's next-door neighbor—Texas.

That group is the Comite Mexicano Contra El Racismo (Mexican Committee Against Racism) headed by a distinguished leader, Enrique Gonzales Martinez, in Mexico City. I have before me a recent issue of the Committee's bulletin, "Fraternidad" (Fraternity) published in Spanish and English.

Fri 2-22-46

Under the heading, "Contra El Prejudicio Racial" (Against Racial Prejudice) there is a three-quarter page story about how Jackie is going to pitch ball in the American big legues whatever Jim may croak and cuss about it. Then at the bottom of the page there is a two-column picture of Jackie in his uniform, pen in hand, signing that contract which had just been handed him by Dodger Manager Branch Rickey.

Other articles in the bulletin urge the opening of Palestine as a homeland and place of refuge for the tortured Jews of Europe and there is a fine declaration against the anti-semitism which has been introduced in Mexico by immigrant Germans and Mexican followers of Nazi-spawned Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco. Two short items protest American intervention in that awakening colored nation of China and against the slaughter of colored Indonesians by this white man's imperialism which some day will be but dust in the ripening fields plowed on a free earth by the earth's freed peoples.

For FEPC

The bulletin does me the honor of reprinting a guest column, "Cold Turkey on Jim Crow," which I sent out in 1944 under the signature of California Attorney General Robert W. Kenney with Editor Alfonso Penafiel giving credit to Continental Features for original publication. The speech in favor of a permanent FEPC from which this column was taken was delivered two years ago by Mr. Kenney at the meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association in Mexico City. Mr. Kenney pointed out in his speech how FEPC also protected Mexican laborers in Texas discriminated against in my home state because they are colored people of predominantly Indian descent.

I appreciate the fact that friends in Mexico, Cuba, and other Latin American countries are beginning to pick up this column and give it wider circulation by sometimes translating it into Spanish and publishing it in their newspapers. For I would like our colored Negro-Indian brothers of Latin America to know that we think and feel with them as they think and feel with us whenever some poor boy is lynched down in Alabama or whenever some Negro GI is beaten up by a plug-ugly bus driver in South Carolina. Fri 2-22-46

Mexico's Black Lincolns

Now, this column will be sent out to papers which run it on Feb. 11—the day before Lincoln's birthday. I don't know of any better reading for Lincoln's birthday than this little bulletin which breathes the spirit of Mexico's two black Lincolns, Jose Maria Morelos and Vicente Ramon Guerrero. Any of my readers who would like to receive the bulletin can probably make arrangements by writing Editor Panafiel (three cents postage ordinary mail; ten cents air mail) at Paseo de la Reforma 146 Desp. 6—Mexico City, D.F., Mexico.

For "Fraternidad" proves to me that Mexico has not forgotten Morelos and Guererro who started out as mule skinners. Morelos and Guerrero, the mule skinners and Lincoln, the rail splitter—these are men worthy to be remembered in the minds of the people who never forget a friend nor a foe.

And, maybe, when we celebrate the memory of Lincoln, the white president who freed the slaves in Dixie, we should also pause for a minute to remember Guerrero, the black president who freed the slaves in Mexico.

Now, the Negro has almost disappeared through assimilation in Mexico. The oppressed black people, and the oppressed Indians who, together fought the white slavers joined their blood in marriage as on the field of battle—in Mexico as in Florida and in Virginia.

The River Speaks

But whenever I think of the Negro in Mexico, I think of that poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" by which my friend, Langston Hughes, will always be remembered. For the Negro, mingling his blood through the ages with the Indian, has become a deep, if silent, underground river coursing through the veins of the Mexican nation. Fri 2-22-46

But the river was welling up and making itself heard when the Mexican Congress, a few weeks ago, sent an appeal to the United Nations Organization and to all of the national legislative bodies of the world asking that racism be outlawed by the peoples of the world.

"The international policy of Mexico has been based fundamentally on the equality of all men and of all races," read that appeal written in the spirit of Lincoln, Morelos, and Guerrero. "Never has she admitted and never will she admit inequality among men for their color or their origin."

"True world democracy, link of all peoples and the best guarantee against another war, does not recognize and cannot recognize differences among Europeans, Indo-Chinese, Americans, Asiatics, Negroes, or Jews."

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the week

The Afro-American

Not All Romance in Old Mexico

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. By SAM LACY 7-13-46

EN ROUTE TO MEXICO CITY—From beneath the blanket of romance and charm covering Mexico stares the ugly, stark reality of a poverty-stricken people.

And here between two of the country's leading cities—Monterrey and Mexico City—is found proof positive that the spectre of hunger draws no color line.

Behind our train as it wends its sleepy way through the Sierra Madre mountains, lies Monterrey where the sun glares unmercifully upon streams of white, yellow, brown and ebon-hued natives who lie starving in the gutters.

The old, the young, the beautiful, the homely; babes in arms, expectant mothers — all form heaps of calloused, unwashed flesh on the streets because there is no where else for them to sleep.

They do not smile, these poor creatures who have been victimized by a cruel fate, but rather gaze hungrily into each foreign face, hoping for a coin, a smile or, most important, a piece of bread.

Without exaggeration, words are inadequate to describe fully the pitiful condition of these people whom we would look upon as brothers and sisters of the flesh.

Hollowed Eyes

As the train pulls into each station and whistle-stop, this mass of humanity rises, presses its face against the windows and stares with hollowed eyes.

Barefooted children, crying their wares of raw eggs, black pastry, half-cooked chicken entrails and other unattractive "food," greet travelers, begging when they cannot sell.

Beshawled mothers hover in the background, intently watching the progress of their infants, hoping with never-dying faith that a meal for the family will reward their efforts.

An old, wizened grandmother with the features of the once-proud Aztecs, grovels in the dirt and kisses the trouser leg of an American who has tossed her a coin.

Bands of peons of every color, age, sex and description stretch endlessly through the small rural hamlets of Laguna Seca, Jesus Maria, San Felipe, Bernal, Nopala, Apaxco — constantly with outstretched hands and pleading eyes.

They who are "lucky" live in mud and grass huts of unspeakable filth. Huddled into these one-room hovels are parents, countless children and, perhaps, a goat. The Afro-American

Youthful senoritas with unbounded beauty hidden beneath masks of sorrow, carry infants on their shoulders—burdens which deprive them of the romance that is their due. Baltimore, Md.

Bare floors, darkness, plague, pestilence—these constitute the lot of the poor.

Use Railroad Cars

Others make their beds in the squalor of abandoned railroad cars and dilapidated tents, some of which are half immersed in swamp waters. Sat. 7-13-46

A few try to escape the terrifying aspect of starvation in the country. These are the third-class passengers on city-bound trains.

Herded like cattle into dingy, roach-infested coaches, they mingle for the 26-hour journey with the sweat and stench of each other, guarded by troops of Mexican soldiers who seem ever alert to put down complaints with the blow of a rifle butt.

Along the slum streets laid out in the shadows of ultra-modern Mexico City buildings, they find new homes amid falling brick and mortar.

Here again the begging hands are uplifted and the life of poverty they have always known continues its relentless gnawing at their existence.

This is the sordid picture of reality, one which the Rankins, Bilbos and Eastlands cannot possibly know—but should.

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26 Tourists Reach Mexican Capital

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MEXICO CITY — Twenty-six Americans from five States and the District of Columbia are having the time of their lives in a four weeks' tour of this republic south of the Rio Grande. Sat.

Sunday before last they saw an all-star baseball game from the Mexican Big Leagues in which the colored and white stars from United States, Cuba and Mexico mingled in a professional game without any color line. 7-20-46

In fact they found no color line in all of Mexico, where they stopped at first class hotels, have eaten at the first restaurants they came to and enjoyed a care-free vacation.

Last Sunday the party attended a bull fight.

New Yorkers in Church

Leaders of the tour are Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hodge, school teachers, of Thornwood, N.Y., who have conducted similar tours to Mexico, South America and Europe for a number of years.

Their only day indoors at their hotel was the day of the presidential election. For the first time in history there was no disorder election day. All Mexico was very surprised and happy because of the quiet. The Afro-American

Mr. Hodge attributed this to the improved schools, to the Army training and the presence of the military in every election booth.

Visiting Relics

From Mexico City, the itinerary calls for a five-day trip to the country's chief volcano. They have already stopped at Toluca, Puebla, the Floating Garden at Xochimilco and the pyramids.

Mexicans everywhere are friendly. Baltimore, Md.

In the party are:

Dr. and Mrs. James Parker, Redbank, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Draxton, Charleston, S.C.; Mrs. Althea Hurst and Mrs. Sadie Samuels, Cincinnati; Miss Louise Madella, Washington; Mrs. Hilda Rich and Miss Isadora Bright, Norristown, Pa.; Miss Marie Chase and Mrs. Lydia McClain, Philadelphia; Mrs. Edna Lewis, Trenton; Mrs. Ruth Griggs and Mrs. Burmetta Griggs, Princeton, N.J.; Miss Wilbretta Pope, Mrs. Ida Gray, Mrs. Madeline Murrell and Miss Willa Shook, Cleveland; Mrs. Melone Anderson, Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. Alberta Person, Mrs. Geraldine Burwell, Mrs. Margaret Welmon, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss Emily Fletcher and Mrs. Vinetta Thompson of New York. Sat 7-20-46

NOTES ON PANAMA

Canal Zone Segregation Rigid

Defender

By U. G. DAILEY, M.D.
Special to The Chicago Defender

In a previous letter the impression may have been given that all Panamanians are enemies to all British West Indians and other Negroes. This, of course, is not so.

Three gentlemen, an American Negro government official, a British West Indian and a colored Panamanian showed me the locks at the Boca, the Pacific end of the Canal, and many other sights, the most interesting of which to me was the arrangements the United States Government has made for the workers. The pattern is that of rigid segregation on the basis of color. 6-1-46 Sat.

White workers, largely artisans, occupy one settlement which is the property of the Government. It was explained to me that these whites and others up into the highest grades of salary are on the "gold" payroll. Incidentally, several American Negro functionaries, by way of exception, are on the "gold" payroll, but they are rigidly debarred from any of the social perquisites. Chicago

The colored workers, largely British West Indians, but including a minority group of laborers from other Central American Countries, such as San Salvador, form a second rate group who are on the "silver" payroll. 6-1-46

The slightest glimpse indicates the inequality between the two, strictly in keeping with the attitudes of the white South, which, little as you may realize it, appears to be the policy of the American Government. We pin our hopes for a better life in the United States of North America on our liberal white Americans—and God bless them!—but they have as little to say about the policy of our Federal Government, particularly in its outlying jurisdictions, as the humblest Negro sharecropper in Arkansas. Remember, these segregation policies while in force from the beginning, were frozen into permanency by specious "improvements" during the regime of the immortal Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ill.

The silver workers form a community in this part of the zone of about 1500 persons and their wives and children. The Government provides schools, commissary, restaurant and an air conditioned movie house. Everything is free or at nominal expense. The community project is administered by a colored man from Texas who has been there for 20 years.

It should be mentioned that private enterprise is forbidden in the Zone. Purchases and social connections may of course be developed in adjacent Panama City outside the Zone and Balboa C., which as previously mentioned are separated by a street. On the south walk you're in the Republic—on the north, in the Zone.

Aside from the evils of a rigid system of segregation such as this, how it seems to the naked eye, depends upon the observer. When it was pointed out to me from a distance, earlier in the day, it looked rather drab; definitely inferior to the other settlement. The buildings, all frame, were in need of painting, but perhaps my impression was darkened by preformed prejudice.

In contrast to my sense of depression I heard the feeling expressed that the project was pretty good, and represented a great improvement over the way of living to which the bulk of these people had been accustomed. Another local inhabitant even took pride in the satisfaction evinced by a party of congressmen from the States who were visiting the Zone on a tour of inspection. The congressman from Louisiana in the party "sho enjoyed them shrimps" served them at a luncheon.

Let it not be thought that the feeling of complacency over this pattern of life is universal, even among those with limited education and experience.

Men with children are gloomy over the prospect of bringing offspring into a world where from the beginning they are marked as inferiors where the color of the skin is a constant handicap, an eternal bar to advancement. One of the teachers told me how he gulped at his own inconsistency in his effort at inspirational talks: How he had to withhold the truth about the real difficulties and efforts often go for naught when one is black. Chicago

It is particularly disheartening that the chief agency of the spread of color prejudice is the wealthiest and most powerful nation on earth. Nothing in this present trip has been reimpressed upon me so forcefully as the fact that this octopus of a nation, our own America, is aggressively spreading the disease of race prejudice throughout the world wherever they go, which is everywhere. Ill

To the American Negro the pin pricks and petty annoyances of travel are aggravated by the presence of our own white fellow countrymen even though he may usually neutralize them or turn the tables if he himself has the savoir faire. 6-1-46 Sat.

Panama Said To Be Very Hostile To West Indians

Daily World - Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 6-19-46

PANAMA— (ANP)— Conditions in the Panamanian republic are said to be so unfavorable to West Indians they have been advised to return to Jamaica. The suggestion was made last week by L. S. Carrington, West Indian, president of the bar association of the Canal Zone.

Carrington, also chancellor of the missionary district of the Protestant Episcopal church for Panama, Costa Rica and Columbia, has been on a month's tour of the island. Speaking of his impressions, he said:

"I have not seen much poverty where I have visited, and the people seem to be active and moving about in a business-like manner. However, my information from those who are in a position to know is tha tconditions in the interior, especially on the farms and in the agricultural districts, are quite different from what I have seen in Kingston, Montago Bay and Brown's Town, St. Ann."

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

UNFAVORABLE STATE

Observing on the economic state of Jamaicans in Panama, Carrington characterized them as being unfavorable. "Because their scope of progress is somewhat limited, they are not being permitted to engage in any retail business," he said.

In reference to working conditions, Carrington said opportunities are especially poor for those who are not permanently employed. In Panama this category of worker gets employment only when work is aailable and during the waiting period they are subjects of much privation," he said. Many Jamaicans, Barbadians, and Trinidaddians are growing older with no respect of improvement as long as they remain in Panama, he concluded. 6-19-46

Jim Crow of Workers in Canal Zone Exposed

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-13-46

PANAMA CITY—(ANP)—Over 1000 colored workers of the naval supply depot on the west bank of the canal suffer worse working conditions than white civilian employees, according to an expose published in "La Opinion," a political weekly here.

In its issue of June 15, "La Opinion," clamoring for a change in policy, brought to the fore many acts of injustice and discrimination that lead to dissatisfaction among the hundreds of "alien" civilian workers.

Quitting time is 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but because one timeclock is placed at the disposal and for the exclusive use of "silver" or colored workers, it takes another half hour before the hundreds of workers finish checking out.

"Gold" or white employees of the Navy depot do not submit to a like condition, "La Opinion" states. Time clocks for whites only are placed in every storehouse and comfortable buses assigned to them for transportation.

Color discrimination extends to the use of toilet facilities. Storehouse No. 31, it is said, has toilets for use of "Gold" only. A mess hall for "whites only" is provided. Colored help must eat their lunch on the sidewalks or storehouse platforms.

PANAMA GOLD & SILVER

Ebony Chicago, Ill. Aug. 1946

For the first time in the history of the Republic of Panama, on May Day a parade and demonstration, unequalled by anything of its kind in a past, and rivaled only by the Panama's National Fiesta "La Carnival," was held in the capital of this city.

Banners bearing the slogans: "Down With Gold and Silver Roll on the Canal Zone" were boldly displayed and carried in a procession from the De Leseps Park to the President's Palace.

This serves to show that Panama too, like all other countries, has awakened to join the rest of the world in the bitter struggle for equality, of which democracy speaks so much, but denies the working man.

VERNON C. BROOKS.
Panama Canal Zone.

Speaking of the silver and gold system of race discrimination in Panama explained in your May issue, here's an even better explanation by Sydney Roberts from the newspaper La Opinion:

"Silver" and "Gold" divide the human race.
Here where a fountain's polluted by a stare,
A "silver" man must keep his silver place;
He waits in silver lines, eats silver fare.
Each licks a postage stamp within the pale,
Each has his ghetto, according to his hue.
Only at midnight when all colours fail,
What law has done, Freud's children will undo.
And in "gold" churches what do preachers tell
Their congregation in the pews of gold;
Of gentler burnings in the golden hell?
Of dimmer heavens for the silver fold?
But heaven is here; gold homes, gold jobs, gold schools—
And in the heavens of gold latrines, gold stools.

LEA WALLACE.
New York.

60d 1946 Panama

Panama Bars Negroes as Principals in New Schools

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa

PANAMA, R. P.—(ANP)—No Negro, whatever his scholastic attainment, will be appointed as principal or supervisor in the Canal Zone high schools for colored children now being built in Silver City and LaBoca at the cost of $675,000 to the American taxpayers. Principalsihps and supervisory teaching positions will go to white male Americans qualified in the field of general or vocational education and having at least a bachelor's degree.

From sources usually reliable, the Associated Negro Press obtained the information that the buildings will be ready for occupancy in another three months and that classes are to commence some time in August. Graduates of the LaBoca Normal School where Negroes are trained for the teaching profession will be given the opportunity to teach in the high schools, provided they have taken post-graduate courses in special subjects at the Balboa (white) Junior College. *4-27-46*

"SPECIAL" EDUCATION

Higher education which seems on the way for "native English speaking colored children, most of West Indian descent who reside in the Canal Zone" is designed and calculated to fit in with the pattern of occupational opportunities available. Though the curriculum will be extended to include secondary academic work and studies in music and art, emphasis will be laid on vocational training.

In some informed quarters it is believed that the high school program, which should fit Canal Zone Negro children to meet the exigencies of a more enlightened age, will not, because of its circumscription, raise their status from the long-accepted system of office-holders, poorly paid artisans, sales clerks and other minor positions under the Canal Zone system of "silver roll" jobs, which is interpreted to mean a low economic status. *Sat.*

George W. Westerman, Panama Negro sociologist who, since 1942, when he prepared and circulated a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Higher Education of Negroes in the Canal Zone," has been lobbying for a new and democratic deal for Canal Zone Negroes, told the Asscociated Negro Press when questioned on the tentative high school program that representatives of respectable thought have constantly argued for a restatement of social objectives and policies of the Panama Canal Zone on behalf of the alien "silver employe" and also for a reorganization of the educational program.

GET "NEGRO" JOBS *4-27-46*

"Generally speaking," said Mr. Westerman, "the employment policy in the Zone regarding the colored brethren has been influenced by a tradition, or the fixed custom of using Negroes in certain operations because they are properly regarded as 'Negro' jobs.

"Therefore, no interest is given to the studying of additional occupations into which they may be guided, simply because it is felt that the opportunities for employment in the skilled and semi-skilled trades are so limited to this group. The situation, then, is one in which occupational guidance is mainly controlled by occupational placement . . . a violation of the specific principles of vocational preparation and training."

It is understood that the division of schools has already begun to accept applications from white Americans for the important positions in the proposed Negro schools.

Bar Race Principals In New Panama Schools

Daily World
atlanta, Ga.

By E. J. JAMIESON

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Restricted Immigrants

PANAMA BARS NEGRO WIFE FROM REPUBLIC

Sat. 4-13-46
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Negroes are not allowed to land in Panama! That is the reason Victor Alberta Charles of Colon, Panama, was here last week with his colored wife, the former Miss Lillian Cook of Chicago. Mr. Charles encountered no trouble in Chicago when high Panama officials of the Chicago consul issued Mrs. Charles a tourist identification card. But, here in the Crescent City, where bad weather grounded their Pan-American Airway plane, Mr. Charles was informed that his wife would not be permitted to continue her trip because "Negroes are not permitted to land in Panama." *Sat. 4-13-46*

PROTEST OF NO AVAIL

Mr. Charles protested to the local consulate, but it refused to take any action without contacting officials in Panama. The consul's inquiry brought the response that "no restricted immigrant (Negro, Chinese or Japanese) could be granted a tourist permit."

A cablegram backing up this statement was shown to The Pittsburgh Courier by Mr. Charles during an interview at the Gladstone Hotel here.

Mr. Charles has been studying in Chicago. He came to this country in May of 1944. Later he married Miss Cook, a native of Alabama.

TOLD TO LEAVE COUNTRY

His educational visa expired in March and he was taking his wife to Panama for a visit while he obtained another visa when his trip was halted here.

Meanwhile, Mr. Charles has been informed that he must leave this country immediately.

In detailed stories last November and December, The Pittsburgh Courier revealed that Panama carries out a tight jim-crow system among its colored citizens and endeavored to keep American Negro troops from landing there. High officials of Panama then denied that an effort had been made to keep Negro troops from entering the Republic of Panama, but Secretary of State Byrnes made the following statement to The Courier: *Sat. 4-13-46*

"At the request of the Panamanian government in 1942 and in consideration of its views regarding presence of Negro soldiers in its territory, this Government has endeavored to avoid the detail of Negro contingents to Panama for permanent station. Negro personnel has on accasions been sent there on special mission. No treaty relating to this matter exists between the United States and Panama."

In its caste system, Panama lists its Negro citizens as the "silver" class, and its whites as the "gold" class.

NOTES ON PANAMA

Dr. Dailey Views Latin America

Chicago Defender

By U. G. DAILEY, M.D.
(Special to The Defender)

PANAMA — I have discussed former President Arias with white as well as colored Panamanians, and with representative West Indians who have been long in the country. He is said to have been always approachable and a "good fellow" even as President. Those whom I interviewed did not discern that he disliked colored people, but he was violently opposed to the importation of black people as laborers. As is true of other Latin America countries, Panama apparently would desire to lighten rather than darken the shade of its population. To the best of my information Arias simply wished to homogenize the Panamanian mass by the natural course of events, but he was prejudiced against an influx of foreign Negroes.

Followers Await His Release

I am informed that on the evening of the day this is written there is to be a meeting of Arias' sympathizers with a view to his release from prison. Many black Panamanians will be among those present. Inasmuch as his age is just 45, he may yet have to be reckoned with. *Sat. 5-18-46*

Arnulfo Arias is a well educated man having studied at the University of Chicago and at Harvard from which he holds the degree of M.D. He practiced for a while in Boston, then went to Europe for further study. He speaks five languages fluently.

Antithesis Of Brother

Arnulfo must not be confused with his brother, Harmodio, a lawyer and publisher of the influential newspaper, "Panama American." He also is distinguished in Panamanian affairs, having served as president of the Republic from 1932 to 1936. Harmodio in many ways is the antithesis of Arnulfo being far less colorful, but is more thoroughly respected by his countrymen. The brother violently opposed most of Arnulfo's policies as president.

The present acting president, Dr. Enrique Jimenez, (pronounced Hee-main-us) as far as I can learn, is guiding the Panamanian ship of state satisfactorily.

Through Doctor Mamby, a brilliant young Panamanian physician, who is interning at Provident hospital, I came into immediate contact on arrival with Dr. Camilio Justiniani, who is in the government service as a neuropsychiatrist. A description of a morning's visit to the hospitals with him will serve to round out the sketch. *Sat. 5-18-46*

Doctor Justiniani is a fine looking black man, a native Panamanian, graduate of Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C. Following the receipt of his M.D. degree he took an extentive course in neuropsychiatry at the famous St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington. How he accidentally went to Howard, as he tells it, is interesting. He had matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, but arrived too late to begin classes. Having missed his place, he was going to have to wait six months before beginning his medical work. Meanwhile he fell in with a medical student who suggested that he try Howard. On applying at that institution, he found that he could begin the study of medicine within a month. He says that he has never regretted the choice since it gave him an acquaintance with the world of the American Negro in its better aspects that would never have been possible otherwise. (Many foreigners of African descent are still unaware of the existence of any considerable group of cultured American Negroes.)

Tours Hospital

After a drive about the adjoining cities of Balboa, Ancon and Panama City, Doctor Justiniani took me to visit the Santo Thomas Hospital. This is a 600 bed institution, the main hospital of the Republic of Panama. From the hue and complexion of the personnel, it might almost have been Provident or Freedmen's. Here and

there was a "claro"; that is, a blonde—most were "colored" people. Being Saturday most of the regular surgeons were not operating. I was not particularly interested in surgery, but I did get a glimpse of an appendectomy. Among those whom I saw in the course of hurried rounds were: Dr. Navarro, Chief of the Bureau of Public Health, who happened to be in the building; Doctor Mendoso who was most cordial and helpful. He is brown skinned, Indian type, whose father had been a president of the Republic. Among other personalities with whom I had a word were Doctor Conte, obstetrician, a fine gentleman, educated in Edinburgh, who, except for his build, reminded one of Coleridge Taylor; Doctor Figueroa, a Spanish type—a young surgeon who had taken his work in Belgium; Doctor Chanis, urologist, who wished to take me in tow; Doctor Vallerino, gynecologist, who had studied in Washington, D. C. The young lady who was head of the Department of Anesthesia could have been mistaken for Miss Miller, one of our emergency room nurses at Provident. She had taken two years' training at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. The operating room supervisor resembled our Miss Hill in the X-Ray department at home. It would take too long to mention all the different personalities but I was impressed by a very dark man whom I took to be an orderly. I found that he was an X-ray technician and his highly intelligent description of his apparatus and demonstration of his work showed how badly mistaken I was. A further description of the hospital would be of professional interest only. It is enough to say that as a public institution, it is thoroughly clean and well kept, comparing favorably with what one observes in similar institutions elsewhere. I should not omit to mention that there is a wing of the hospital for private patients. There I met Doctor Justiniani's father, a patient. He is a distinguished looking man. Although ill, intelligence oozed from his every pore. Mr. Justiniani is a retired business man. Sat. 5-18-46

Sees Mental Hospital

From the Santo Thomas I was taken to the Retiro Matias Hernandez, the large government hospital for the insane. Here Doctor Justiniani has charge, in the absence of the chief alienist who is on leave in his native Spain. Incidentally Doctor Justiniani is looking after the private patients of Doctor Sanchez. These two doctors are the leading neuropsychiatrists in Panama. Studying mental disease in this hospital, under Doctor Justiniani, are several doctors from neighboring countries. Among those whom I met was Doctor Ugarte of Mexico and Doctor Strauss who left Berlin many years ago and has become an Panamanian. In Europe he was a gynecologist; in Panama he took up psychiatry, liked it, and has been in it ever since.

The superintendent of this hospital was a colored man with a Spanish name which has escaped me in the hurry of travel. He reminded me of my Chicago friend, Harry Morgan, the ex-postman. His job is such as that of the superintendent of the State Institution at Manteno. Sat. 5-18-46

I was proud to see the position of esteem to which these people of African descent could rise in the Republic of Panama. Doctor Justiniani is a full time Government employee (although has time for private consultations) and his car is marked "official," R. P. (Republic of Panama).

The University of Panama has no medical school. The doctors one meets, therefore, represent schools of various parts of the world including chiefly nearby Mexico, Argentina in South America, and the United States. This makes for a decided catholicity of culture in the professional guild of the country.

on a three-hour visit to some of the historic points in their side of the Republic. I particularly enjoyed the visit to the ruins of old Panama on the Pacific Ocean and a few miles south of Balboa. This city was founded by Balboa in 1530, thus is one of the oldest white settlements in the western hemisphere. It was a rich settlmnt.

In 1670, Henry Morgan, the English buccaneer, attacked and burned the town. The Spaniards took much of the gold and buried it. Later much was recovered, but legend has it that there is still much gold in the neighborhood.

New Deal for West Indian Offspring

Panama Political Pressure Eases; Jimenez, Liberal Forces in Saddle

Pittsburgh Courier

By CARMEN DE SOUZA

PANAMA, R. P.—Thousands of Negroes in the Republic of Panama are breathing freer and looking forward to a long period of ease from political pressure, with the unification of the liberal factions of the country which officially was consummated May 12.

Five of the republic's seven political parties, all having more or less liberal platforms, dissolved at separate conventions on Saturday last, and on Sunday, formed themselves into a single liberal party. They were the Liberal Reform, the Liberal Doctrinary, the Democratic, the Liberal National and the United Liberal parties. 5-25-46 Sat.

Moving spirit behind the union is Don Enrique Jimenez, president of the Republic, who was elected less than a year ago to head the administration until a Constituent Assembly could provide a new constitution for the country, itself essentially liberal, but periodically disturbed by the agitation of highly nationalistic elements.

NEW CONSTITUTION

These elements reached their highest pinnacle of success when Dr. Arnulfo Arias, founder of the National Revolutionary party, seized the presidency in 1940, and after forcing a mandate from the electorate, proceeded to write a constitution to supersede the charter drawn up by the founders of the Republic in 1904.

Under the Arias Constitution of 1941, Negroes whose original language was not Spanish were debarred from many things, including all forms of employment except agricultural and menial jobs, and Panamanian nationality was withheld from their children born in the Republic. All the Negroes affected by these discriminatory laws were West Indians who had emigrated to Panama and the Panama Canal Zone for work on the canal project during the construction days, and subsequently, their descendants. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Panamanians of Latin stock lost no time in availing themselves of the official sanction given to discrimination in the 1941 constitution, and West Indians and their offspring were not only being pushed around, but actually pushed off the streets, and were nearing despair, when Arias was deposed, after a few short months of strenuous efforts to revolutionize the country all in a huff. 5-25-46

Don Ricardo de la Guardia, Arias's minister of government and justice, who took control of the administration, pursued a middle course, neither removing nor rigorously enforcing the nationalistic code. When it became clear, however, that it was the plan of the National Revolutionaries to have the National Assembly, meeting constitutionally in Jan., 1945, elect vice presidents for the first time since Arias' downfall, and so automatically make de la Guardia's presidency unconstitutional, de la Guardia threw out the offensive constitution to save himself from being ousted, and promised the country free elections for a constituent assembly. Thus he saved the day for liberalism in Panama.

Out of the elections the Liberal Reform, the Democratic, and the Liberal Doctrinary parties emerged with great strength and they agreed to support jointly Don Enrique Jimenez, Democratic party leader, for the interim presidency until the constitution could be delivered. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The new constitution, said to be one of the most liberal in the Western Hemisphere, was promulgated on May 1, this year. Under it, children born in the Republic to Negro immigrants are regarded as Panamanians, but on attaining their majority they must officially forswear the nationality of their parents and show knowledge of their country and its language.

JIMENEZ IN SADDLE

Jimenez is now firmly in the saddle until July, 1948, the term fixed by him by the Constituent Assembly, which on completing its charter-writing job resolved itself into a legislative assembly for a similar period.

Meanwhile Dr. Arnulfo Arias is in a private Panama hospital, where the government has allowed him to go, after gall bladder trouble attacked him while on a hunger strike in jail. Permitted by President Jimenez to return to his country after four years of exile, Dr. Arias, still a comparatively young man, at once declared he was still legal president of the Republic and resumed political activity. Finally he was nabbed for alleged implication in an abortive coup d'etat in December last, when several police officers were killed during an attempt to seize the police station in Colon, Atlantic city, forty-seven miles from the capital. He and twenty-seven associates are now awaiting trial. 5-25-46

In the elections Negroes with the vote restored threw their weight solidly behind the Reform, Doctrinary, and Democratic parties, and are now expecting a new deal under the constitution, which has not only swept away the old barriers, but has laid the responsibility squarely on government to initiate measures to assimilate non-indigenous groups.

NOTES ON PANAMA

U.S. Dollars Nurse Panama Bias

By DR. U. G. DAILEY
(Special to The Defender)

Defender

The peasant whites, often as close to a vegetative level of existence and thought as the lowliest Negro, is so far swayed by prejudice against his fellowman as to wish him harm because of difference in color is possibly explainable. Sat. 6-8-46

But how those who have had the advantages of wealth, experience, education, security, who arrogate to themselves the possession of the accumulated wisdom of man, who accept the responsibility for directing the affairs of the earth, can continue to maintain such a short-sighted attitude toward their fellowman in racial matters passes understanding. There rests a heavy burden of guilt upon intelligent official white America for brutalizing and frustrating the outlook of its citizens of dark skin, then pharisaically telling the rest of the world how just, how noble, how generally better Americans are. It was without prearrangement, but it was symbolic that the American Negro, the British, and the Panamanian Negro were in company to convey me on my tour. Whether desirable or not it is being forced upon one's senses as he goes about and hears, especially overhears the Negro in conversation, the general discontent with his lot. Whether you or I, who have faith in the triumph of the spirit of the brotherhood of man, is beside the point. "Vox populi, vox Dei." But enough of this! Chicago

Pressure For Jim Crow

After visiting the settlement on the "silver" payroll, my hosts took me to a sumptuous dinner over to the "Rancho"—one of the most fashionable and luxurious of the dinner-dance night clubs in Panama City. A Panamanian orchestra of 10 pieces furnished splendid music. It was directed by the pianist, a brown skinned Panamanian, a Mr. Ravaneau. Some of the musicians were black, some were brown and two were perfectly white in color. I met and chatted a minute or two with Mr. Ravaneau and Mr. Anderson, the head-waiter. Illinois

The waiters—it was an immense place — were black, brown and white. Our table was the object of special attention and service. The patronage of the place was mostly white American, although there were a few brown skinned young Panamanian couples on the dance floor. My hosts told me that the Americans make strenuous, sometimes violent efforts to keep the colored out, but Panamanian laws make it not so easy.

However, the economic pressure is powerful. In one or two instances they have made private clubs out of them by buying up in advance all of the space. In another, the place was forced out of business by American boycott, because the manager, a colored man, would not refuse colored patrons. This is the same story in many places where business is dependent upon the almighty American dollar.

Relief From "American Way"

This visit afforded a pleasant relief from the American way of life in the Zone and exemplifies again the difference in the racial pattern between the "Zone" and the "Republic." Saturday 6-8-46

In the interval between the morning and the evening tour, a couple from the States, connected with government work—"gold," took me

60e 1946

England

BLACK IRISH

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-17-46

RECENTLY I asked a well-known liberal, "What would you think of a person who would say—in spite of the atom bomb, in spite of throwing the world into another war—they would be more interested in breaking up the injustices of the British Empire than in preserving the peace?" My friend answered without hesitation, "I would call such a person a crazy Irishman."

He was wrong, however, for I was talking about a Negro. There are plenty of them that feel just that bitter and desperate. I have heard it time and time again; in barber shops, on the subway platforms, in taverns. "As long as England gets hers, I don't care what happens," is the way it is usually put.

Mr. Cayton

Of course there are many concrete reasons why any American Negro would dislike and distrust England. England's treatment of Java, India and Africa is a constant reminder of her imperialism based on the hated theory of white supremacy. In a subtle sense, too, much of this criticism is really a sublimation of the hostility which Negroes feel toward the United States. Or, to put it another way, the hostility which American Negroes have against white Americans has become generalized so as to include England. In any case, England and the United States are the two Anglo-Saxon countries which believe in and practice white supremacy—a practice hated and feared by the American Negro.

PREVIOUSLY, the American Negro, and all other oppressed groups, especially the non-whites, had no alternative. But now the United States and England are faced with the necessity of meeting the ideological challenge of the Soviet Union. Regardless of what one might think of many aspects of Russian life, it seems to be a fact that race prejudice as we know it in this country, and in many other parts of the world, simply does not exist. That the American Negro is being influenced by this, is a fact of which white Americans are becoming increasingly aware.

Saul K. Padover, editorial writer for PM, has stated the case excellently. Says Padover: "The Russians appeal to the exploited and underprivileged in many countries and in various ways. The oppressed peoples, especially the non-white ones who constitute about two-thirds of the human race, are bound to look hopefully to the Kremlin so long as the latter is vigorous in its opposition to colonialism, racism, anti-Semitism, imperialism, clericalism and landlordism. It is unrealistic to assume that we can meet this challenge with noble resolutions or in a continuation of our support of British imperialism. As a matter of fact, although England is a fine democracy and its inhabitants are admirable people, British imperialism is neither democratic nor admirable. It has a wretched record of 'Master-Racism,' exploitation, and inequality, and it is hated by the non-white peoples of the earth. For us to continue to support this imperialism is to take over a legacy of animosity and injustice which the British have piled up for themselves through the centuries. In that direction, there lies neither peace nor justice."

* * *

TO MANY people it is a curious fact that American Negroes are more interested in justice than in peace. That is why they say that they want England to get hers. That is why they favor Russia and deplore the fact that our foreign policy seems to be that of supporting the British Empire. That is why many would even rather have another war if it would free India, Java, Africa and perhaps the American Negro.

England, as the result of suppression and exploitation, created in Ireland bitter, unrelenting, irrational enemies. She reaped her harvest of hate during the last war when Ireland, until the end, remained a neutral country. The United States and England are now creating in the non-white world — two-thirds of the entire world—million, no, billions of crazy black, yellow and brown Irishmen. In the struggle which is to come between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon people, these black Irishmen may be the deciding factor.

English Playing the Role That Makes Blacks, Yellows, Browns Seek Justice Rather Than Peace

Britain Leader Scores Treatment Of Minority

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 12-10-46

LONDON — (SNS) — Dr. Cyril Garbett, archbishop of York, expressed anxiety about the status of minorities throughout the world as he addressed the House of Lords Wednesday.

Dr. Garbett pointed to special discrimination against Negroes as he insisted on religous and civil liberties for minorities. He conceded that American policy in discrimination against Negroes parallels that of Britain's.

He said, "The necessity of making a state totalitarian so that all citizens are moulded in the same pattern is a great danger to any minorities which find themselves under its sovereignty.

Lord Chancellor Lord Jewitt agreed there was cause to worry and said that the labor government will do everything it can to safeguard the rights of minorities.

First West Indian In British Post

New York Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

LONDON (ANP)—The first West Indian to become a member of the British government is Geoffrey de Freitas, a former RAF squadron leader during the war, who was appointed last week to the post of parliamentary under secretary for air. Sat. 9-6-46

De Freitas, a parliamentary representative for Nottingham and a lawyer, received his appointment in a reshuffle in Britain's Labor government following the resignation of Sir Ben Smith as minister of food. He fills a post vacated by John Strachey, who succeeds Sir Ben Smith. Sat. 9-6-46

Son of the late Sir Anthony de Freitas, former British Guiana chief justice, De Freitas was born in St. Lucia. He attended Cambridge University and is a member of the general council of the bar.

World View

John Robert Badger

Defender

Negro Question in Britain

I HAD TO THINK about the English attitude to the Negro question a long time before I considered it safe to reach conclusions. And my first conclusion is that there is no one attitude. There are attitudes, which vary with the class position of their owners.

For instance, there is the stock joke about the English farmer who was asked by a visiting Londoner what he thought of the American soldiers who had been billeted in his area. The farmer replied that the Americans were wonderful people. They had helped him with his chores, had watched the children, had run errands, and were fine friendly fellows—except for the bloody white ruffians who came with them! Chicago, Ill.

There is also the apparently unconscious friendliness of busmen, theatre ushers, clerks in stores, and people on the street. One might gather from all this that the British common people, like the French, are devoid of racial prejudices as we understand them. Certainly in the sphere of relations between the sexes, this would appear to be so. There are many hundreds of children born to Negro GI fathers, and in many cases to women already wed—a fact which has inspired the "Society for the Protection of Coloured Peoples" to start a child welfare campaign. Sat. 11-16-46

Sensibilities Made Dull

NOTWITHSTANDING these surface impressions, I found something a great deal different from the attitude of the French. I noticed the difference in the reactions to my explanation of conditions of Negroes in the United States. The French were incredulous and horrified; the British were neither unbelieving nor upset. At most they were indignant, which suggested to me extent to which considerations of decorum and manners have emasculated the people's sensibilities.

I am speaking now of the British commoners, who represent the best of the British people. I think they have been subjected to influences similar to those which have contaminated many whites in the South. This generation has been reared in the Kiplingesque tradition, the tradition of the Pukka Sahib bearing the white man's burden among millions of "savage" and "backward" peoples. They have grown accustomed to the machine-gunning of Indians and Arabs, to the flogging of West Indians and Africans, to the velvet glove on the iron claw which they graciously call "indirect rule."

As a consequence, their moral sense has degenerated. And what passes as deep and genuine sympathy is nothing more than mawkish sentimentality—a few tears, a loud nose-blowing, a phrase of fine indignation, and the whole thing is forgotten. This is the great tragedy of a people who have come to accept—whether voluntarily or under compulsion or by deception — their livlihood as a thing naturally to be obtained at the expense of the livelihood of others.

All this made sense for me after I had heard from the lips of many of these English commoners their admissions of ignorance concerning the true state of affairs in Palestine, India and Africa, and their confessions of impotence to do much about these conditions, even if they were informed. The English proletariat is a long way from fighting for the liberation of colonial peoples—even though changes lie ahead and the colonial question will become increasingly a subject of contention in the English political arena.

Foothold for Jim Crow

THERE ARE from ten to twenty thousand Negroes in the British Isles (no exact statistics are available and estimates vary considerably), but except for a community in Liverpool, there is no evidence of a ghetto. They live where they please (except in the exclusice residential areas and the swank hotels).

Of this number, more than a thousand are students attending various English schools and universities. The remainder work chiefly as laborers and domestics, though there are a handful of professional men in the country.

Even so, there is much complaint about the discrimination in employment—they are the first to be fired. And the "Society for the Protection of Coloured People" claims to have a file of British firms which refuse to give Africans and West Indians any kind of job.

So that beneath the veneer of politeness and correctness with which English middle and upper class folk clothe their relations with Negroes is, at least, indifference to discriminatory practices, or worse, actual approval of Jim Crow as a permanent feature of British society.

British, Alarmed, Set Up Body To Study Racial Relations

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-23-46

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—(By Air Mail)—Increasing tension between white and colored people in the United States and South Africa has aroused great concern among thinking Britishers, here, conscious of the global dangers inherent in racial conflict within the Empire, the population of which is overwhelmingly colored.

Sincere alarm over the serious implications of racial conflict within the Empire recently led some distinguished scientists and colonial experts to set up a committee to study race relations in the British Isles, and the outposts of the Empire where white minorities practice a British variety of Hitler's Herrenvolk doctrine against African Indians and other colored inhabitants.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Institute Established

During the recent meeting of the Conference on Race Relations sponsored by the World Unity Movement, an Institute of Race Relations was established, because "one of the most urgent questions today throughout the world is that of race relations."

In outlining the function and scope of the institute, the conference decided that it should apply itself to "an ascertainment of evidence by surveys of conditions in particular countries and by research in particular problems. This would be supplemented by publications, lectures, broadcasts, and organized discussions."

The institute it was further decided should be "international in fact as well as in name and in due course brought into association with the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural organization with headquarters in Paris under the secretaryship of Dr. Julian Huxley. 11-23-46

The leading spirit behind the conference is Henry S. L. Polak, a British lawyer who went to prison with Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa years ago in protest against the color bar imposed on Indians in that country.

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Irony in Britain!

King Honors Star Hotel Denied Room

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

LONDON, England—A famous West Indian cricket star, who was refused accommodations in a noted London hotel back in 1944 this week was accorded one of the highest honors of the British Empire by King George VI. The patriotic West Indian—Learie Constantine—was elevated to the select circle of the OBE (Officers of the British Empire Order) for his meritorious service in aiding West Indians working in British war industries and for fine conduct worthy of a loyal and patriotic British subject.

HOTEL EXCLUSION RECALLED *1-19-46*

The conferring of this signal honor upon the brilliant cricket star by His Majesty brought memories of the last time Mr. Constantine's name hit the newspaper headlines. It was back in July of 1944 that he filed and won a suit against the Imperial Hotel Company for refusing to give him the accommodations which he had reserved in advance.

The British High Court judge, Sir Norman Birett, struck a stunning blow at "Old Man Prejudice" when he rebuked the hotel's manager for her undemocratic attitude and awarded damages to Constantine. *1-19-46*

DIDN'T WANT "N—rs"

At the trial it was stated that the manager, Margaret O'Sullivan, had told Constantine that "This hotel doesn't want 'n—rs,' because American officers suffer in their presence in public places."

Judge Birett, however, scored the manager for her statements, declared that she had not been speaking the truth and then complimented Mr. Constantine for conducting himself with the dignity and modesty of a gentleman.

So today, Judge Birett's appraisal of Constantine as a man of "high character and attainments" was substantiated when the cricket star was accorded by King George VI himself, one of the high honors in the Empire.

Raising of Color Barriers in England Debated in Commons

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

BY OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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PARIS—(By Cable)—The raising of color barriers in England last week created such a heated debate, the issue had to be settled on the floor of the House of Commons. *Sat.*

Maj. Wilkes, Laborite representative from Newcastle on Tyne, demanded to know why a British girl had been ordered out of a Royal Air Force hospital when she went to visit a wounded RAF officer. *Sat. 3-16-46*

The medical officer, it was reported, ordered the white girl out of the hospital ward, because it lowered white prestige to have her visiting a colored airman on three successive days.

John Strachey, air undersecretary, declared in Commons, "That medical officer exceeded his authority and has since apologized to the girl. Racial discrimination will not be tolerated in the Royal Air Force."

We're All Human Beings

When New Hampshire Methodists, meeting recently at Dover, passed a resolution hitting at the "un-American practices of discrimination," the Nashua Telegraph said editorially: *Baltimore, Md. 5-18-46*

Discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed is not only stupid, it is downright dangerous to America . . .

People out to prove that any one race or creed is "unpatriotic" or "un-American" can, if they search long enough, find members of the group who will seem to bear out their contention. What they commonly overlook—purposely or otherwise—is the vast majority in all groups who are just plain human beings with human failings and virtues. . . .

This New England daily is going right down our street. It repeats what we have been saying all along, namely that (1) no racial group has a monopoly on virtue or vice and (2) the realization that all people are human beings can do more than anything else to stamp out intolerance and prejudice. *Sat.*

African Nurses Barred At British Hospital

Chicago Defender Sat 4-27-46, Chicago, Illinois

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—A new twist to age-old race prejudice was introduced by a deputy-superintendent of a British hospital recently.

The enterprising advocate of Jim Crow, J. W. Hatchelor of the Dewsbury Infirmary in Yorkshire, maintains that Negro nurses should only be employed in England's cosmopolitan cities because they are too "conspicuous" in inland towns like Dewsbury.

Hatchelor's classic lily-white theory was advnaced when two young student nurses from West Africa, recommended by the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office for positions on the Dewsbury nursing staff, were rejected by the institution's board of management.

Prefer Shortage

Denying that the African ladies were refused because of color, Hatchelor said that the decision to reject their services was taken after consultation with the nurses' council of the institution.

"The white nurses feel that because Dewsbury is an inland town removed from seaports like Liverpool and Cardiff, where most colored folks live, it would not be a suitable place for the colored nurses to work as they would be too conspicuous."

He believed that "they should be at ports where life is more cosmopolitan." *Sat 4-27-46*

This flagrant exhibition of color and racial discrimination against fully qualified and respectable African women has aroused much indignation among colonials here, and it is understood that the Colonial Office will be urged to take a firm stand in the case.

With the new Labor Government inauguration of a socialistic national medical and health service, the hospitals are faced with a great shortage of nurses and qualified medical staff. In order to meet this shortage, the Colonial Office has circularized a number of British hospitals suggesting that colored girls brought to this country from the West Indies, West Africa and other colonies on government and British Council scholarships to study nursing should be employed during their period of stay in the British Isles.

While some hospitals have welcomed the suggestion, others, like Dewsbury, have refused to let down the color bar.

JIM CROW FOR EXPORT

British Face Color Ban Problem Left Behind By U.S. Troops

Chicago Defender

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—Now that the majority of American troops stationed in the British Isles have been evacuated, British authorities assert that the increase of color prejudice in this country is due to racism disseminated among the native population by American southerners. *Ill.*

During the war, the Britishers took no action to combat the insidious form of propaganda because they did not want to offend the Americans who had come over to help defend Britain. Occasionally, however, protests against the more blatant manifestations of race hatred and segregation in public places was made in the press and Parliament. But the Tory government refused to take any legal action to protect the colored colonials many of whom volunteered for service in the armed forces and war work in the munition factories, and as seamen bringing food and weapons of war to this country.

Appealing to the Labor Home Secretary, Chuter Ede, to clean up the legacy of color prejudice left behind by the Americans, John Bull, leading British weekly, draws the government's attention to the fact that recently two Indian V.C.s (equivalent to the Congressional Medal) were refused admission to a London restaurant. *Sat.*

West Indians Bitter

"Colonial troops came to this country to help us win the war. But they are bitter because the color bar still exists in Britain. They are shunned at service camps, banned from hotels and called intruders," declares John Bull. The paper asserts that these colonials "return to their homelands notoriously anti-British."

Reviewing the color menace, the journal calls for an honest facing up to the problem. "You would think the war would have cured us of a color complex. The wholehearted help of the colored peoples in the Empire and the United States during the war should have made a difference. *2-16-46*

"Yet today the color bar still exists in Britain. . . . If you doubt it, ask any of the 8,000 West Indian servicemen and women stationed in this country. Go and talk to students from West Africa, India, Ceylon. Quietly and soberly, without any exaggerated sense of grievance, they will admit facts that cannot fail to shake the complacency of every thoughtful man and woman in this country.

"The West Indians joined up voluntarily in Jamaica, Trinidad and other islands of the Caribbean in response to a recruiting campaign carried out by the British authorities during the war. The majority are in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and were told of the splendid treatment and wonderful opportunities they would receive.

"What is the position today? Four out of five find themselves restricted to the humblest air force jobs. They are not allowed to be sent out of Britain. Color regulations hedge them in and deny them normal opportunities for making friends.

White Girls Told "Don't Mix"

"At one RAF station," the paper discloses what we all knew but were prevented by wartime censorship from revealing—"just before a detachment of West Indian airmen was due to arrive, all the WAAFs (white girls) were called together and told that, though they were to be polite to the colored Colonials, they were on no account to 'fraternize.'" *2-16-46*

Furthermore, says John Bull, "There was to be no sharing a table with them in the NAAFI or sitting beside them in the camp cinema. The West Indians were, in fact, to be treated as pariahs in the community of the camp. Yet these men had come of their own accord 5,000 miles to a strange land and an unfriendly climate to help us in the war."

Light Color No Help *Sat.*

The "high yellow" girls from the islands who tend to look down on their dark skin sisters got the shock of their lives when the white folks treated them in just the same way as the rest of the natives. Commenting on this, John Bull frankly admits that "rudeness to Colonial service girls in this country is surprisingly common." Giving examples of rudeness to colored girls, the paper says that: "One West African was asked in a crowded bus in London whether it was true that she wore a grass skirt in her own country . . .

"A West Indian girl in the ATS was refused a new issue of shoes by her officer, who added, 'At home you don't wear shoes anyway.'" An army officer told a West Indian girl: "If I can't get white women I'll something well do without." The light skin girls over here are having a bad time of it. In the West Indies, British policy is to keep the natives divided on the basis of color shades in just the same way as they apply their "divide and rule" policy in India on the basis of religions and communalism. But when the mulattoes come to England, having no need for their services against the blacks, treat them all alike. It therefore hurts the yellow girls more than the black ones who are accustomed to receiving rudeness from white folks.

"The result of what, apart from anything else, is sheer stupidity, is that many of them are counting the days until they go back home and, when they do, it will be with bitterness in their hearts."

Students Suffer In Secret

Dealing with the effects of color prejudice among the student com-

munity, John Bull says:

"Some years ago a young student from one of the Colonies came to complete his studies in Britain. The color prejudice was more obvious than it is today. He was sensitive, as are the majority of these young people away from home for the first time and thrust suddenly into an environment where everything is so different, and he suffered in secret throughout his time here.

"When he went back to his Colony, he entered politics and quickly won notoriety for his anti-British attitude. His country has progressed politically since then and he is now spoken of as a future leader. Though more discreet in his public statements, he remains at heart anti-British to this day.

"Go to the places in London and provincial towns where colored students congregate, and find out whether conditions are so much better now. You will still hear the same stories of doors being slammed in their faces and of endless treks for 'digs'—(lodgings).

"The churches have condemned color prejudice, the Labor Party is firmly opposed to it, and the trade unions have cast it aside. Yet still it persists in the hearts and minds of many of the people of Britain, and it may increase again as war memories fade," warns John Bull. "The color bar contradicts every principle of humanity. It is hardly less potent than the atom bomb in endangering the security of the world. Common sense as well as common decency demand that it should be killed in Britain."

These Coloured Interuders

Accra Gold Coast Africa
Gold Coast Independent

COLONIAL troops come to this country to help us win the war, But they are bitter because the colour bar still exists in Britain! They are shunned at service camps, banned from hotels and called intruders They return to their home lands notoriously anti-British.

4-10-46

'The wholehearted help of the coloured peoples during the war should have made a difference.,

Two Indian V.C.'s were recently refused admission to a London restaurant and a Minister in the House of Commons condemned this in the strongest terms.

You would think the war would have cured us of a colour complex The wholehearted help of the coloured peoples in the Empire and the United States during the war should have made a difference. 4-10-46

Yet to-day the colour bar still exists in Britain, not quite so openly as before the war, when it was next to impossible for a coloured visitor to find accommodation at a London hotel but it is there in the hearts and minds of a lot of people.

If you doubt it, ask any of the 8,000 West Indian Service men and women stationed in this country. Go and talk to students from West Africa India and Coylon. Quietly and sobertly without any exaggerated sense of grievance, they will admit facts that cannot fail to shake the complacency of every thoughtful man and woman in this country.

GIVEN HUMBLEST JOBS.

The West Indians joined up voluntarily in Jamaica, Trinidad and other Islands of the Caribbean in response to a recruiting campaign carried out by British authorities during the war. The majority are in the R.A.F, and were told of wonderful opportunities and splendid treatment they would receive.

What is the position to-day? Four out of five find themselves restricted to the humblest Air Force jobs. They are not allowed to be sent out of Britain. Colour restrictions hedge them in and deny them normal opportunities of making friends.

At one R.A.F. station just before a detachment of West Indian airmen was due to arrive all the W.A.A.F.s were called together and told that though they were to be polite to the coloured Colonials they were on no account to fraternise.

There was to be no sharing a table with them in the N.A.A.F.I or sitting beside them in the camp cinema. The West Indians were in fact to be treated as pariahs in the community of the camp Yet these men had come of their own accord 5,000 miles to a strange land and an unfriendly climate to help us in the war.

Rudeness to Colonial Service girls in this country is surprisingly common One West African was asked in a crowded bus in London whether it was true that she wore a grass skirt in her own country It it was intended as a joke, it was a poor example of Cockney humour.

A West Indian girl in the A.T.S was refused a new issue of shoes by her officer who added At home you don't wear shoes anyway An Army Officer to a West Indian A.T.S If I can,t get white women I,ll something well do without 4-10-46

These are examples of what you would hear if you talked to coloured Colonials in the Services in Britain today The result of what apart from anything else is sheer stupidity is that many of them are counting the days until they go back home and when they do it will be with bitterness in their hearts

SECRET SUFFERING

Some years ago a young student from one of the Colonies came to complete his education in Britain Then colour prejudice was more obvious than it is today

He was sensitive as are the majority of these young people away from home for the first time and thrust suddenly into an environment where every thing is so different and he suffered in secret throughout his time here 4-10-46

When he went back to his Colony he entered politics and quickly won notoriety for his anti-British attitude His country has progressed politically since then and he is now spoken of as a future leader Though more discreet in his public statements he remains at heart anti British to this day

Go to the places in London and provincial towns where coloured students congregate and find out whether conditions are so much better now You will still hear the same stories of doors being slammed in their faces and of endless treks for digs

ENCOURAGED TO COME

In this bomb-scarred land to-day a coloured student stands no chance of finding lodgings, and the Colonial Office has recently been forced to requisition buildings for hostels. Yet coloured students are being encouraged to come here, often at great expense to their families. We ask them here and then treat them as intruders.

The Churches have condemned colour prejudice, the Labour Party is firmly opposed to it, and the Trade Unions have cast it aside. Yet it still persists in the hearts and minds of many of the people of Britain, and it may increase again as war memories fade.

The colour bar contradicts every principle of humanity. It is hardly less potent than the atom bomb in endangering the security of the world. Common-sense as well as common decency demand that it should be killed in Britain.

[John Bull
26 January 1946]

Color Bar in London Housing

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

LONDON, (ANP)—Investigation of a report that Indian and colonial colored students are barred from lodgings on the basis of color, attempted here last week by Ernest Bevan, made little progress because Mr. Bevan said he had little information on the issue, and "anyway there was no opportunity for legislation at the present session of Parliament."

The Admiralty policy regarding colored colonial personnel in the permanent peace-time navy will not be decided until return of the First Lord of the Admiralty from India, it was announced.

60e 1946

England

Colour Bar Is Revived

Nigerian Spokesman

LONDON.— Due to the great housing shortage in London, hundreds of coloured students from India, Africa, the West Indies and other parts of the empire are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining lodgings popularly known among the student class as "digs."

Since the end of the war thousands of overseas students have arrived in England clamouring to enter British universities and law schools (known as Inns of Court) to do professional studies denied them during the war years. *Onitsha*

Their greatest difficulty is not to get into the institutions of higher learning — although many universities are already full up with white students who had to interrupt their studies for service in the armed forces — but to find places to live.

This difficulty does not apply so much to Oxford and Cambridge, which are residential universities. *Friday*

There "digs" are provided by the university authorities either in the colleges or in private homes. *Nigeria W. Africa*

But in London where the medical and law students have to find their own accommodation, colonial students especially the darker ones, are placed at a great disadvantage because landlords are forcing tennants to sign undertakings that they will not take in coloured lodgers, even of the respectable student elements.

Efforts have been made to get the Labour government to pass a law to make the operation of the colour bar an offence as in the case in Soviet Russia, but without success.

However, the Colonial Office has set-up a Welfare Department headed by Mr J L Keith, a former government official in Rhodesia, assisted by Mr Ivor Cummings, a native of Sierra Leone, which is trying to assist students arriving in London to find lodgings. *Friday*

The Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Victoria League, headed by the Duchess of Devonshire, wife of the former Tory Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has opened an hostel for colonial students at Nutford House, in the west-end of London.

But this place can only provide accommodation for a very limited number of students.

The Colonial Office also maintains two smaller hostels, one at Earl's Court and the other at Taverstock Square, for over-seas students.

Apart from these officially run student centres, the West African Students Union provides limited accommodation for students from Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

But the great majority of African students are forced to find "digs" for themselves.

In a recent statement to the press, Mr Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the India League, said that nearly 800 new students have arrived from India and they, too, are faced with the problem of racial discrimination.

"I have had to rent some accommodation from the London County Council in Kensington district and in the Strand to convert into hostels for the students."

Mr Menon, who is a barrister-at-law and a member of the St Pancras Borough Council, further revealed that "three members of the Indian Trade Mission which recently arrived in London to negotiate millions of pounds worth of business with British firms were refused accommodation in hotels and finally had to pay £21 a week to share one very ordinary room in Kensington district.

The only meal they got was "war time" breakfast. *4-26-46*

To keep the colonials out, a "colour-bar" clause is being introduced into the leases of thousands of flats all over London.

Under the terms of the racial contracts, tenants are forbidden to "assign, underlet or part with the possession of the demised premises or any part thereof for all or any part of the term either furnished or unfurnished to a person of colour."

This, then, is the legalisation of racial discrimination forced upon many decent Britishers who in order to get lodgings for themselves are poisoned with the virus of racial prejudice against fellow citizen of the British empire and support for the Herrenvolk doctrine, against which thousands of coloured colonials fought and died to make Europe safe from Nazism and Fascism. *4-26-46*

Another difficulty, but one less important than that of finding lodgings, is the problem of recreation.

From time to time, West Indian and African students have complained that certain public dance halls refused them admission.

For example, one of the most popular west end halls, the Paramount located at Tottingham Court Road, do not admit coloured students.

When the students protested the manager is alleged to have said that he has been instructed by certain officials at the Colonial Office to prevent students dancing in his hall.

This statement has been confirmed by several students.

I understand that the students' association in London are planning to send a delegation to the Colonial Office to investigate the matter and make representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies against this form of "colour bar." *Friday*

CREATING ILL FEELING

In this connection, colonial Legislative Councils should make representation to the Colonial Office, letting the authorities here realise that the people in the colonies view these manifestations of racial discrimination against students in this country with disfavour. *4-26-1946*

Many of these students of today will be the political leaders in their countries tomorrow, and the impressions which they now receive may have a great influence upon their attitude to Britain and the empire in the future.

It is truly said that, British landladies have done more to turn coloured students into anti-Imperialists than any other class in this country.

'Color Bar' In London Hits Colonial Students

Chicago Defender *Sat 4-20-46*

Chicago, Illinois

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — The crucial housing shortage here has brought in its wake trouble for the hundreds of colored students from the colonies who are flocking here to study at British universities and law schools.

The students have little difficulty entering the schools, but trying to find lodging, or "digs" as the students call them, is another story.

Something new in race-relations here are the "color-bar" clauses which many landlords are forcing their tenants to agree to in new leases.

Under terms of a typical "color-bar" lease, the tenant is forbidden to "assign, underlet or part with the possession of the premises or any part thereof for all or any part of the term . . . to a person of color."

Enforced Discrimination

This then, is the legalization of discrimination forced upon many decent Britons, who, in order to get lodgings for themselves are forced to accede to the poison of race hatred.

Efforts have been made to force the government to pass a law making the "color-bar" a legal offense, as it is in the Soviet Union, but without success.

Only official move has been the setting up of a Welfare Department in the Colonial Office. Headed by J. L. Keith and Ivor Cummings, a native of Sierra Leone, the department tries to assist colonial students find accommodations. A limited number are provided for in a hostel run by the department in conjunction with the Victoria League.

Bar Hits Indians

The British upper-class attitude towards colonials has made it difficult for even natives of India, classed as Caucasians, to find "digs." According to Krishna Menon, head of the Indian League, more than 800 students have arrived from India and are faced with the problem of findings rooms.

Menon went on to declare that "three members of the Indian Trade Commission which arrived here to negotiate millions of pounds worth of business with British firms were refused accommodations in hotels and finally had to share one very ordinary room." *Sat 4-20-46*

The Indian League also is operating hostels in an attempt to alleviate the situation, as is the West African Student's League. But the majority of colonials still have to find "digs" on their own.

West Indian and African students also have complained about being barred from certain dance halls and other amusement places. In one dance hall the manager is alleged to have stated that he was acting on instructions from officials in the colonial office.

British Color Policy Hit By Colonials

Chicago Defender *Chicago, Ill*

LONDON—The bewildered British labor government this week came under scorching criticism for its lethargic attitude toward solving Britain's enormous color problem.

Bombarded on the one hand by colonial governors and high ranking officials who seek to discredit any progressive elements, and on the other by its thousands of colonials who want an immediate switch from British reaction, befuddled government officials also were rebuked for their discriminatory policy toward colored university students in England.

An appeal from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean of Westminster Abbey, Dr. Paul De Labilliere and leaders of the London Missionary Society, stated in part:

"A colonial student returning home after a university course in this country will assuredly claim to know England as she really is. If his relations with Englishmen have been distant and formal they will create in his mind a certain bitterness that will permanently tinge his outlook and may even determine his attitude towards British rule.

Colonials Sensitive

"It must be remembered too that students from the colonies are sensitive to anything suggestive of color prejudice, that they therefore may never attempt to pene-

trate the Englishman's traditional reserve, and so may never have evidence of the essential friendliness of the English temperament.' Sat. 5-11-46

At the same time, fifteen African and West Indian organizations in the British Isles renew their plea for a "new deal" urging Prime Minister Attlee to help the colored races along the road to self-government.

The natives restated demands which would serve to convince them that labor's attitude towards dependent peoples was different from the Tory imperialist governments of the past.

Some of the demands were:

That discrimination because of race, color or creed in Britain be made a punishable offense.

That the principle of equal pay for equal work be made an established practice in colonial civil service.

That the flogging of African troops as punishment be ended immediately.

That the Royal Commission report on the West Indies, suppressed since 1940, be published immediately.

The message berates the seizure of colonial land by white settlers and asks the immediate opening of schools and churches, most of which have been closed for two years. Sat 5-11-46

It states that colonials demand labor reaffirm its determination to keep race-ridden South Africa out of the Protectorates of Bechuanal, Basutoland and Swaziland and that labor pursue a vigorous policy to end the color bar in the colonies. Sat-5-11-46.

British Victory Parade Features Native Troops

The Defender Chicago, Sat. 6-29-46

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—Marking the first anniversary of British victory over Nazism and Fascism, the Labor Government staged a monster military parade through London recently, in which thousands of black, brown and yellow native soldiers participated.

To demonstrate the military might of King George's Empire, the War Office transported contingents of fighting men from Asia, Africa, the Pacific, the West Indies, and other areas, despite the desperate scarcity of shipping needed to bring food to the starving millions of Europe and India.

In addition to these empire contingents, representative units of Allied Forces also participated in the line of march which started at Buckingham Palace at 9:15 a.m. and ended at the reviewing stand at the Mall two hours later.

Throngs Line Streets

At the Mall, the King and Queen accompanied by their daughters, Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the British throne, and Princess Margaret Rose, escorted by members of the British cabinet and high-ranking military officers took the salute.

The government had proclaimed a public holiday and millions of Londoners and visitors from all over the British Isles turned out to witness the first peacetime military pageant. Buntings, flags, and other decorations added to the festivity of the occasion.

While mass formations of Royal Air Force planes flew overhead, the Royal Family led the procession, followed by a carriage carrying Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Winston Churchill, leader of the Tory opposition.

Native Troops Applauded

Then came native sultans, chiefs and Indian maharajas dressed in picturesque and resplendent garments. Conspicuous among these colored potentates was the Kabaka of Uganda, Mutesa II, who is a student at Magdalene College, Cambridge University. The young king of Britain's most important protectorate in East Africa was escorted by his Prime Minister, Lt. Kawalya Kagwa, who fought with the King's Royal East African Rifles against the Japs in Burma.

The Commonwealth forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland, headed by a number of bands, led the way for selected units from India, Burma and the colonies.

Drawing a tremendous ovation from spectators, 1,400 men from West and East Africa led the Colonial Empire contingents. They were from Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia in West Africa; Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, and British Somaliland, in East Africa.

Black Soldiers Lead Parade

The West Indian contingent was drawn from the islanders serving with the Royal Air Force. Brought directly to London for the celebration were units from Bermuda, Ceylon, Malaya, Fiji and the Protectorates of Bechusanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

Provided with martial music by mass bands of the Royal West African Frontier Forces and the King's African Rifles, the black veterans of the African continent were given a place of honor to head the entire Colonial contingent.

Until these celebrations, comparatively few Britishers realized the splendid part played in the war by troops of the colonies. They saw thousands of American Negro troops in this country, but little or nothing of the Africans.

Numbering only about 40,000 at the beginning of hostilities, the colonies provided nearly 500,000 troops. These African soldiers helped to drive the Italians out of Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia.

Serving with the African contingent is the highest ranking native to receive a King's commission, Major Seth Anthony of the Gold Coast Regiment. Major Anthony and Lt. T. K. Impraim of Cape Coast were flown direct from West Africa to act as liaison officers with the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office and the troops taking part in the celebration.

Reason: They Appear "Too Conspicuous"

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

West African Pilot

LONDON. — With the new Labour government scheme of a socialistic national medical and health service, the hospitals are faced with a great shortage of nurses and qualified medical staff.

In order to meet the shortage the Colonial Office has circularised a number of British hospitals suggesting that coloured girls brought to this country from the West Indies West Africa and other colonies on government and British Council scholarships to study nursing should be employed during their period of stay in the British Isles. Thru

While some hospitals have welcomed the suggestion, others have refused to let down the colour bar barrier. 4-25-46

And, as a result, two young ladies from West Africa, who were among those recommended by the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office for nursing positions on the staff of the Dewsbury Infirmary in Yorkshire, were rejected by the Board of Management of the hospital.

Denying that the African ladies were refused because of the colour bar, Mr J. W. Hatchelor, deputy superintendent of the Infirmary, said that the decision to reject their services was taken after consultation with the nurses' council of the institution.

"The white nurses feel that because Dewsbury is an inland town removed from seaports like Liverpool and Cardiff where most coloured folks live, it would not be a suitable place for the coloured nurses to work as they would be too "conspicuous." Lagos Nigeria

He believed that "they should be at ports where life is more cosmopolitan" West Africa

This flagrant exhibition of colour and racial discrimination against fully qualified and respectable African women has aroused much indignation among colonials here, and it is understood that the Colonial Office will be urged to take a firm stand in the case, especially as both girls were recommended for the positions by the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office.

American Scholarships for Africans Irk British

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-14-46

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Significant questions were raised in the British parliament (House of Commons) recently about scholarships for natives of West Africa in American colleges and universities.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, George Hall, in answer to a question by Mr. Erroll, said he was aware of the program of the Council on African Education, headed by Nwafor Orizu, a graduate of Columbia University, NYC.

Mr. Hall declared that Orizu, a native of Nigeria, returned home from the United States toward the end of 1545 and launched a national campaign for funds to enable 150 Nigerians to study in America on scholarship grants.

Nationalists Dangerous

Mr. Errol asked the secretary whether he realized that Orizu sponsors "the notorious Zik organization," and that it is "highly undesirable for him (Orizu) to influence African education."

"Zik" is Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria, Lincoln University (Pa.) graduate, militant publisher of a chain of nationalist newspapers in West Africa, and president of the National Council of Nigeria.

Dr. Azikiwe has been a thorn to the Nigerian Government ever since he launched his publications through which the masses have been enlightened, the trade union movement strengthened, and many tribal chiefs won over to the goal of "complete native rule" for Nigeria.

Azikiwe Feared

Azikiwe's emergence as the outstanding native leader in Nigeria and his success in lining up the people behind him to challenge certain sections of Governor Richards's new Constitution, has the British Government in a dilemma. British imperialists fear that Azikiwe's influence may invade Sierra Leone and other colonies and are naturally afraid of African nationalists, especially those trained in the United States.

Students Held Up

Six students from Sierra Leone were recently refused passage to the U.S.A. aboard an Elder Dempster Lines steamship here on the pretense that the Lines' headquarters in Liverpool advised that the American Government requests that such passage be given to Americans at present.

This matter created a great deal of protest here which was carried to the Colonial Office in London, and the headquarters of the shipping company in Liverpool.

It is felt that the ban against passage for native students en route to American schools will be lifted soon to avoid an international scandal.

British Colonial Rule Challenged

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-26-46

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON — The Labor Government's proposed mammoth survey of the economic resources of the Empire's colonial territories is being criticized from both the Right and the Left here, with attention focused on the entire record of the present government in the colonial sphere.

With an over-all strategy of ascribing "socialistic" intentions to everything done by the Laborites, the diehard Tories of the Churchill stripe consider the plan with affectations of alarm—professing to see in it a trend toward dissolving the Empire.

Curtain For Inaction

Leftist criticism, on the other hand, which is shared by all shades of liberal opinion, regards the survey as a contribution to prolonged inaction on any decisive measure for advancing colonial peoples—a scheme that can conveniently become a stock excuse for the postponement of important decisions.

The single development to occur during the life of the present government which is felt to be a positive one is the creation of a national government for India. However, that British imperialism has no intention of surrendering unlimited power to the Nehru government is manifest in the Viceroy's retention of the final word on all matters, in the maintenance of British armed forces in India, and by balancing the Indian National Congress against the Moslem League, with the Princes remaining as a reactionary pivotal force.

Crush Indonesian Freedom

As against these dubious "achievements," critics cite the 100,000 British troops stationed in Indonesia to crush the Indonesian People's Republic and hand over the area to the discredited Dutch.

In addition they point to the reactionary British role in the entire Middle East—including Palestine and the Levant; the willful slaughter of Jews and Arabs; the domination of Egypt's domestic and foreign policies; British designs against Ethiopia and British maintenance of Fascist Italian officialdom of Lybia and Tripolitania.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIE

Rayford Logan Observes:

'Inadequate' French Constitution Gives Blacks More Representation

6oe France

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-7-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The French Constitution of September 26, approved by the French people Oct. 27 and just recently received in this country, affords little consolation to those who have had faith that the colonial powers would lead their subjects to independence, self-government, or first-class citizenship. Many persons in this country will be all the more disappointed because few, if any, of the peoples of Europe received Negroes as cordially is did the French. The writer, who knew intimately this French cordiality for five years, counts himself among the "Friends of France." These observations about the Constitution are, therefore, those of a sorrowing friend rather than of a bitter enemy.

Competent observers in France a year ago were convinced that the French were sincere in their discussions of a new French Union, "Le Tout," the whole, in which the Empire would be a single unit. In actual fact, the new Constitution creates an Empire in which the people of metropolitan France will be the first-class citizens, the people of the Associated States and Territories will be the second-class citizens, and the inhabitants of the overseas territories will be the second-and-a-half citizens.

EQUAL RIGHTS

The people of metropolitan France are overwhelmingly white. It should be noted, however, that Frenchmen living in France, black Frenchmen from Africa, brown Frenchmen from the West Indies and Madagascar, and yellow Frenchmen from Indo-China, will have all the rights of any other Frenchman in France. The Constitution does not make clear what are to be the Associated States and Territories, but previous discussions warrant the conclusion that Indo-China is to be included in this category. Overseas territories is the term which the French, like the Dutch, have adopted for their colonies on the apparent premise that a change in name is indicative of a change in status. The inhabitants of the overseas territories are overwhelmingly black.

The equality of all these peoples in the Empire is proclaimed in the preamble of the new French Constitution just as the doctrine of the respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion is written into the statement of principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. But by now, readers of these documents have come to look for the "joker," the provisions that take away with the left hand what is given with the right hand.

"JOKER"

This "joker" in the new French Constitution is seen in the clauses that establish the various representative assemblies. There are three of these, the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union. **But only the National Assembly has the right to pass laws, and the Government is responsible only the the National Assembly.** The Constituion does not specify the representation in the National Assembly, but a release from the French Press and Information Service just received analyzes the elections of Nov. 10 and thus provides information as to the representation in the new National Assembly.

Each department is divided into electoral districts, with the number of deputies from each electoral district based on the population of that district. This system thus corresponds roughly to that by which representatives to Congress are elected in the United States, that is, the number is determined by population. The French West Indies, overwhelmingly Negro, elect their deputies just as do the departments in metropolitan France.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

But French black Africa, with a population of about one-third that of the French departments, has fourteen deputies. On a strictly proportional basis, French West Africa would have about 180 deputies. French Equatorial Africa, which, on a strictly proportional basis, should have about forty-six deputies, has six. The Cameroons and Madagascar are similarly discriminated against in this one body which passes laws for the entire Empire or Union.

Under the original Constitution of the United States, slaves were counted as three-fifths of the population in determining the number of representatives to which a State was entitled. This post-war French Constitution is less liberal in counting black heads than was the originaal Constitution of the United States.

It is clear, indeed, that in the National Assembly which alone can vote laws, the vote of a Frenchman in France is equal to the vote of about ten Frenchmen in Africa. It is equally clear that the twenty deputies from Africa can exercise little influence upon the National Assembly which has a total of 619 deputies.

ASSEMBLY

The Assembly of the French Union, which must be carefully distinguished from the National Assembly, is to be composed half of members representing metropolitan France and half of members representing the overseas departments and territories and the Associated States. Thus, those parts of the French Union inhabited by Negroes, namely, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French West Africa, French-Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, and Madgascar, will have an unspecified proportion of one-half of the votes in the Assembly of the French Union. Until the allocation has been made to the Associated States, it will not be possible to determine what part of the one-half will be sent by black France to this Assembly of the French Union. Under any circumstances the percentage will be higher than that in the National Assembly.

But the "joker" lies in the fact that this Assembly of the French Union will have only advisory powers on matters submitted to it by the National Assembly, the Government or the Governments of the Associated States. The Assembly of the French Union may also submit resolutions to the National Assembly and proposals to the Government or to the High Council. But these proposals must relate only to legislation concerning the overseas territories.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR

Finally, the governor or chief administrator of these overseas territories will not be elected by the people of the territories but will be appointed by the Government in Paris, and will be responsible to it. 12-7-46

Despite these criticisms of the new French Constitution, one should not lose sight of the fact that black Africa will have a larger representation in a law-making body in Europe than ever before. The representation is woefully inadequate, so inadequate that trusteeship may seem necessary in place of unilateral administration. If France desires her friends to have faith in her protestations about the equality of all her citizens, she will have to speed the day when the vote of a black Frenchman in Africa has the same weight as the vote of a Frenchman in Paris.

John Robert Badger

Defender

World View

Negro Question in France

METROPOLITAN France is a land free of racial prejudice as we know it, but among a section of its population there is an attitude towards people of color which has its own peculiar overtones of bigotry. Chicago, Ill.

This is the section of the population which is directly connected with the colonial services. The Frenchman who has been an administrator or subordinate in Madagascar, Indo-China, Equatorial Africa, or the French West Indies, is a spiritual twin of the Englishman who has served time in the Empire's services in India, the Middle East or Africa. Sat. 11-23-46

For instance, there is a Frenchwoman at the pension where I am living, who spent several years in Indo-China with her husband and two children. When the Japanese came, she and her children were put into a concentration camp along with many Indo-Chinese patriots. Life in the camp was horrible, as she tells it, and there were many times when she and her children were on the point of starvation. Repeatedly, however, she and her children were saved by the sympathetic Indo-Chinese, who shared their food and offered to protect her from abuses.

Amazement at U.S. Conditions

THIS Frenchwoman and others like her, fortunately, are exceptional and rare in France. What is more important, their influence—political and otherwise—is rapidly growing less and less.

The majority of the French people—to judge according to those with whom I have talked—are amazed at the way Negroes are treated in the United States. They find it hard to believe that a country whose representatives stand up in the Luxembourg Palace in Paris and glibly talk of democracy and freedom could also be a land of Jim Crow and lynch-terror.

It is not that they are not informed. The French press, in point of fact, is pretty good in coverage about Negroes in the United States. It carried the story of Paul Robeson's interview with President Truman and Truman's replies. It carried the report of the verdict of the all-white jury in the Tennessee trial of the 25 Columbia Negroes. One of the left-wing weeklies last week carried an entire page about Louis Armstrong, the "King of Jazz." And other developments are also reported, though one must remember that the papers here are four pages, and must compress their material to essentials.

On the other hand, the two English-language papers—the London Daily Mail and the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune—suppress or distort news about Negroes in the United States. A Parisian reading them would get little or no information, and that would be slanted the same way the Atlanta Constitution slants it. But fortunately, these papers are not read by many French people.

Yet, the French simply fail to grasp the real significance of U.S. racial prejudices. They aren't conditioned to understand them, just as it is difficult for one of us to understand the sort of savagery which sent thousands of Frenchmen to their death in the Nazi concentration camps and soap-factories. The French will listen to a detailed description of the lynchings at Monroe, Ga., and then ask with naive incredulity: "Why? What are these things done for?"

Then he will point to the evidence of racial equality in France—to the Africans and West Indians in every occupation, to the Negro deputies, to the absence of anything resembling Jim Crow, and to the widespread intermarriage between Africans and French women. From this, it is easy to understand why the French proletariat is the first outside of the Soviet Union to give colonials the right of self-government.

The Racial Idea Persists

THERE are few Negroes in France—estimates are inexact, vary from 8,000 to 12,000—and these are grouped mostly in Paris and Marseilles. But if all of them think as those with whom I have talked, one can say that they are obsessed with the idea of the racial determination of history.

That is to say, they think race cuts across class and religious lines, and that what is necessary to improve the lot of any group of Negroes anywhere is a powerful Negro organization for all the Negro peoples in the world. One West Indian lawyer modestly offered his own organization for this role, and imagined that it could assume leadership over all the Negroes of the United States, the West Indies and Africa. He even threw in India to boot.

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Less difficult to explain is the principle that racist ideology begets its own ruin. For all French Negroes know that the Nazis, during the occupation, held out the olive branch to them (except the Negro troops, who were brutally murdered as the Russians and Poles were murdered). And they know, moreover, that the Nazis hoped to utilize them, with a promise of equality and "racial justice," as a spearhead of the Nazi plan to conquer and exploit Africa.

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Rayford Logan Observes:

'Inadequate' French Constitution Gives Blacks More Representation

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-7-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The French Constitution of September 26, approved by the French people Oct. 27 and just recently received in this country, affords little consolation to those who have had faith that the colonial powers would lead their subjects to independence, self-government, or first-class citizenship. Many persons in this country will be all the more disappointed because few, if any, of the peoples of Europe received Negroes as cordially is did the French. The writer, who knew intimately this French cordiality for five years, counts himself among the "Friends of France." These observations about the Constitution are, therefore, those of a sorrowing friend rather than of a bitter enemy.

Competent observers in France a year ago were convinced that the French were sincere in their discussions of a new French Union, "Le Tout," the whole, in which the Empire would be a single unit. In actual fact, the new Constitution creates an Empire in which the people of metropolitan France will be the first-class citizens, the people of the Associated States and Territories will be the second-class citizens, and the inhabitants of the overseas territories will be the second-and-a-half citizens.

EQUAL RIGHTS

The people of metropolitan France are overwhelmingly white. It should be noted, however, that Frenchmen living in France, black Frenchmen from Africa, brown Frenchmen from the West Indies and Madagascar, and yellow Frenchmen from Indo-China, will have all the rights of any other Frenchman in France. The Constitution does not make clear what are to be the Associated States and Territories, but previous discussions warrant the conclusion that Indo-China is to be included in this category. Overseas territories is the term which the French, like the Dutch, have adopted for their colonies on the apparent premise that a change in name is indicative of a change in status. The inhabitants of the overseas territories are overwhelmingly black.

The equality of all these peoples in the Empire is proclaimed in the preamble of the new French Constitution just as the doctrine of the respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion is written into the statement of principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. But by now, readers of these documents have come to look for the "joker," the provisions that take away with the left hand what is given with the right hand.

"JOKER"

This "joker" in the new French Constitution is seen in the clauses that establish the various representative assemblies. There are three of these, the National Assembly, the Council of the Republic and the Assembly of the French Union. **But only the National Assembly has the right to pass laws, and the Government is responsible only the the National Assembly.** The Constituion does not specify the representation in the National Assembly, but a release from the French Press and Information Service just received analyzes the elections of Nov. 10 and thus provides information as to the representation in the new National Assembly.

Each department is divided into electoral districts, with the number of deputies from each electoral district based on the population of that district. This system thus corresponds roughly to that by which representatives to Congress are elected in the United States, that is, the number is determined by population. The French West Indies, overwhelmingly Negro, elect their deputies just as do the departments in metropolitan France.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

But French black Africa, with a population of about one-third that of the French departments, has fourteen deputies. On a strictly proportional basis, French West Africa would have about 180 deputies. French Equatorial Africa, which, on a strictly proportional basis, should have about forty-six deputies, has six. The Cameroons and Madagascar are similarly discriminated against in this one body which passes laws for the entire Empire or Union.

Under the original Constitution of the United States, slaves were counted as three-fifths of the population in determining the number of representatives to which a State was entitled. This post-war French Constitution is less liberal in counting black heads than was the origінaal Constitution of the United States.

It is clear, indeed, that in the National Assembly which alone can vote laws, the vote of a Frenchman in France is equal to the vote of about ten Frenchmen in Africa. It is equally clear that the twenty deputies from Africa can exercise little influence upon the National Assembly which has a total of 619 deputies.

ASSEMBLY

The Assembly of the French Union, which must be carefully distinguished from the National Assembly, is to be composed half of members representing metropolitan France and half of members representing the overseas departments and territories and the Associated States. Thus, those parts of the French Union inhabited by Negroes, namely, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French West Africa, French-Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, and Madgascar, will have an unspecified proportion of one-half of the votes in the Assembly of the French Union. Until the allocation has been made to the Associated States, it will not be possible to determine what part of the one-half will be sent by black France to this Assembly of the French Union. Under any circumstances the percentage will be higher than that in the National Assembly.

But the "joker" lies in the fact that this Assembly of the French Union will have only advisory powers on matters submitted to it by the National Assembly, the Government or the Governments of the Associated States. The Assembly of the French Union may also submit resolutions to the National Assembly and proposals to the Government or to the High Council. But these proposals must relate only to legislation concerning the overseas territories.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR

Finally, the governor or chief administrator of these overseas territories will not be elected by the people of the territories but will be appointed by the Government in Paris and will be responsible to it.

12-7-46

Despite these criticisms of the new French Constitution, one should not lose sight of the fact that black Africa will have a larger representation in a lawmaking body in Europe than ever before. The representation is woefully inadequate, so inadequate that trusteeship may seem necessary in place of unilateral administration. If France desires her friends to have faith in her protestations about the equality of all her citizens, she will have to speed the day when the vote of a black Frenchman in Africa has the same weight as the vote of a Frenchman in Paris.

John Robert Badger

Defender

World View

Negro Question in France

METROPOLITAN France is a land free of racial prejudice as we know it, but among a section of its population there is an attitude towards people of color which has its own peculiar overtones of bigotry. Chicago, Ill.

This is the section of the population which is directly connected with the colonial services. The Frenchman who has been an administrator or subordinate in Madagascar, Indo-China, Equatorial Africa, or the French West Indies, is a spiritual twin of the Englishman who has served time in the Empire's services in India, the Middle East or Africa. Sat. 11-23-46

For instance, there is a Frenchwoman at the pension where I am living, who spent several years in Indo-China with her husband and two children. When the Japanese came, she and her children were put into a concentration camp along with many Indo-Chinese patriots. Life in the camp was horrible, as she tells it, and there were many times when she and her children were on the point of starvation. Repeatedly, however, she and her children were saved by the sympathetic Indo-Chinese, who shared their food and offered to protect her from abuses.

Amazement at U.S. Conditions

THIS Frenchwoman and others like her, fortunately, are exceptional and rare in France. What is more important, their influence—political and otherwise—is rapidly growing less and less.

The majority of the French people—to judge according to those with whom I have talked—are amazed at the way Negroes are treated in the United States. They find it hard to believe that a country whose representatives stand up in the Luxembourg Palace in Paris and glibly talk of democracy and freedom could also be a land of Jim Crow and lynch-terror.

It is not that they are not informed. The French press, in point of fact, is pretty good in coverage about Negroes in the United States. It carried the story of Paul Robeson's interview with President Truman and Truman's replies. It carried the report of the verdict of the all-white jury in the Tennessee trial of the 25 Columbia Negroes. One of the left-wing weeklies last week carried an entire page about Louis Armstrong, the "King of Jazz." And other developments are also reported, though one must remember that the papers here are four pages, and must compress their material to essentials.

On the other hand, the two English-language papers—the London Daily Mail and the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune—suppress or distort news about Negroes in the United States. **A Parisian reading them would** get little or no information, and that would be slanted the same way the Atlanta Constitution slants it. But fortunately, these papers are not read by many French people.

Yet, the French simply fail to grasp the real significance of U.S. racial prejudices. They aren't conditioned to understand them, just as it is difficult for one of us to understand the sort of savagery which sent thousands of Frenchmen to their death in the Nazi concentration camps and soap-factories. The French will listen to a detailed description of the lynchings at Monroe, Ga., and then ask with naive incredulity: "Why? What are these things done for?"

Then he will point to the evidence of racial equality in France—to the Africans and West Indians in every occupation, to the Negro deputies, to the absence of anything resembling Jim Crow, and to the widespread intermarriage between Africans and French women. From this, it is easy to understand why the French proletariat is the first outside of the Soviet Union to give colonials the right of self-government.

The Racial Idea Persists

THERE are few Negroes in France—estimates are inexact, vary from 8,000 to 12,000—and these are grouped mostly in Paris and Marseilles. But if all of them think as those with whom I have talked, one can say that they are obsessed with the idea of the racial determination of history. That is to say, they think race cuts across class and religious lines, and that what is necessary to improve the lot of any group of Negroes anywhere is a powerful Negro organization for all the Negro peoples in the world. One West Indian lawyer modestly offered his own organization for this role, and imagined that it could assume leadership over all the Negroes of the United States, the West Indies and Africa. He even threw in India to boot.

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War Need Over, French Reveal Basic Prejudices—Stewart

Afro American Sat 4-6-46 Baltimore Md.

By OLLIE STEWART, AFRO Foreign Correspondent

PARIS (By Mail)—Now that I am completely a civilian and no longer have the weight of the American Army behind me, I am beginning to look with a jaundiced eye upon the so-called equality and fraternity of the French people. Without my uniform and my chocolate bars and cigarettes, I am just another black man. And though I hate to take snap judgment, I am becoming more and more convinced that a black man in France is like a black man in America—only a bit worse off financially. Color does make a difference. The French don't love color any more than the Americans do, and don't let anybody fool you.

Oh, I know what most people say. I've heard it time and time again: "There is no color prejudice in France. The French treat everybody alike."

It sounds good. It seems true when one takes a quick look and goes back home, but when he has to knock about as I do now, chasing down ration cards, checking in regularly with the police, begging and bribing for a reservation to go anywhere—well, he gets a different idea.

Times Hard for All

Times are hard for everybody. White Frenchmen are catching it on every side. There isn't enough of this or that to go around, and somebody has to get the leavings. And WHO do you suppose it is that gets nosed out in the showdown? It is the black Frenchman, every time. Sat 4-6-46

I began to have my suspicions, even while in uniform. Now I know. For recently I have had to look for a place to live.

Cold Reception Now

Recently I have had occasion to return to places once requisitioned by the Army and now run by the French. I almost caught a cold from the cool reception I got—when once I was welcomed with open arms.

Truthfully, I must admit that there are many things I like about France. With sufficient money, you can enter any restaurant, bar, train, barbershop or hotel and be served. You can talk to people. And if you see a girl you like, you can turn on the old personality for all its worth.

If she likes you, you're in, pal. Okay. So you get the girl, and she's a nice girl, and you say to yourself, "Now I'm set. I'll take her places and show her off. First, we'll go to . . ."

Armor a 'Must'

That first place is about as far as you'll go—unless you're wearing armor plate in place of skin. The moment you enter you'll get the old silent treatment. Everybody stops talking or eating when black and white come in together.

Like back home, the waiter just might try to give you a table behind a post. If you get up to dance, you'll probably have the floor all to yourself.

Heads automatically come together and the whispering begins and you know darn well it's not about the weather.

Ignored in Dives

This is what it is like when you take a French girl out to the nicer places on the Champs-Elysees or Avenue de L'Opera, where colored persons are supposed to have better sense than to come.

However, if you frequent Pigalle or some of the dives in Montparnasse, nobody will pay you any attention.

What it all adds up to is that colored people can feel free as the breeze if they stick to the black-and-tan belt of Montmartre. There it is assumed that the girl is trash or a common strumpet, so nobody cares with whom she dances.

Observers Amazed

However, if she shows up in the classy joints up near the Arc de Triomphe, with a colored man, observes wonder what her family could be thinking of to allow such goings-on—like lunching at the Astor or Waldorf in New York.

When you enter a subway, everybody stares. On the street, you really get the stare treatment, as Prattis of the Courier discovered.

It is so bad that some girls will propose that they meet you at a certain place, and afterward go home alone to keep from being seen on the street with a colored man.

An Extreme Case

The best I have heard yet, however, happened in Rome a few weeks ago to a friend of mine.

He had met a beautiful Italian girl in a small pizzeria (soft-drink parlor) through an Italian count who came down from Paris on the same train with him.

After the count left, the girl and he soon found they had much in common—but not too common. When she invited him to her home, the difficulty arose.

It was broad daylight—and she confessed that she just couldn't be seen walking on the street with him. So she made a suggestion, and he was jerk enough to agree to it. Sat 4-6-46

Agrees to Humiliation

She walked out and headed for home. He followed, but about ten feet behind her. Several times he almost lost her in the traffic, and she waited for him to catch up.

Once she entered her apartment house, however, she caught him by the arm and ushered him in with a flourish. They had run the gamut. Her reputation was saved. No one knew she was taking a black man to her home.

French Give Colonies More Self-Rule

Chicago Defender

PARIS—Three major steps this week backed up with actions the new colonial policy announced recently by the Fourth French Republic.

Essentially, the new policy marks an almost complete abandonment of imperialism as such. The colonies will no longer even bear the name, and will be accorded a larger degree of autonomy than ever before.

Actions taken this week included: The protectorate over Cambodia, in French Indo-China, was renounced and independence was agreed upon for the Indo-Chinese Republic headed by Viet Nam. A negotiating commission left here this week to sign treaties with the new government.

The name of the Ministry of Colonies was changed to Ministry of Overseas France.

Four colonies—Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion and French Guiana—were made departments of the French Republic, equal in rights and privileges with those in France. Sat 4-13-46

The new policy stems directly from wartime experiences in the French Empire, when natives in several colonies fought for the Japanese in hope of receiving better treatment than that accorded them under French domination.

The only serious objections raised thus far against the new policies have come from the Communist and Socialist parties which consider the measures insufficient. The Communists are calling for the removal of French troops from all parts of the Empire, as well as the abolition of forced labor.

French bandleaders would oust Negro musicians

Tribune

PARIS, France — French dance band leaders are developing a thorough dislike for Negro musicians and have held meetings on how to prevent more of them from coming to this country, it was reported this week. Sat 6-8-46

Recently, a group of bandleaders met to discuss the problem of Willie Lewis, Negro bandleader who is now in Portugal but who plans to return to Paris when his contract expires. According to their argument, Lewis is not an outstanding instrumentalist, he and his band have nothing to teach here, and there is no reason why he should be allowed to re-enter Paris. L.A. Calif

Most of these French musicians, having studied at the National Conservatory of Music, are excellent players, and used this fact to argue that Negro players are inferior and therefore should not be allowed to perform here. 6-8-46

The same meeting also discussed asking French cabaret proprietors to employ native musicians and to disregard the "snobbism of the public" which goes in for Negro entertainers. The protestants pointed out that many of Paris' best known dance places and cabarets have hired Negro combinations and are doing excellent business, thereby making it impossible for white musicians to get "in."

The group finally decided to petition the Syndicate of Musicians for government action on its behalf.

Paris Police Dissolve Court Of Negro 'King'

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed 8-21-46

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Paris — Samba, 27, "Negro King" of Montmartre, lost his royal court and landed in Police Court when he started charging too high a price for admission to the Order of the Valiant. Samba, once a Senegalese rifleman, convinced the Negro colony that as last descendant of an African ruler, he should enjoy royal prerogative. Wed 8-21-46

A court was set up for him and he reigned with dignity. But there was such a rush to join his Order of the Valiant racket that he kept raising the fee, until somebody complained to the police and now "King" Samba's court has been dissolved.

Lynchings Scored in French Papers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Racial Propaganda of Officers Revealed Sat. 8-24-46

PROVES BOOMERANG

Drunken Whites Seen, Ignored by Frenchmen

By ROBERT M. WILLIAMS

PARIS—All of the Paris newspapers carreid the story of the lynchings in Georgia and Mississippi on their front pages and also played up the riot at Athens, Ala., affecting former veterans.

A French newspaper reporter, asking why America tolerated such attacks, said France would not treat her dark citizens in such fashion. He thought Bilbo's attiture was responsible.

Spread of Bigotry Attempted

This reporter also charged that Southern officers attached to the psychological warfare division with the 5th Army in Italy, had painted horrible and black pictures of the colored American. He said that they were described as fearful rapists, lazy, dangerous and cruel and that they had to be dealt with as they did in the South.

These Southern officers, he said, urged all the personnel of this department to take a similar attitude.

Proves Boomerang

He said that many of the French people were convinced that the white American soldiers fitted the description they gave of the colored people after watching their behavior in Paris and elsewhere.

Many drunken white American soldiers may be seen here. One struck a French civilian after the Frenchman had pushed him aside from annoying two French girls.

The Frenchman did not strike back but quietly piloted the girls out of the way.

THEME OF FRENCH PLAY CREATES FURORE IN PARIS

PARIS — (ANP) — Uproar greeted the opening of one of two short plays in Antoine Theatre here last Tuesday. Sat. 11-23-46

The play, entitled "The Respectful Whore," deals with a senator, the police, and murder of a colored American who has coerced an unwilling prostitute in a U.S. southern town. The play is authored by Jean Paul Satre, noted French existentialist philosopher. The Afro-American

The play shows the woman as dealing differently with white people and colored. In the play, she is exonerated for the murder because she is a white person.

The resulting uproar brought the Paris Metro (Subway Company) into the picture. Metro officials notified the theatre management that posters advertising the play would not be accepted for display unless the title is changed from "La Putain Respectueuse." Baltimore, Md.

Satre, who is also the author of the "Vicious Circle," insists that the title remain as is, and it will probably be altered to the extent of dropping the "Putain." 11-23

Theater Manager Deplores Change

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

French Mind Warped by Imported Racism

Pre-War Liberalism Yields to Bigotry

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS

PARIS. — (ANP) — "The attitude of the French toward colored people here has changed a lot since the last war, and is deteriorating more and more each day."

This is the opinion of A. E. Whily-Tell, general administrator

AMITY GROUP BOWS Sat. 11-23-46

of the famous Folies Bergere where he started working as a stage hand 19 years ago.

"The incentive of this deplorable situation," he points out, "results from examples practised by German and American forces during their respective occupation of Paris." He declares further:

Americans Ape Nazis

"French people saw and heard during four years of German occupation, how Nazi officers and soldiers walked out immediately if they saw a colored person upon entering a cafe, hotel or other public places.

"They have seen the same ignoble practice repeated by white American service men during two years of American occupation.

"As a result, many French people are beginning to feel that they should act likewise, and their attitude toward colored people is becoming more and more resentful."

Amity Group Formed

Monsieur Whily-Tell points out that, "before World War II, all colored people here, foreigners and natives, were respected and welcome everywhere. Now, an unquestionable sign of intolerance and contempt is evident wherever they appear."

Last month, he organized and was elected president of an interracial association, "Le Mouvement Federal de L'Union Francaise," with an 18-member executive committee.

The group will function as a social-welfare rather than a political agency, and is composed of colonials and French citizens. The charter has been approved, and the first public meeting is scheduled for Dec. 15.

The spread of racism has also disturbed Moudie F. Young, African artist from the French Cameroon, and an old resident, working in his own way to challenge intolerance. Josephine Baker's avowed intention to marry within the race might have been dictated by the venom of prejudice.

D.C. Man Holds Big Paris Post

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By MADELINE BERTHELOT
AFRO CORRESPONDENT
Sat. 9-21-46

PARIS, France — Georges Handy of Washington, D. C., a professional photographer, is now a civilian h ere with the Quartermaster Co., Western Base Section. He was discharged from the Army six months ago.

He is a buyer for all merchandises ad nsupplies for subsistance, which we here call "Ravitaillement," the magic word. and has control over quantities of supplies sent from Spain, Italy, Africa and America.

Earl Neville of New Orleans, will remain over here one more year, as chief clerk to the Personnel chief section.

A Lucky Guy

Cameron Haynes is undoubtedly the luckiest of four colored civilians living in the beautiful Windsor Hotel near the Arch of Triumph in the most fashionable district of Paris with some other American civilians, men and women. He is chief clerk in the Liquors Control Department transportation branch.

Carl Cain, another personnel clerk, who hails from Kansas City, Mo., is at the Paris Detention Barracks.

Lt. Myers and Lt. Walker of the 380th Q. M. Truck Co., are the only colored officers in here now.

250 Happy Drivers

Down the Bastille anal (Seine River) is a motorpool of 250 colored me, alln of whom want to stay tehre as long as they could.

Only five tan yanks are in the 787th MP Service Bn., quartered in the Montmartre district.

Adnerson Burton and Charles Walton, are the only two who have been with the same outfit for a very long time. All of these colored service en anmd civilian workers find entertainment at the Etoile Studio, which though small has a very good floor show and music hall program.

A Costly Meal

I als omet Louis Hann from New Jersey, living in an Army billet, the "Hotel Louvors," but taking all his meals in some civilian and private restaurants.

He said: "—Here, since only one month, I spent the first week 50,000 francs. I paid 2,500 francs for a meal at the Cafe de la Paix.

I still can not understand and believe this, although I know that the cost ol living has gone sky high here.

It might be true, if one allows for champagne, three or four glasses of Armagnac, a guest or two, especially girls, whom he didn't mention.

Knows AFRO Chief

A newcomer from the States, Hann is working hard as ever in the Exportation - Importation Branch as he always did in America. His office is the Transportation Headquarters, rue Pauquet, near the Champs-Elysees.

Hann said he didn't come into the Army expecting to stay here very long, may be all his life. He told me he knew Mr. Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO and wants him to know everything is OK by now.

Champ Wed, Happy

The heavyweight champion, Ross, amrried a French girl and has a baby. He is so happy he does not even think about returning home. He is with a boxing team sponsored by the Army's Special Service and is making enough money to be happy here.

There are still two colored outfits in Fontainebleau, one in Versailles and one in Gennevilliers. One is about 50 miles from Paris. Fontainebleau, near the famous Napoleon castle.

THE NEW FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY

The Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-26-46

While the colonial offices and commercial departments of other colony-holding powers are contriving new ways to retain their domination over colonial peoples, France is charting a new course in relations between a metropolitan country and its overseas territories.

This is shown in two recent developments:

1. Under the new French Constitution, the overseas territories of the Fourth Republic are to enjoy self-rule and a voice in the determination of policy for the entire French Union.

2. The French Government is the first to submit territories for United Nations trusteeship under the Trusteeship Council to be established at the United Nations Assembly meeting in New York, beginning Oct. 23.

For both of these developments, the colonial peoples can thank the deputies from the colonies, and the representatives in the French Constituent Assembly of the French trade unionists and progressives.

The French example throws the spotlight of world attention—and what is becoming a spotlight of world censure —on the governments of other empire-states.

What, for instance, are the British going to do about their vast colonial holdings?

It is true that the Labor Government in Britain has made a gesture toward preparing trusteeship plans for Tanganyika, and that its spokesmen are continuously talking about the equality of nations within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

However, until these promises are implemented by conspicuous action, they remain no more than talk, and cheap talk at that.

What about the Belgian colonies—Ruandi-Urundi and the Congo?

And the Portuguese colonies?

And, not forgetting our own responsibilities, what about the Pacific Islands which Washington is withholding from trusteeship under the pretext of requiring them for defense against some mythical aggressor?

What about Puerto Rico, to whom the Government of the United States pledged independence some 60 years ago?

Needless to say, we do not expect direct replies to these questions.

But the replies, nevertheless, will come. They will come in the form of new struggles of the peoples of all these colonial areas for independence—struggles encouraged and supported by the French example.

For, as L. S. Sengnor, the French deputy from Senegal and Mauretania, declared in an interview with this newspaper, "the liberation of any people helps the liberation-struggles of all peoples."

They Don't Have Tails

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-23-46

By CAPT. DOUGLASS HALL

"If you have babies for colored soldiers they will have tails."

There is hardly a soldier who has served abroad that has not heard this bit of propaganda. And there are very few white soldiers who have not been a party in spreading such lies to persons in practically every country throughout Europe.

Back in 1943, when I served as a Washington correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN many soldiers used to amuse me with, what I considered absolutely baseless, tales of how natives in many countries were being stacked against the Tan Yank by cunning lips of thoughtless white soldiers —and officers alike—who were striving at the same time to impress their superiority upon persons of other worlds.

Effects of Slander

Now that the smoke of battles of World War II are clearing away, we might pause to see just how far this propaganda has rooted itself into the lives of the peoples of Europe.

Has the colored soldier been hindered in his efforts to survive in these countries? Do people run from him? Is he accepted or rejected?

There is no way of telling just how many persons actually believe this junk. If there are any at this stage of the game they just keep quiet and stay away. But there are a host of peoples in Europe who do not think less of the colored soldeirs as results of this unfair attack.

In Italy natives used to ask: "Why is it that the white soldiers and officers talk about the colored soldiers all the time and we never hear the colored soldiers talking about them?"

Are Things Forgotten?

One thing that the white soldiers—and officers forgot when they planned their attack abroad—they forget that peoples in Europe were just as intelligent and as well trained as they were.

A physician in Paris told me recently that an American white soldier, whom he invited to his house for dinner, immediately flew into a rage about colored soldiers.

This white soldier gave the family a lecture on how to treat the colored soldier. "Why, in America the n——r soldier won't dare to expect the things they are getting over here . . . sleeping and eating with white folks . . . walking and dancing with white girls. Wait until they get back home . . ."

Copy Our Liberty

"But," the Paris doctor interrupted, "the colored man has come abroad and fought for his country as well as you did. He has a right now to demand and get more liberty than he did before the war. Too, he has become accustomed to this new freedom.

You won't be able to beat him down as you did before the war."

"Yes we will!" the enraged white soldier shouted. "We will lynch a couple of them and the rest will fall in line."

Then the Paris doctor dropped his head and stated: "America copied her Statue of Liberty from France. I hope some day she will come back and copy the "Liberty."

Hundreds Born in Europe

The biggest jolt that the old "Baby with tails" tale has had was the birth of many babies with colored fathers and white mothers.

In England, where this propaganda raged most; where millions of words have been spoken during the war in an effort to lure the English lassies away from colored soldiers, an estimated 2,000 English girls have given birth to babies fathered by colored American soldiers.

In England, while the papers are playing up the injustices committed to the colored persons in America, and daily struggling along with the burdens of colonies, right in her back yard a new world is growing up.

Little copper colored babies, daddyless, are facing a frozen world. One was sent to a reputable home for such kids. The papers were read and shipped right along with the kid. But when they arrived the manager took one look at the baby and saw that he was colored.

Jim Crow There, Too

Then the manager looked at the return address on the letter of transmittal—and back the baby went, with a little note of "Sorry, but we did not know at the time we accepted the baby that he was colored."

In a small English village a white husband got tired of seeing the little colored baby around and yanked out a brush one day and painted him white.

During a recent visit I made a survey of the colored baby situation. Most of the problems concerning these kids are being handled by the League of Colored Peoples, which operates within a stone's throw from Westminster Abbey.

Coming to U.S.

At present this organization is handling cases with the hope of getting them eventually into America. Already about eight have received passports and many more are seeking them.

It is also estimated that more than 2,000 Italian girls have born children for American soldiers. Some, but very few, are within wedlock. One can see a few in France and there is an ever growing number in Germany—thus sealing forever the tale that "babies of colored soldiers have tails."

60e 1946

General

VIEWS and Reviews

The Courier.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Sat. 12-21-46

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

We have suffered much in the past from our dark ambassadors to Europe. Some of them who have reflected credit upon us have been teachers, students, artists and tourists, who have conducted themselves suually as ladies and gentlemen. Unfortunately, the great number of our ambassadors have been Negroes whose conduct on many occasions has been so bad that it has brought on anti-Negro restrictions. In the Twenties, many of this latter group going to Europe definitely gave us a black eye. Once free from the American system of racial segregation, they went hog-wild and so disgusted the many Europeans that in some places they did not want to see any Negroes again.

* * *

During the war the Negro soldiers who in the main seem to have been a better breed than those who recently had gone before them, made a good impression, especially in England, where they sojourned the longest. Unhappily, some of this goodwill has been dissipated by the ruthless manner in which many Negro soldiers deserted their English sweethearts and left them to take care of their colored off-spring as best they could. Generally speaking, however, the Negro soldier abroad seems to have conducted himself in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and his people.

* * *

Now that "peace" has come, Negroes are beginning to return to Europe as civilians: that is to say, students, musicians, entertainers, artists and tourists. A private report about the activities of a certain musical aggregation which had many engagements in Scandinavia has just been received. This outfit visited Sweden, Germany and Denmark. It was not until it reached the latter country that the boys seem to have abandoned all the proprieties and sung to new lows in conduct. One of them shocked the Danes by hurling a plate of food at a waiter because he (the musician) did not like the manner in which it had been prepared. Many others engaged in public fights and still others were very ugly to those who asked for their autographs. Another musician became intoxicated and fell out of a high window, considerably injuring himself. Ignoring his contract, the band leader refused to play the engagement scheduled for that night without the injured member. As a result, hundreds of persons demanded and received a refund on their tickets.

In addition to these incidents, there were many others which reflected no credit upon the Negroes. Danish women were grabbed by the hair and violently handled by the band members. This was naturally the cause of much adverse comment by the Danish public. One can understand how they felt if one can imagine a white band, playing in Harlem or some other Negro community, grabbing colored women and insulting them.

* * *

As a result of this conduct, Denmark banned this musical aggregation and it is now on the way back to the United States. Because of this cutting up, its engagemnts in Paris and cities in England were cancelled. The promoter lost about $20,000.

Obviously such carryings-on make it very tough for other Negro musical aggregations seeking engagements in Europe, and also for Negro students and tourists who may wish to visit England and the Continent. There will certainly be a reluctance to accommodate freely colored people in the better public places as a result of this bad behavior.

* * *

The explanation for such conduct is to be found in the psychology of many American Negroes living a segregated life in this country and generally proscribed. Whenever they go abroad where these restrictions do not obtain, the freedom is a little too much for them. They go to extremes of conduct as a sort of reaction to the restrictions they have experienced here. The result is that the entire Negro traveling public suffers.

Because of just such antics, many Negroes in the Twenties and Thirties found it extremely difficult to get adequate accommodations, especially in England. It would now seem that history is repeating itself.

60e 1946

Germany

German-Born Colored Girl Eyes U. S.

Negroes in Germany Set Styles Until Nazis Started Hate Drive

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-7-46

By BILL SMITH
(Special Correspondent)

BERLIN — The tall, well-dressed Negro woman, who had been born in Germany and who lived here throughout the Nazi reign, inhaled deeply on the last cigarette she had and said bitterly, "I have learned to hate the Nazis." We were seated in one of the Enlisted Men's Clubs which are sprinkled throughout Berlin. A German band was playing American music. Somehow this handsome girl—here name is Madeline Guber Goodwin—seemed out of place among the German blondes, brownettes and red-heads. Here she stood out like an orchid in a field of gardenias; she was something rare, something to be sought after. Our conversation was in German.

"So the American Negroes want to know about the German Negroes," she said. "Very Well. I will tell you what Ican.

"In all Germany there are, perhaps, 2,000 Negroes. Most of these were, before the war, entertainers. As entertainers, Negroes set the style in clothes for Germany. Everyone followed their pattern of dress."

WEDS AMERICAN GI—Madeline Guber Goodwin, shown in these .. poses, was wed recently to an American GI, Jack Goodwin of Newark, N. J. She is a native of Berlin and is of German and French-African parentage. She said she enjoyed living in Berlin before the Nazis took over and spread their race-hate campaign.

NEGROES BEST DRESSED

What she said was true. Of all the Germans I have seen, the Negroes are the best dressed.

"Then the Nazis came. Life became different for us. Because there were not so many of us, we had lived pretty well before. But the Nazis brought their theories of racial superiority and things became bad.

"I have a very good girl friend who was in love with a German man. She wanted to marry him but the Nazis said 'No.' So she lived with the man anyway. Then, one day the police came to her house and took the girl to a hospital. She was told by the medical authorities that it was feared she might bear a German child. But the child wouldn't be an 'Aryan.' So they performed an operation on her. Now she can never have a child.

INSULTED ON STREETS

"It was like that under the Nazis. We were scorned as semi-apes. We were insulted on the streets. We could not work in the factories. Such a thing is crazy."

Her own private life?

"My father is a French African, my mother was German. My father still lives here in Berlin. My mother died in 1935. All my life I have lived all over Europe—in Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Denmark and Sweden. I speak the language of all those countries. I attended school in Germany, Italy and France. When I finished school I went on the stage with a Brazilian group. We traveled all over the continent with our shows.

"Since my father is French, the American authorities gave me permission to marry an American soldier. His name is Jack Goodwin and he's from Newark, N. J. He has enlisted for three years in the Army."

WOULD LIKE TO SEE U. S.

And then what will the married couple do?

Madeline shrugged. "I think I'd like to go to America," she said, and her eyes lit up. "After so many yearsu nder the Nazis I think that would be a paradise. From the books I've read, and from what I've heard people say, everyone is treated exactly the same there, regardless of race."

She didn't see me smile.

GI's Find Race-Baiting Berlin Place of Equality, Friendship

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md
Sat. 9-21-46

CHICAGO—Evidence of the amiable interracial relations now apparent in the heart of race-baiting Germany which once called colored people "semi-apes," is offered in a story and pictures for the first time in the October issue of Ebony Magazine.

Pictures also show frauleins and colored Americans dencing and socializing together and attending a mixed bathing party at Berlin's famous Wannseebeach. So close have romantic relationships become, that a ballad, "Little Girl, If You Love a Black American," has been composed to fit the unique situation.

The article says "colored GI's find more equality and genuine friendship in Berlin than in Birmingham or on Broadway. Berliners never personally knew or hated colored people. In meeting tan GI's for the first time, Germans are finding them likeable, good-natured and quite human, for all Hitler's ravings."

60e 1946

Greece

They Stood By and Watched, Aghast!

The Courier

The Greeks Got a Taste of U. S. Race Prejudice From White GIs

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-28-46

By ROI OTTLEY, Courier's Foreign Correspondent

I saw intimately the Athens, Greece,—today the center of as truggle between the Anglo-Saxon "bloc" and Soviet Russia. It is a sad, sad country that is in the middle of power politics! But, I saw, too, an aspect of American behaviour which bewildered the Greeks.

Athens was put into focus for me by a loquacious expatriate young American almost immediately upon my arrival in the country last summer. He had come to Athens nine years ago to study medicine upon the wish of his Greek-born father, now living in Boston. He had been caught when the Nazis invaded the country.

He spied me walking along the wide asphalt-paved main street, Odos Patission, recognizing me as an American, and fell into step alongside me. He introduced himself.

NOT WHOLE STORY

"Remember," he said after we had walked about a mile, "what you see here is not always the whole story."

He gave this cryptic advice solemnly. His manner was quite out of character with his twenty-five years.

"See that place," he said suddenly. "Well, that's the National Museum. But now it's used as a concentration camp for ELAS prisoners, who fought the Nazis as guerillas.

"Do you see what I mean?" he added significantly.

I afterwards learned that as he spoke, a hunger strike was in progress.

We were not long together before he shifted the conversation to talk about his dark complexion. His skin was indeed extremely dark, emphasized somewhat by gray at the temples. He looked much like a Levantine Arab.

LAY BLAME ON TURKS

He would have been mistaken for a Negro in the United States.

He said the arrival of the Americans in the country, perhaps the mose race-conscious people in the world today, had made him very much aware of his dark color.

In this he was like so many Greeks I was to meet. They often tried to explain their dark skins by reviewing the history of the Turkish invasion. The Turks ruled Greece for 500 years. The Greeks claim they have corrupted their racial heritage, debauched their culture and destroyed their racial heritage. The Tarbrush certainly made a wide sweep through the country, as far as I could see.

For example, the classical Greek language pounded into the heads of American schoolboys hardly exists beyond the cloistered halls of Greek universities. Today the people speak four dialects. In some parts of the country newspapers are published in all four.

GI's SURPRISED

The white GI, too, was surprised to discover that many Greeks were not only very swarthy, but some were even black, bearing little resemblance to their ancient forbears. That is, if we are to judge from the marble slabs, monuments and statuary scattered about the country.

I suppose American ideas about the Greeks came from reproductions of Greek art, always stylizing WHITE and height in slender graceful lines. I discovered there ain't no such Greek, even if Hollywood tries to palm off such types on the public. The Greeks I saw seem racially akin to the people of the Middle East—that is, the black Arabs—though their social development and political forms belong to Europe.

PROUD OF CULTURE

In any case, the Greeks are proud of their great Hellenistic culture which has so enriched the world. More than once I was urged to see the famous Acropolis, which I had planned to do anyway. Even the Nazis seemed to have been awed by this distinguished symbol of classical Greece, so much so that they in their vandalism never dared touch it.

With the world's culture at their feet, certain white GI's seemed more concerned about the race problem. They seemed to resent those Greeks who were of dark-skin. They lost no opportunity to call them "N——s."

The day before I left Athens, my dark-skinned friend came to my hotel, the elegant Grande Bretagne, and related a curious incident involving himself.

GREEKS HORRIFIED

He said he was walking along the main street, Odos Patission, talking to three girls whom he knew. One hapened to have been his cousin. Anyway, a half-dozen white GI's accosted them, and for no reason, began beating him. He was humiliated. For they drove off with curses and yells.

"If we see you talkin' with a white girl, we'll break your back, N——r!" they shouted.

The Greeks stood by and watched, aghast.

20,000 Hail Soviet Writers, Laud USSR Race Policy

By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—Ilya Ehrenburg Soviet war correspondent and author of "The Fall of Paris," who had just returned from a tour of Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, reminded an audience at Madison Square Garden here last week that Russia "brought the master race to its knees because every Soviet youth knows that all races are equal."

The meeting, attended by 20,000 people who literally packed Madison Square Garden to the rafters, climaxed a six-weeks' tour of the U. S. State Department's Soviet guests, Maj. Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, military war correspondent, Konstantin Simonov, novelist and Ehrenburg.

Ehrenburg, who organized and is national chairman of the Anti-Fascist Council of the USSR, recalled that fascism is not a German monopoly but continues in many countries in a campaign for war.

"Fascists are convinced that one race or one people is better than another race or people," he said. "We fought not against a people but against fascism."

Laud Visitors

Tributes to the Soviet representatives and to Soviet-American friendship were expressed by a distinguished roster of speakers which included UN delegate Andrei Gromyko; former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies; Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Sholem Asch, famous Jewish novelist, and the dean of American Negro letters, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Ambassador Davies, an eloquently impressive figure, pointed out that the world is hovering just now under a threat of war inspired and aggravated by suspicion and misrepresentation.

"Only with the US and the USSR working together as equals can there be permanent peace," he said. "The two countries fought the war as equal partners and together as equal partners they can restore, create and protect world peace."

Davies expressed confidence in the high purpose of the Soviet leaders and their earnest aims for peace.

Speaker after speaker assailed American newspapers which print lies about the USSR to stimulate hostility between the American and the Soviet peoples. These papers, one speaker said, spill ink freely in the hope that others may spill blood.

Leland Stowe, American correspondent, who was associated with Ehrenburg on the Russian front, reminded the large audience that it is easier to forget than to remember that America was protected for three solid years by the flesh and blood of the Russians who lost six million soldiers and fifteen million civilians in the fight against Hitler, compared with our own loss of 300,000 soldiers.

No "Iron Curtain"

"In my work in the USSR," he said, "I never encountered that much talked of iron curtain of censorship. But I can never forget the powerful curtains of Red Army fire."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research for the NAACP and long a close student of colonial affairs, was received with warm applause when he described Moscow as he saw it in 1928 in the midst of war ruins and starvation when the Soviets said, "Our first duty is to abolish race hate and discrimination in our own land."

"This," Dr. DuBois emphasized, "they have accomplished to an unprecedented degree and Russia stands today as the first great world power which does not have and does not want colonies except as equal partners in the nation. For this the world and America should thank Russia, and American Negroes especially. This leadership of Russia toward human equality is her greatest gift to the world and the surest road toward the abolition of war."

Speaking as a representative of the Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, Sholem Asch, author of "The Nazarene" and "The Apostle," hailed the Soviet Union as the one country where anti-Semitism and race prejudice is a capital crime against the state, punishable by severe penalties.

"The Jewish people," he said, "will never forget the annihilation, the suffering and humiliation they have endured at the hands of fascism. They will also never forget the healing hands, the kindness, the humanity and the brotherhood which the Soviet nation has shown them in the darkest hour of their history."

Gromyko, whose address was broadcast over a national hookup, reminded the audience that "hundreds of millions of people of dependent countries and territories do not enjoy even the most elementary human rights and live under conditions incompatible with human dignity. But this fact is studiously ignored. This situation is considered normal. It is considered that all that the rights of these people really should amount to is the right to tolerate humbly and obediently the existing conditions only because the same conditions existed 100, 200, 300 years ago. There are also some who think that it is quite proper to buy the rights of small nations for a sack of money."

Messages of greeting were read from Sen. Claude Pepper, Philip Murray, Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Harold Ickes, James Roosevelt, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard College Observatory, Marshall Field and Serge Koussevitzky.

Here To Yonder

Langston Hughes

The Soviet Union

THERE IS ONE country in the world that has NO JIM CROW of any sort, NO UNEMPLOYMENT of any sort, NO PROSTITUTION or demeaning of the human personality through poverty, NO LACK OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES for all of its young people, and NO LACK OF SICK CARE or dental care for everybody. That country is the Soviet Union.

In 1947 the Soviet Union will be 30 years old as a political entity. Emerging from the feudalism of the Russian Tzarist Empire with its serfdom, ignorance, and Asiatic slavery, in a quarter of a century the peoples of the Soviet Union have achieved these world-shaking social improvements—which puts it well ahead of every other country in the world in so far as human decency stemming from government goes.

I have been in the Soviet Union, so I am not speaking from theory or long distance information read in books. I have never been a member of the Communist Party so I am not speaking (as some may be inclined to accuse) from political bias. I do not claim that the Soviet Union is a paradise. It is not. But the steps toward an earthly paradise reach higher today on the soil of the Soviet Union than they do anywhere else in this troubled world. And the future of the Soviet Union is based on more concrete modern social achievements than that of any other existing state.

Series On USSR

I INTEND to write in this space a series of columns on the Soviet Union. I am tremendously impressed by the fact that this country, comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface and almost two hundred different nationalities of varying colors, has NO Jim Crow, NO anti-semitism, and NO racial prejudice. That alone is enough to attract toward the Soviet the sympathies of colored peoples the world over.

As a poor man myself working many hours a day all my life for a meagre living, I am tremendously impressed by a country that has no unemployment, where people need not be afraid of starvation because there may not be (often as here in our America) any work for them to do. Remembering well, as I do, the days of our great depression with members of my own family on home relief, WPA, and in CCC camps, with the streets of the Negro sections of Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York shadowed by women selling their bodies for the price of a cheap meal, I am tremendously impressed by a country where body and soul destroying depressions no longer take place, and where what food resources they have are more or less equally distributed.

During my lifetime, I have seen relatives and friends go for months without proper medical attention simply because they did not have the money to pay for it. I have seen persons wearing ill-fitted glasses because there was no cash for new ones, and others suffering aching teeth because they had no funds for emergency dental care. So I was deeply impressed in the Soviet Union to see suffering people receive medical attention immediately WITHOUT CHARGE.

Criticism From Dixie

WHEN I SAW these things in the Soviet Union, they seemed almost like miracles to me. I had never seen anything like that in Jim Crow Kansas where I grew up, or in Cleveland or Harlem where I later lived, or in Boston or Birmingham or San Antonio or Hollywood where I travelled. And no place in America had I ever been absolutely sure that I, a Negro, could go into any restaurant or public place and buy a meal. But there was never any doubt of such service in the Soviet Union.

That is perhaps why I was so amazed and shocked the other day to hear at the annual assembly of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in New York, where I was awarded a grant, a Senator from Arkansas, the Hon. J. William Fulbright, jump on the Soviet Union with both feet, stating in his address against Russia that "... we are willing and able to fight whenever we believe any power threatens the right and opportunity of men to live as free individuals under a government of their own choice." (As if such freedom existed in Arkansas.)

Senator Fulbright's attack on the one country in the world that has equality for all races, seemed to me to come with ill grace from a white lawmaker from one of our most illiterate and color prejudiced states in poll-tax Dixie where the basic right of the ballot is still largely denied colored citizens. But I have seen all around the world from Africa to China, the gall of white Nordics who segregate in Nigeria, set up Jim Crow YMCAs in Shanghai, and draw the color line on India. So I should not have been amazed at our Senator from Arkansas. Perhaps he is so willing to fight the Soviet Union because he knows that once Soviet ideas spread over the world, people will get tired of poor schools, Jim Crow—and Senator Fulbright.

Ex-Soldiers Of Red Army Face No Color Problem

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW—The Russian demobilized soldier faces no employment discrimination problem when he leaves the army, although a single division in the Red Army often contains soldiers of as many as 10 different nationalities and races.

The Red Army is now releasing soldiers representative of all nationalities and races inhabiting Russia. Whether their skin is light, brown, yellow or very dark, they have no worry about special privileges being shown because of race or color.

If he applies for a new job, the former Red Army soldier gets it solely on the basis of his ability to handle the position. This holds true whether he is a member of the majority or minority group, Tartar, Jewish, Georgian or Uzbek. No special privileges are granted him because he is a Russian or Ukranian.

Job Restored

Every demobilized soldier must be taken back at his former place of work, at his old job, or at another job no lower in wages and status than the job he held when his army service began.

Also, there are no separate army groups in the Red Army, based on nationality or race. Russian soldiers went where they were needed, fought together in mixed units. Together they routed Hitler's unmixed "pure Aryan blood" army.

RUSSIA ARRESTS, CONVICTS BIASED WHITE AMERICANS

CHICAGO—The arrest and conviction of two white Americans for insulting a colored American in a Russian dining hall, is described by Corliss Lamont in the Current issue of Negro Digest entitled "No Racism in Russia."

Soviet Fight On Racism Irks British, Americans

Defender *Saturday* *Ill. 6-8-46*

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — A driving campaign by Soviet Russia to obtain racial equality for dark-skinned peoples all over the world is a major source of irritation for "white superiority" advocates in Britain and the United States.

Instead of according their allies a clean bill of health in regard to minority races to gain economic advantages, the Russians frankly have confronted the Anglo-Saxon nations with the racial issue and demanded that all races and creeds be given equal rights.

Frequent radio broadcasts from Moscow, addressed to natives of the Middle East, Egypt and India, have exposed the methods used by the British colonial and South African governments to keep non-white populations in semi-slavery.

In a recent broadcast over the Moscow radio, Soviet leaders violently attacked Field Marshal Jan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa. Smuts is one of Britain's most rabid advocates of "white supremacy" and is presently seeking to have Southwest Africa placed under his administration.

Cite KKK Revival *6-8-46*

Declaring that race discrimination and color bars are illegal in the Soviet Union with all peoples enjoying the same rights, the broadcaster said that the Anglo-Saxon nations—the British in the colonies and the Americans, especially in the Southern states where the Ku Klux Klan has revived terroristic activities against Negroes—are now carrying out the infamous Hitler race hate theory.

After referring to the official Labor Party policy on the colonies, the broadcaster explained how the Britishers hold back the economic and cultural progress of the Africans. They use a system of indirect rule which bolsters up the out-of-date tribal and feudal systems and keep Africans as "museum pieces" for study by anthropologists, who work hand in glove with political officers in preserving the status quo, he said. In many of the colonies—Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia — compulsory labor prevails. In Kenya, the native worker is made to wear a dog collar to prevent his escaping from the plantations.

Warning that Russia will oppose the handing over of Southwest Africa to South Africa as a part of the dominion claimed by General Smuts, the Moscow radio said of the conditions of eight million Africans:

"The plight of the native population of the Union of South Africa is severe in the extreme. Of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of this British Dominion, eight million are Negroes belonging to the Bantu tribe. Nearly half of them are herded into so-called 'reserves,' which occupy only about 13 per cent of the territory of the country. Under these conditions, the inhabitants of the 'reserves' are unable to support themselves and famine, poverty and epidemics are rampant.

"Spiritual Revolution"

"Spiritual revolution is taking place among the Africans and other colored races against the Anglo-Saxon herrenvolk doctrine of racial domination," said the Moscow broadcaster. "It should not be forgotten that the great majority of the inhabitants of the globe are colored and are suffering in one form or other from racial domination. This situation, which is giving rise to acute and justified discontent of hundreds of millions of people, constitutes a permanent threat to peace and the security of nations."

Here To Yonder

The Defender

Langston Hughes

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-15-46

The Soviet Union And Color

A QUARTER of a century ago just after World War I, speaking of his visit to the Soviet Union, the great American journalist, Lincoln Steffens said, "I have seen the future—and it works!"

In 1943 in his book, ONE WORLD, the late Wendell Willkie wrote of his trip throughout the Soviet Republics, "Russia is an effective society. It works."

One of the things that impressed me most deeply when I was in the Soviet Union is that their laws against race prejudice really work. Before the Soviet Revolution in 1917 the Jews were treated much as Hitler treated them in Nazi Germany, and the colored subjects of the Tzar were Jim Crowed as I am Jim Crowed in America. Today all of that stupid racism is gone in the Soviet Republics. In less than 30 years anti-Semitism and color prejudice have all disappeared over one-sixth of the earth's surface.

The Russians and the Ukranians are white, but there are many colored peoples in the Soviet Union. The Yakuts in the North are colored, and the Uzbeks, the Turkomens, the Tajiks in the South are colored. By our American standards even the Tartars might be Jim Crowed south of Washington, D.C. And certainly the Mongols would be treated in California as badly as Americans treat Japanese or Filipinos or Negroes. In old Russia and its colonies, the Tzars treated these peoples badly, too.

Jim Crow Trolley

WHEN I was in Tashkent, the regional capital of the Republics of Soviet Central Asia, there were funny little old street cars running about the size of the cable cars in San Francisco. I noticed a partition at the center of these street cars, and asked a brown-skin Uzbek friend why it was there. He explained to me that in the old Tzarist days, that partition separated the Europeans from the Asiatics.

I said, "You mean the white people from the colored people?"

He said, "Yes, before the Revolution we would have to sit in the back. But now everybody sits anywhere."

I thought to myself how many white Americans say it will take a hundred years, or two or three generations, to wipe out segregation in the South. But in Tashkent it had taken only a few years—and a willingness on the part of the government to enforce decent racial laws.

In a museum in Ashkabad, capital of Turkmenia, I saw signs on the wall as curiosities for the school kids to look at: SARTS KEEP OUT, in both the Turkomen and Russian language. I was told that in the old days these signs were at the entrances of the big beautiful public park in the heart of Ashkabad. In Tzarist times that park was only for Europeans—white people, not for the native peoples whom the whites contemptuously termed "sarts," a word equivalent to our worst anti-Negro terms.

As I stood looking at these signs in a museum now, but once very real barriers to the colored peoples of Turkmenia, I remembered parks I had seen in my own America where I could not enter—public parks in cities like Charleston and Memphis and Dallas. Even today after a great world war for democracy, such parks still exist in our United States. They are gone in the Soviet Union.

Does Not Take 100 Years

AS IN India today, or South Africa, there were formerly humiliating and difficult travel restrictions and educational and political limitations applied by the Tzarist Russians against their Asiatic colonies.

The Soviet government has wiped out all of these restrictions. People who less than 30 years ago had to travel under Jim Crow conditions, now travel as freely as anyone else. People who could not vote because of their race or colonial status, now vote as freely as others, and elect members of their own group to all of the Soviet law-making bodies. Whole groups of people whom the Tzars never permitted to have schools, now have schools—even colleges and medical schools.

In his ONE WORLD, Willkie reported that the Yakuts were formerly only two per cent literate—just a few could read and write. But by 1940 education had made such progress that the figures were reversed—now there are only two per cent that cannot read and write.

So from Jim Crow cars to freedom, from helplessness to the ballot, from ignorance to schools, from scorn — "sarts"—to decency and respect as Soviet citizens, from being nobodies, serfs and semi-slaves to having a part in their own government—that is how far the colored peoples of the Soviet Union have come in a little over 25 years. So there is a clear example in the world to prove to our American "experts" in race relations that it DOES NOT TAKE A HUNDRED YEARS, it does NOT take generations to get rid of ugly, evil, antiquated, stupid Jim Crow practices—if a country really wants to get rid of them.

FINDS LIBERAL JOB POLICY IN RUSSIA

The Courier *Pittsburgh, Pa.* *Sat.*

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW—(ANP)—About one of the most useless occupations to engage in, in Russia, would be to go about—even with a microscope—hunting "job ceilings" for certain nationalities or in seking to find any signs of a "first to be fired, last to be hired" practice. The sky is the ceiling, I find in Russia, for everybody, regardless of race, color or nationality. Getting the job don is the main thing.

There are two American Negro engineers at present working in Russia. One, Robert Robinson, at the country's biggest ball bearing works in Moscow, the other, Richard Williams, at Russia's biggest aluminum works at Zaparozhye in the Ukraine. *11-16-46*

When they came to Russia they found no "job ceiling," nor were they "last to be hired." They went to work immediately at jobs for which they were qualified.

The same goes for any other of the domestic minority nationalities —Uzbeks, Jews, Georgians, Armenians, etc. The deciding factor, I find, is not who you are or the degree of racial visibility, but what one is capable of and qualified to do.

Abkhazie Farm Wealth Shared By All Alike

Defender *Chicago, Ill.*

Sat. 11-23-46

MOSCOW—(ANP) — The small autonomous Soviet republic of Abkhazie, where most of Russia's native Negroes live and share equally in the republic's prosperity, is a flourishing postwar agricultural community today, according to reports from recent observers.

Nestling in the foothills on the Coast of the Black Sea, Abkhazie was saved from brutal Nazi purge of its "inferior race" by the Red Army, and came out of the war with its fertile acres untrampled by the boots of race-hating soldiers of the Reich.

Without tenant farmers or poverty stricken sharecroppers, Abkhazie produces great quantities of tea, citrus fruit, tobacco and grapes. It has the second largest tea farm in Russia.

Most of the Negro population live in Ochimcheri district between Sukhumi and Batumi, but others are scattered in the more mountainous districts. The youth have become well-mixed with other nationalities, and only older generations retain their full Negroid features.

Several Negroes hold public office, all work side by side with Caucasians; and all share equally in the political, economic and cultural activity of the republic.

Agriculture is carried on collectively on state farms. Each farmer has in addition a plot of his own land, adjacent to his home. For the welfare of the agricultural population, there are hospitals, schools, polyclinics, nurseries, and kindergartens. The Soviet republic believes that farmers cannot live by work alone, and cultural measures implement the belief.

In Abkhazie is the Ilyich state farm, largest citrus acreage in the Caucasus. This crop, like all others of the collectivist farms, is bought by the state on contracts based on average annual yields. To prevent an over supply from glutting the market and pushing down prices, to lower the farmer's standard of living, as in non-planned economics, the Soviets pay a progressive bonus for over-yield. *11-23-46*

Children in Abkhazie attend schools, which under the present regime, have never known segregation.

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VIEWS and Reviews

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Sat. 11-30-46

Latest innocent to return from the Soviet Union bug-eyed with tales of Utopian perfection in the Communist Valhalla is that old professional bureaucrat, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Community Services Division of the American Council on Race Relations, who has just returned from a six-month jaunt with UNRRA, studying the "economic rehabilitation of the Ukraine."

Dr. Weaver leaped off the boat chanting that "If I ever had any doubts that minority problems can be solved, my recent trip to Russia dispelled them." Asserting that the Soviet Union was rife with anti-Semitism and national hatreds before the revolution, Weaver claims that it is "today relatively free from inter-group tensions," and that the average Russian "cannot understand how the United States can claim to be a democratic nation and still persecute its darker citizens."

The learned doctor further states that "The Soviet Union has solved its minority problems by legislative, economic and educative action" and relates with relish an incident where several American engineers were tossed off a train and arrested because they objected to the presence of a Negro newspaper man.

* * *

It is passing strange that if there is no anti-Semitism in Russia why the Jews are so eager to leave there. When the Communists in collaboration with the Nazis partitioned Poland, they shanghaied hundreds of thousands of Jews to the frigidity of barren Siberia. About 150,000 of the Jews torn from their ancestral homes on an hour's notice actually survived. After the war the Soviet Government which had automatically made them Soviet citizens without asking the Jews' permission or application, offered to let them return to anti-Semitic Poland and assume their old Polish citizenship. Did these 150,000 Jews elect to remain in the Soviet paradise? They did not! The whole 150,000 grabbed at the opportunity to leave what they unanimously called "Povertyland." If Dr. Weaver is in doubt about this, I suggest that he write to the editor of the Jewish Daily Forward in New York which recently revealed the whole story.

Actually hundreds of leading Jews have been exterminated by the Russian Reds, the principal ones being Erlich and Alter, the Jewish labor leaders.

The Yugoslav Communist leader, Ciliga, who spent ten years (not six months) in Russia wrote "There is no equality in Russia, even inside prisons." He reports that in the Verkhne-Urausk prison there were 43 per cent Jews, 27 per cent Caucasians (natives of Caucasia) and the remainder Russians and other nationalities. "The joke at Verkhne-Uralsk was that the Russians were nothing but a national misery of the Jews" in southeastern Ukraine. He refers to the Five-Year Plan as "a natioial catastrophe for a number of backward peoples of the U. S. S. R., the Bashkirs, the Kirghiz, the Ukrainians, the White Russian, the Turks of Azerbaijan."

* * *

Of course, there is no discrimination against Negroes in Russia because there are less in that vast country twice as big as the United States, than there are in Rochester, N. Y. There has never been any discrimination against Negroes anywhere in Europe, not even in Nazi Germany, as scores of American Negro travelers will testify, nor was there any in Fascist Japan. Are we to conclude, therefore, that nazism and fascism were good?

Among the prominent Jews liquidated by the Soviet Government in addition to Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, were M. Litakov, former editor of the leading Jewish newspaper in Soviet Russia; Izzy Kharik, famous poet; Dr. Israel Zinberg, noted Soviet Jewish historian and scientist; M. Kalbak, poet; Alexander Kashin, critic; Ziskind Lev, outstanding novelist; Joseph Cernichow, historian; Zalman Reisin, literary critic; Esther Frumkin, cultural leader, and Chaim Gildin critic. These people were members of a national minority similar to the Aframericans because of living among the Russians rather than in reservations miscalled Soviet republics and autonomous regions. Dr. Weaver will probably assert that they were not murdered just because they were Jews, but our Southern mobsters also insist their dark victims are not lynched just because they are Negroes.

* * *

Even the so-called minority peoples supposedly living in autonomous areas would not take seriously Dr. Weaver's eulogies about solution of minority problems. As early as December 1945, the Kremlin goons arbitrarily and bloodily "disestablished" five of these "autonomous" regions which automatically lost their representation in the Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the USSR. These "disestablished" so-called "republics" were the German Volga Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Kalmsky A. S. S. R., the Karachavev Autonomous Region, the Chechen-Ingush A. A. S. R.. No reason was given for the "disestablishment" and of course the hapless people were not asked if they wanted to be "disestablished." There might have been some collaboration between these people and the occupying Germans (although Stalin himself collaborated with Hitler and Roosevelt praised Munich), but in the case of the German Republic the reason must have been racial because the German armies never reached it! Nevertheless the half million inhabitants were herded off to Siberia from a region they had occupied since the time of Catherine the Great. Does Weaver know this?

The astute doctor attributes the "happy" racial state of affairs in Russia to "existence of full employment" and "an elaborate system of social security" which "have removed causes of intergroup tensions and rivalries." What a laugh! In Russia it is the "full employment" of the prison and the most insecure existence known anywhere on the globe. Weaver must have been wearing blinders during his six-month stay where the standard of living is lower than in South Africa.

Sat. 11-30-46

'Russia Has No Race Problem'--Weaver

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-23-46

CHICAGO—(ANP)—There is "no race problem in Russia," according to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the community services division of the American Council on Race Relations, who recently returned from a six-month leave which took him to Russia as a member of an UNNRA team whose mission was to study the economic rehabilitation of the Ukraines.

Writing in the official publication of the American Council on Race Relations, Dr. Weaver said:

"If I ever had any doubts that minority problems can be solved my recent trip to Russia dispelled them.

CONFLICTS UNKNOWN

"The Soviet Union, which was rife with anti-Semitism and national hatreds before the revolution, is today relatively free from inter-group tensions. Conflicts between these groups are unknown, and the man in the street in Russia cannot understand how the United States can claim to be a democration nation and still persecute its darker citizens. To the Soviet citizen, it seems much more logical and fair to liquidate an enemy of the State, than to deny a black man equal rights because of the color of his skin.

"The Soviet Union has solved its minority problems by legislation, economic and educative action. Expressions of nationality or racial chauvinism are punishable by law, and I was told of the application of that law. A Negro newspaper man in Moscow (ANP's Chatwood Hall) told me that once when he was riding on a train from Moscow to Stalingrad, several Americans, who were assigned space in his compartment, objected loudly to his presence. Despite the fact that these Americans were engineers, and vital to the industrial development of the Soviet Union, they were promptly removed from the train and arrested."

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UNRRA Aide Lauds Soviet Race Policy

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-7-46

There is "no race problem in Russia," according to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director, Community Services Division, American Council on Race Relations, who recently returned to the U.S., after a six month tour of duty with UNRRA, studying economic rehabilitation of the Ukraine.

"If I ever had any doubt minority problems can be solved, my recent trip dispelled them," Dr. Weaver, a former government advisor wrote in the council's official publication. Russia, rife with anti-Semitism and national hatreds before the revolution, today is relatively free of inter-group tensions, he continued.

Clashes between these groups are unknown, and the man in the street cannot understand how the U.S. can lay claim to democracy and still persecute its darker citizens. To the Soviet citizen, it seems more logical to liquidate an enemy of the state than to deny a black man equal rights because of his color, Dr. Weaver wrote.

Excerpts From Article

"Excerpts from Dr. Weaver's article follow: "The Soviet Union has solved its minority problem by legislative, economic and educative action. Nationality or racial chauvanism are punishable by law . . . A Negro newspaperman in Moscow told me that once he was riding a train from Moscow, to Stalingrad, several Americans assigned space in his compartment objected to his presence. Despite the fact that these Americans were engineers vital to the industrial development of the Soviet Union, they were promptly arrested.

"But it is not by law alone that the job of generating appreciation for the differences in people has been achieved . . . full employment and an elaborate system of social security have removed the economic causes for inter-group tensions and rivalries.

Education Big Factor

"More important than any of these measures if the use of education to encourage understanding . . . Care is taken to set forth what each group has contributed to the growth of the Russian people and to the development of mankind . . .

"Russia has shown the world that group prejudices and conflict can be modified. Its success suggests instruments which can achieve results. The methods of our form of democracy differ from those of the Soviet Union, but in Russia's handling of minority problems, we can find valuable tools."

U. S. Whites Learn Of Negro Greats In Soviet Union

Chicago, Ill. Defender

2-16-46

By CHATWOOD HALL
(Defender Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW—A young white woman, member of the American Youth Delegation which recently visited Russia, pulled a whopping albeit unconscious faux pas in the Russian estimation.

After moving into the banqueting hall following a press conference organized in the editorial office of a large Moscow newspaper, the young lady's attention was attracted by a large bust on a high pedestal in the corner of the hall where she was standing (incidentally it was the only sculptural or photographic object in the hall).

"Meet" Negro Poet

"Who is that?" she asked the Russian journalist who was chatting with her. Sat 2-16-46

"Why that's Pushkin!" he replied rather non-plussed. And his perplexity was quite understandable.

Here was an intelligent educated American young woman standing before and looking straight at the grizzly-headed, full-lipped likeness of Pushkin (and in Russia of all places!) and inquiring: "Who is that?"

Knowledge of Negroes Vague

I do not at all blame the young lady for her ignorance of Russia's great national poet, and of not knowing one of the world's greatest literary giants. Her schooling, like that of millions of others like her in America, didn't include teaching students about the great intellectual figures of Negro blood. (All Russians become acquainted with Pushkin almost as soon as they're out of the cradle.)

It's highly doubtful whether the young lady and millions like her in America would recognize the likeness of one of the world's greatest agricultural scientists, George Washington Carver, or of one of the world's most famous biologists, Howard Just, or of such a literary and intellectual giant as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and many others of their own great fellow countrymen of Negro blood. 2-16-46

UNO Aims Questioned

But don't blame her and those like her: they are merely effect and product; I mentioned the cause in a few lines in the above paragraph the idea of the United Nations' Organization was "made in America" as it were, and now America will soon become the permanent home of the UNO.

The Commission is about to begin its task of selecting a location in the U. S. as a permanent site for UNO headquarters.

Although die has been cast, one may still ponder deeply over what impressions and effect America will have on the UNO, especially having in mind the one point of the aims of the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations' Organization.

That point reads: "Respect for human rights and the fundamental freedom for all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion." What are perspectives as these will apply to UNO in its new home with possibility looking closely and at first hand into the front yard and back yard of its host? My guess is as follows: Either UNO, comfortably settled down in its new home in America, will have a good effect on America or America is going to make a bad effect on the UNO. What's your guess? 2-16-46

12 Young Americans Tour USSR

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

THE ONLY DISCRIMINATION THEY MET WAS AT THE U.S. EMBASSY

By LESTER RODNEY

A day of hard work helping Soviet youth rebuild the city of Stalingrad was one of the experiences recounted by members of the youth delegation of 12 which recently toured the Soviet Union.

The group spent six exciting weeks in the land of socialism as guests of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee after the World Congress in London. Alice Horton of the United States Student Assembly answered the questions of the press at Youth Conference Headquarters Monday.

"We were all very favorably impressed by the Russian youth," said Miss Horton. "It's certainly a youth-conscious country. They are all full of hope and courage to do the impossible and show the world what they believe, that their system is the best." Wed 2-27-46

In Stalingrad the guests decided they would like to work side by side with Soviet youth as a symbol of international youth friendship.

"WE REALLY WORKED"

"We went to the Stalin tractor plant in the morning," Miss Horton recalled. "We were given heavy work clothes and joined a bricklaying brigade of young people who had come from all over the country to help rebuild Stalingrad while they studied.

"We really worked, too, toting cement across boards on the top of buildings for the bricklayers to use. We wore ourselves out that day but felt good doing it.

"We all had dinner together that night and got to know each other. One of the girls in the brigade Nina, had been at the front two years. She came back and looked for some trade she could learn, concentrated on bricklaying and became so good at it that she won an Order of Lenin.

"The Russians were a little skeptical of the amount of work we could do when they first saw us come, but Nina later told me confidentially that they thought we had done very well and they were all pleased and surprised."

Miss Horton said that all the young workers there were absolutely sure they would rebuild Stalingrad completely in five years, a mammoth undertaking. Wed 2-27-46

Answering a question on the press Miss Horton said: **"They told us that the press was run by the people so naturally it was free. They couldn't understand what they called misrepresentation in the American press about their country.**

"They cited one article from one of our papers which said that the Komsomols were completely uncultured and didn't know anything about American literature. That wasn't true, as we could see. Not only do they read many of our authors but English is now the most popular foreign language studied. All of them say we must understand each other to maintain lasting peace.

"We asked the question often—given the two systems, socialism and capitalism, can we work out a basis for getting along? They said of course, we HAD to, and did it during the war."

Great emphasis is being put on education, she added. "We visited universities in Moscow, Leningrad and Tiflis. There's a big problem of how to combine more education with the rebuilding program and that's being worked out by the Young Communist League."

DISCRIMINATION

Two of the members of the delegation were Negro girls, and the whole group was impressed by the full equality of all Soviet nationalities and their attitude towards the question of discrimination.

"We surely ran into trouble on those questions" Miss Horton recalled ruefully, "Someone was always asking us, what are you doing about discrimination, why do you have it, how do you explain your Jimcrow laws? The only discrimination we ran into was one time at the American embassy."

At a meeting with the Soviet trade union head Vasili Kuznetzov the delegates learned that returning vets were a major concern of the unions, who made themselves responsible for seeing that they got jobs they could handle and training when they needed it.

The delegates who returned include in addition to Miss Horton, Muriel Jacobson, Student Division YWCA; Elsa Graves, Industrial Council YWCA; Esther Cooper, Southern Negro Youth Congress; Olivia Stokes, Baptist Educational Center and Larry Day, Washington Federation of Christian Youth.

They will report back to their organizations on their impressions of the tour. A return visit by Soviet youth delegates is one of their ambitions.

Soviet Deputies Represent All Russian Groups

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 3-30-46

By CHATWOOD HALL
ANP Foreign Correspondent

MOSCOW—(ANP)—I am within the walls of the great Kremlin. I am seated in the press box for foreign correspondents. Below me, I see the 1,339 newly elected deputies who constitute the highest ruling body of Soviet Russia. They are the supreme soviet.

They are factory workers, dusky Uzbek cotton raisers, swarthy Caucasus mountaineer shepherds and grape growers, dusky Tartars intellectuals and other elements of the vast Russian nation. They rule their country from below, although it may not seem so. There is not a Bilbo, Rankin or Eastland among them. There will be no filibusters over the poll tax, FEPC or anti-lynching legislation.

CLASSIFIED AS AMERICAN

Within the foreign press box, I see British, French, Spanish, Polish, Czech, Chinese, Yugoslav and American newspapermen. I am classified as American, but I read recently that Negro newspapermen, are not allowed to sit in the press boxes of the U. S. Congress. Russia invites all. Her correspondents include Jews, Tartars, Ukrainians, Georgians and all of the various nationalities of her nation.

This remarkable scene is in the building dedicated by the ancient tsars and where Napoleon once looked out upon Moscow to see "that oriental beauty lying prostrate at my feet." Hitler and Mussolini wanted to duplicate his feat. Their nearest approach was to see the eminence of the majestic Kremlin from powerful field glasses.

Equality Exists For All In Soviet Georgia

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

By CHATWOOD HALL
ANP Foreign Correspondent

TIFLIS, Ga., USSRA — You've heard of only one Georgia, perhaps, but there is another. This Georgia, about which you have heard little, is located in Soviet Russia.

Situated in the Caucasus mountains between the Black and Caspian seas, the Republic of Georgia recently celebrated its 25th birthday as one of the Soviet states of USSR. Negro settlers, living in Abkhazia near Sukhumi are among its many nationalities. They live in perfect social and economic equality. All children go to school together and there are no separate theatres, street cars, trains or housing facilities. Sat 3-30-46

VISITED GEORGIA

I visited Georgian Negroes in Abkhazia during pre-war days and found them engaged in all lines of social, economic and political life. They married among themselves or intermarried as suited their taste. Generalissimo Joseph Stalin is Georgian by nationality. Pushkin once spent sometime in Georgia and was captivated by the dark beauty of Georgian women.

Georgia, once a colony of Russian tsarism, is now flourishing economically, culturally and politically. Its gross industrial output increased from 45,000,000 roubles on the eve of the first world's war to 1,200,000,000 roubles on the eve of World War II.

Georgia is the legendary land where argenauts sought the golden fleece, with Jason and the nearby Mount Elbrus is the legendary height from which Prometheus supposedly stole fire from heaven.

Famous Soviet Novelist Selects 'Poll Tax Belt' For U.S. Tour

By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—When asked by the U. S. State Department which section of this country he wished to visit, internationally famed Soviet author Ilya Ehrenburg promptly chose the "poll tax belt," perhaps because he is familiar with the oppression minority groups face.

Ehrenburg, who is one of three Russian journalists touring the United States as guests of the State Department, is Jewish. He was born during the Tsarist Jewish pogroms and massacres.

Last week, before heading South into Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the brilliant novelist and newspaperman met with 100 Harlem students, educators and journalists of various races, and nationalities in the conference room of the Theresa Hotel.

Answers Questions

Seated informally in a comfortable armchair at one end of the room, the Russian writer fired back answers to a ceaseless volley of questions.

"What is the opinion and attitude of the USSR toward India and other colonial peoples?" a young Indian student wanted to know.

"That's obvious," Erhenburg told her. "Everybody knows that in the USSR we have wiped out race prejudice and colonialism. You know, of course, the sympathy the USSR has for India and for the peoples of Africa. The USSR wants to see them provided with opportunities to develop and advance."

War Correspondent

In the 30 years since the birth of the Soviet Union, freed of the barriers imposed by racial and religious prejudice, Ehrenburg has devoted his life to creative writing. Until the outbreak of the war he was stationed in Paris as European representative of the Soviet newspaper Isvestia, reporting such events as the Dolfuss massacre of the Austrian workers, the Civil War in Spain and the advance of German fascism in Europe.

In 1941 when Paris fell, as Ehrenburg predicted in his earlier novel, "The Fall of Paris," he returned to the Soviet Union to report to the world on all sectors of the Russian front. He organized the Soviet Anti-Fascist Committee in an effort to arouse the people of the world to the atrocities committed by the German government.

Under his inspiration and direction, the committee compiled the Black Book of Nazi crimes, the documented evidence that brought public demand for the trial of war criminals.

With charming good humor, the Soviet newsman responded to the barrage of stereotyped questions constantly raised about Russian "regimentation."

Freedom of the press, he said, in comparing American and Soviet interpretations of the term, is a question of journalistic standards rather than degrees of freedom. He specifically mentioned American reporters, who after interviewing him on questions of international scope, wrote or saw their stories rewritten with the primary emphasis on whether he wore zippers or buttons on his pants.

"In the Soviet Union," Ehrenburg pointed out, "such copy would go into the waste basket. That is vulgarity, not freedom."

Hits UN 'Vacillation'

Commenting on international affairs, he said, "The UN's vacillating attitude toward Franco is encouraging a regrouping of fascist forces which will hasten the Atomic World War."

Bulgaria, he added, is one of the few countries in South Central Europe which has eliminated fascist elements from government and public life. Unhappily, he continued, it is also one of the few countries denied recognition by the United States.

Ehrenburg said that the Soviet Union will not need foreign engineers, technicians or skilled workers to help her complete her colossal program of reconstruction.

Negroes In Russia

It was during the period of the first Five Year Plans that many American Negroes, along with hundreds of other U. S. and British specialists found brilliant opportunities in Russia.

Jim Golden, a cotton expert, directed a Soviet state collective in Central Asia; John Sutton of San Antonio, Tex., was an agricultural chemist; Lloyd Patterson and William Burroughs distinguished themselves in the Soviet radio; James Robinson in industry; Homer Smith in journalism; and Wayland Rudd in the theatre.

While the USSR discourages this type of migration during the present period of building homes for her people, Ehrenburg believes that an exchange of students will develop understanding between the two countries.

Will Return To Harlem

"The USSR knows little about the U.S.A.," he said, "and the U.S.A. knows less about the USSR. We suffer from lack information about the U.S.A., while you suffer from a great deal of misinformation about the USSR."

Before leaving this country, Ehrenburg will return to Harlem as guest of the students of the George Washington Carver School, an adult educational center directed by Gwendolyn Bennett.

At the completion of his southern tour, Ehrenburg, who wears the Order of Lenin, highest civilian decoration of the Soviet state, will attend a grand salute to the Russian people at Madison Square Garden on May 29.

He will share honors with his companions Konstantin Simonov, author of 'Days and Nights," and Maj. Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, military editor of Pravda.

Here To Yonder

Langston Hughes

The Soviet Union and Jews

YEARS AGO when I was a child in Kansas, summer evenings on the front porch or winter evenings by the stove in the kitchen, my grandmother used to read to me from the daily paper or from the Negro weeklies that we took, usually the TOPEKA PLAINDEALER or THE CHICAGO DEFENDER.

Very early in life, it seemed to me that there was a relationship between the problems of the Negro people in America and the Jewish people in Russia, and that the Jewish people's problems were worse than ours. In my child mind, I think the relationship came about in this way. Ever so often my grandmother would read a headline in the Negro press stating that a Negro had been lynched in Georgia, or two Negroes had been lynched in Louisiana, or three Negroes had been lynched in Texas.

From our daily paper ever so often she would read an item that a dozen Jews had been ridden down by the horses of the Cossacks in the Ukraine, or 50 Jews killed in a pogrom in Old Russia, or a hundred Jews killed and injured by a mob in Poland. So, I thought, here in our American South we Negroes were lynched by ones or twos or threes, but in Tzarist Russia and Poland they killed Jews by the dozens, or even the hundreds.

As I grew older, and went to high school in Cleveland, and mingled with Jewish students of Russian parentage, I learned that in Old Russia there were many schools to which Jews could not go—just as we have schools in America to which Negroes may not go. I learned that there were even towns and cities where Jews could not live — just as we have towns where Negroes cannot live. I learned that the police of Old Russia and Poland gave Jewish people very little protection from mob violence—just as American police give but little protection to the Negro people.

Changes After Revolution

While I was in high school the Russian Revolution took place and the Soviets took power. Among the Jewish students in my American high school there was much jubilation because, they said, the Soviets did not believe in anti-semitism, and that there were Jews high in the government now. In 1932 when I went to Russia, I was curious to see what real changes had taken place in the status of the Jewish people since Tzarist days. I knew that the Jewish problem in Old Russia must have been as deep-seated as is the Negro problem in my own country.

In the new Soviet Union I found no Jewish problem. I found no towns or cities from which Jews were still barred. I found no schools that refused to admit them. I found no more pogroms against Jews, and no one who dared openly insult or spit on Jews as was done in the old days. In **less than fifteen years**, I found that Soviet Russia had gotten rid of the Jewish problem.

Jews attended schools and taught in the schools just as other Soviet citizens might do. Jews voted and were elected to office equally with other citizens. Many leading Soviet officials were Jews. Many high in the arts and professions were Jews. Gone were the days of insults and pogroms because one was not a Nordic and a gentile. Gone—**in less than fifteen years**—was the Jewish problem!

Opposed to Race Hate

In Moscow I asked how these things were achieved. I was told that the whole theory of the Communist state was opposed to the separation of peoples on religious or racial grounds, and that workers had no strength divided up into warring camps. I was told the Soviet schools taught that all men are equal.

I said, "The theory of our American democracy is that all men are equal, too—except that where I live it does not seem to work out that way. Theories are all right — but how do you make them work in Russia?"

"Here we have laws against racial intolerance," they said.

I said, "We have such laws in some of our American cities, too, but often the laws do not work."

The Russians said, "In the Soviet Union, we **make** them work. Here nobody dares insult or spit on or hurt a Jew simply because he is a Jew any more. If any ones does that, he is put in jail. After he stays in jail awhile, he does not come out and soon insult or harm a Jew again, not very likely. But if a person persists in his racial prejudice, then he is put in jail for a long time. So people have stopped insulting Jews here—that is, the people who still might wish to do so. But no Communist, no real Soviet citizen would think of doing so anyway, nor would any child educated in our schools. Such a thing would be uncomradely—not to speak of being bad manners."

So I learned that the Soviet government had not only made laws and enforced them against racial intolerance, but had also taught people good manners, which seemed to me a wonderful thing to be doing. In Washington, D. C., in this year of our Lord, 1946, not even the grand ladies of the D. A. R. know how to behave politely.

MY DAY

Best thing Russia has done is to get various races treated equally

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK — Probably the best thing that Russia has done is to get her various races to treat each other as equals. From one end of her far-flung empire to the other, she has succeeded in creating a union of totally different types of people.

Each group is an independent republic, and when its citizens leave their own area, they stand as equals with the citizens of any other part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That is a very great achievement, so we must not be surprised when, in their relations with other nations, the Russians stress the value of wiping out racial discrimination.

For many of them, perhaps for the great majority, conditions are vastly better than they were under the Tsars. In some of the countries along the Russian borders, they find conditions much worse than any which they now have to endure. In others, they find an advance beyond their own. But when they look back over the past 25 years, they realize that the opportunities for their young people have been very great in this short period, and that strengthens their hope for the future.

Someone told me that one often heard a slogan in Russia: "It will be better." If the people say that and believe it, they cannot be discouraged.

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Sweden Reports on U.S. Injustices

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-24-46

Condemns Attempts to Import Bigotry

FULL STORY TOLD

Memorial Service, Divine Make Page 1

By ROBERT M. WILLIAMS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (ANP) —Lynchings and other forms of American bestiality have become front-page material for Swedish newspapers,, which also loudly condemn any attempt at jim crow here.

One American, of Jewish ancestry, hurriedly fled this city when the newspaper attacked him for attempting to import American racial bigotry here against two colored top dancers, Misses Lottie Abrew and Joslyn Haase, of London.

He had complained about the two being permitted to live in the hotel where he stayed. In attacking him and the hotel, the newspapers said "Sweden has not and would not tolerate American prejudice."

Ad a Paradox

Misses Abrew and Haase, declaring that the Swedish people are very friendly, say they have not had any trouble since the hotel incident.

But to one's surprise, the sign in front of the theatre where they appear have them painted in typical minstrel style with big mouths and kinky hair. The theatre sign looks like a pan-cake ad.

Another front-page story in Swedish newspapers was the memorial services held recently at Lincoln Memorial in Washington for the victims of the Georgia lynchings, under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

American Press Scored

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, minister of commerce, received the World Study Tours group, of which I am a member, last week, after the group's courteous reception by Prime Minister Per Albin Hanson.

His collaborator in writing "The American Dilemma," R. Sterner told me that through his studies of the conditions under which colored Americans live he is convinced that the American press suppresses stories of atrocities against colored people, and condemned colored housing in America as the worst in the world.

Father Divine's recent marriage to a 21-year-old white girl also appeared on the front page of Sweden's newspapers.

Reporter Beseiged

Following a tip from Paris newspapermen that I was en route here, I was met at the airport by a group of Sweden's newsmen, who interviewed me and carried my picture on the front page.

I had to tell them about my plan to break away temporarily from my study group and to go to Copenhagen, Denmark, to make a special study of an interesting colored settlement there.

Later I was one of those to have dinner with Greta Garbo, American movie star, who is on vacation here.

60f 1946 Hawaii

Hawaiian Post Lives Quietly In One World

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-12-46

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii—Many race theorists would get quite a start if one day they could look in on this army post, where soldiers of all racial extractions and religions live, contrary to their buddies in America, in peaceful accord and good will.

Under the guidance of Brig. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, these barracks quietly have become an ideal community—a true democracy—the kind not a few sociologists still term impossible.

Says General Smith: "Here in the Redlands we have accepted as a fundamental principle of American democracy, the philosophy enunciated so eloquently in the Declaration of Independence, that 'all men are created equal' under the law. Here men of all racial extractions and religions participate in the athletic events of the post with only good sportsmanship and athletic prowess as criteria in determining successful competition.

Basically Sound and Normal

"We have not publicized these facts, for they have seemed so basically sound and normal that no comment appeared necessary or appropriate.

"At the schools on the post, for example, we find it advisable to indoctrinate the children, and their parents, with our conception of a just and workable relationship among all peoples and all creeds. From the Nursery school to the Post Evening group school, we practice a policy of giving every individual his rightful opportunity to receive instruction and to learn.

Wealth Not a Yardstick

"It is significant that men who have been stationed here for years can hardly remember the time when they heard the expression, 'oh, he could buy and sell that fellow!' For here we do not permit a person's standing in the economic scale of life to influence us in our dealings with individuals.

"So while sociologists have been theorizing about what would take place if persons representing every racial group, all creeds and religions and every degree of wealth were thrown together, we have quietly gone ahead and established just that 'ideal' community at Schofield Barracks.

"It would be foolish for us to deny that we are proud to say that we have found that the American theory of democracy is both practicable and pleasant. And we have found it unnecessary to establish any board or any other agency to recommend or investigate conditions to preserve this favorable condition."

Say Migrants Carry Prejudice To Hawaii

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-20-46

By HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU — (ANP) — Migrants are bringing their native racial prejudice to the Hawaiian islands, which is evident by the number of complaints registered with both of the islands' leading newspapers, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, a liberal publication edited by Riley H. Allen, and the Honolulu Advertiser, a conservative paper edited by Raymond Cole.

60f

Most of the complainants are soldiers, ex-soldiers and civilians, who have arrived here before and since the war. Elwood Morrison, an employe of Young Brothers Shipping Ltd., appealed to the liquor commission about discrimination at a bar.

"I have lived in Honolulu for more than a year and a half and this is the first time I have been refused admission to any bar from Damon tract (near Pearl Harbor), to Koko Head," he said.

DEFINITION ASKED

In his complaint, he asked the liquor commission to define its authority to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race or its licensees. Morrison's complaint has been referred to Mrs. Jean V. Gilbert, city and county attorney, for an opinion, Commissioner Gilbert W. Root told Morrison. Root has also received several letters of complaints about jimcrow at bars from Allen, the Bulletin's editor.

Meantime, the liquor commission issued a statement that "the policy of this commission is that it looks with disfavor upon any discrimination."

Johnny J. Davis, a navy painter here since 1944, afforded further insight into the efforts of how prejudiced American migrants operate here in spreading race hatred and jimcrow. He looks like an average pure Hawaiian and goes to "all places and experiences no discrimination except when I go out with some of my friends," he said.

His barber, a Japanese girl, told him "that she has been told by some white patrons not to cut Negroes' hair," he revealed. She asked why and the whites told "her that in the states Negroes are never allowed to have their hair cut in the same barber shops with whites." She continues to cut Negroes' hair, Davis said.

Hawaii

Jim Crow in the South Seas

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Natives Adopt Ways of U. S. White Folk

By Fleming R. Waller

PEARL HARBOR — The Hawaiian Islands have up to now enjoyed the reputation of being the melting pot of this section of the world. Upon these Islands have fused the racial strains of Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Samoan, Filipino, Korean, Porto Rican, Portugeese and to some lesser extent American white and colored people.

Hawaii in this respect has been an example of toleration and integration that the mainland of the United States might well have copied for its own good and general welfare.

The incident of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, ushered in thousands of white and colored service men who brought with them all the hates and prejudices that are singularly peculiar to the United States. The Southern white was dumped into an environment that all but shocked him to death.

Filipinos of rich brown complexion, Japanese and Chinese with dark slanting eyes and others of soft creamy mixtures mingled freely with whites. There was no "yasuh." There was no feeling of being a lesser man.

East Captures West

The strapping white youth was struck by the beauty of Oriental girls. In this sub-tropic clime he yielded to their seductive wiles.

Together, in wild contradiction of Rudyard Kipling and Senator Bilbo, East captured West; and drowsily, yes romantically, they lolled and loved upon the sands of Waikiki.

No time at all elapsed before it was discovered that with the pouring in of Uncle Sam's stalwarts in countless thousands a "girl" problem developed and was aggravated.

Before the Japs were driven out of the Philippines, it was estimated that some 500 men were here to every single woman.

800 to 1 Ratio

And with the process of elimination and selection taking place with due regard as to looks and age, it is likely that the ratio was 800 to 1.

Probably no other place on earth was as sex-starved as this. Before the Army padlocked the bawdy houses, Honolulu was a prostitute's paradise. The usual "fee" skyrocketed to 20, 30 and 40 dollars.

The male species was queued up like cigarette lines in the mainland. Money flew through these islands like leaves in October.

And the Island of Oahu upon which Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are located became one vast clip joint.

Gooks in Action

When V-J Day thundered in, the pent-up emotions of the local boys, who are derisively called "gooks" by the conquering whites, fumed and sputtered into action.

They had long resented the "muscling-in" on their womenfolk by the "haole" (Hawaiian for white). Rumors of white service men being pounced upon by barefooted, long haired youths in shirt tails filled the air and ear.

The "gooks" loitered in pool halls, in darkened alley-ways and in the shadows of Waikiki Beach. From these vantage points—from ambush, as it were—they leapt upon the blonde boys and whipped their heads. 2-9-46

> **The cause of the ill-feeling that crops up between people who have all the natural reasons to be brothers is that the white man has come.**

Fists flew, teeth were knocked out and eyes were blackened. Many had to be hospitalized.

In the letter column of the Star Bulletin, you could read of the complaints of sailors asking for police protection and the putting to an end the marauding youths who struck so accurately and swiftly from the dark.

The white newspaper reports have by now told the "truth" about the sporadic rioting here and there is no question but that many white men have learned a lesson.

To the newcomer from the States, Hawaii would appear to be the one place under the American flag where the nonsense about color does not exist.

It is a twist of irony that the United States, while crushing the superman theory in Germany and Japan, should by the very presence of her white fighting men in these islands engender that false notion here.

Fired From Job

The pattern of jim crow strategy is evidenced here in such beguiling fashion that one does not readily see it. And because of its subtlety, it is all the more vicious.

Last September, a colored sailor was seen chatting with Miss Lilian Nuuhiwa, an employee at the Naval Cantonment at Pearl Harbor.

Her supervisor admonished her for "talking to a member of the lowest race on earth" and fired her from her job.

The foulest lies that have been told here and that serve very well to divide the dark-skinned brethren are told about colored people.

A Hawaiian who works as a guard at Pearl Harbor told me that white Americans related to him wild tales of our savagery and that colored persons ransack and burn towns.

Colored employees here at Pearl Harbor have frequently related to me their experiences.

Their saddest experiences have been with the dark-skinned islanders and the Chinese, both of whom have been the white man's most gullible clients.

They have often complained of how gingerly some salesgirls hand them their change as though they were lepers.

The best explanation of how is it that people who themselves are dark-brown, and often very nearly black, and poverty-stricken to boot, can "be that way" was told to me by a white woman.

She said that a people such as these in question, who themselves occupy an inferior social position, feel that when they have put the colored man beneath them they have, by so doing, raised themselves up.

In this way they gain the favor of the whites and metamorphose into something akin to Uncle Tom.

Is White-Inspired

Because such tripe is believed by a good many natives, a definite undercurrent of anti-colored feeling exists here.

This ill-feeling is white-inspired and the more I see of it, the more I am reminded of Walter White's book, "A Rising Wind," in which he relates the absurd tales that the blue-eyed boys told the English and Welsh before the colored soldiers arrived.

The feeling of the dusky islanders here is a mixed one.

The men resent the keen "girl" competition on the one hand and they would shudder, they would wail, they would curse anyone who would dare classify them as colored. 2-9-46

And yet, it is a scientific fact that when they sailed here in outrigger boats from Melanesia back in the 11th and 12th centuries, they were of a Negroid strain.

Should they appear anywhere in the States they would be regarded as one of us.

The coming of Americans here has changed the thinking and attitude of the populace as regards color and hair texture. One sees this in the sandy tint that the yellow-skinned, black-haired girls give their hair.

And how effusively they slobber over themselves in the company of the lordly whites. How they cater and giggle. And how smug, how glacial, if not insulting, is their manner when a colored lad saunters up.

The Filipino people are on the whole uniformly courteous and friendly. They feel a kinship to us and identify their lot with ours.

Japs Control Business

The Japanese are aggressive and control some 35 per cent of the retail business here in Hawaii. They are the best educated and always outnumber every other group at the library.

Their attitude is business-like and they are invariably polite. However, they do not go the whole hog about intermarriage. They feel that another Japanese is the best mate.

An indication of the inroads which jim crow has made here is evidenced in the formation of the Hawaiian Association for Civic Unity.

This group, headed by a forthright Japanese minister, Mineo Katagiri, has its guns levelled to fight discrimination at the drop of a hat.

Bars Colored Student

This group came into being when Keo Nakama, famous Japanese swimmer, was barred at the Outrigger Club last month. He was accompanied there by Jim Smith, renown white aquatic athlete, and was refused admittance because he is a Japanese.

It is a sad commentary that this same Keo Nakama prevented a colored student at the University of Hawaii from using the swimming pool there.

The pattern of jim crow practices here is indeed subtle; difficult to appraise, but nevertheless in operation.

It seems that the ominous old bird is struggling for a nesting place and there are elements here that are rendering it every possible assistance. 2-9-46

The causes of the riots, the suffering of body and mind, the ill-feeling that crops up between people who have all the natural reasons to be brothers and the crux of the problem are that the white man has come.

Hawaii: Forty-Ninth State?

Dayton, Ohio Newsweek 7-22-46

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

HONOLULU—Until I visited Honolulu, the plea for statehood for Hawaii had never made much of an impression on me, despite the proselytizing efforts of Joseph R. Farrington, delegate for Hawaii, and numerous unofficial spokesmen for the Islands on their visits to Washington. I listened to their arguments, acknowledged that they sounded pretty reasonable, and then promptly forgot them. When I thought about the question at all, I wondered if the campaign for statehood were not the work of a few special groups with ulterior motives not discernible to the casual listener. I wondered, too, if most of the Caucasian population really favored statehood for a territory in which they are a minority.

A few days here in Honolulu yield convincing evidence that the demand for statehood is both widespread and intense. In a referendum just before the war, the vote was two to one in favor. Those qualified to judge testify unanimously that the ratio would be much higher now—some say nine or ten to one.

Back of this plea are, of course, some practical considerations. The Hawaiian sugar interests want a voice, and a vote, on sugar legislation. Other business interests want a voice, and a vote.

After all, here is a territory with a population of approximately 500,000, larger than that of half a dozen of the states. It is represented in Congress by one delegate who can talk but cannot vote. As a state it would be entitled not only to two senators, but, if the current population estimate is approximately correct, to two representatives. It would have four official errand boys and spokesmen, and they could vote. Also, of course, the citizens of Hawaii would have the right to vote for Presidential electors.

But there is much more than practical calculation behind the drive for statehood. There is sentiment. These people are Americans living on American soil—as no one doubted when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. During the early part of the war, they were living on our Pacific frontier. They want to be recognized as full-fledged Americans, not as second-class citizens.

It is perhaps not surprising that the American Japanese and American Chinese and other Americanized Orientals who lost sons and brothers and husbands on the field of battle should feel this way. The magnificent fighting record of the American Japanese from Hawaii has been publicized—especially that of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which won eight Presidential Unit Citations and claims more Purple Hearts and individual decorations for gallantry than any comparable unit in the Ground Forces.

But the Caucasians or "Haoles" also want the full rights of citizenship. And the fact that they are a minority, although now the largest minority by a slender margin over the Japanese, does not seem to bother any of the members of this group with whom I have explored the subject.

They talk about the non-Caucasian majority on the Islands, not with fear but with pride in their success in Americanizing them and in living with them agreeably. Perhaps nowhere else in the world do so many races, including the Caucasian, work and play together so harmoniously. Lines are drawn against Orientals by exclusive social clubs. Better-class whites seldom marry Orientals, although some of them marry native Hawaiians. But in Honolulu there is only one residential district restricted to "Haoles." On the beaches, at the night clubs, in civic organizations, and elsewhere the races mingle. It all seems very natural.

Practical politicians say that, in the territorial elections, the various racial groups usually do not vote as blocs. There are Democrats and Republicans and numerous factions within the racial groups. Perhaps the answer is that when persons of Japanese or Chinese extraction are treated as Americans, they act like Americans when they go to the polls. 7-22-46

The fact that the Islands almost invariably vote Republican in their territorial elections may be an obstacle to statehood so long as the Democrats have a majority in Congress. But President Truman has come out flatly for statehood—the first President to do so. And the sooner Congress faces up to what, given the persistence of the people of Hawaii and the logic of their case, looks like the inevitable, the better for all concerned.

Hawaiian Filipinos Meet To Seek Racial Harmony

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-6-46

By HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Commending racial harmony and co-operation between Negroes and Filiinos in the territory of Hawaii, Fleming Waller, president of the Honolulu branch, NAACP, told delegates to a three-day conference on interracial harmony here that joint responsibility and integration is the basis for improved relations among the islands' many racial strains.

Waller opened the forum, which delegates from five island groups, representing 59,000 Filipinos, attended. Sessions held at Central Intermediate School auditorium, starting June 16, pointed to several methods for promoting interracial unity.

Shows Assimilation

Stanley Miyamoto, of the Hawaiian Association for Civic Unity who addressed the group, cited marriage figures to show how Filipinos are being assimilated into the community.

"One quarter of Filipino women marrying in the islands, wed into other races," he said, and nearly half of the men here marry non-Filipinos. "There is a positive process of assimiliation," he added, which requires conscious effort. Responsibility for this process falls on trade unions and interracial civic organizations. He urged that leaders furnish more scholarships to provide higher education for Filipino students.

During the same session, a school teacher, speaking from the floor, urged that people of the islands support this program by ceasing group antagonisms, and finding less fault with other races. "The sooner all minority groups forget discrimination, the more harmony we will have in the world," she said.

Hits Plantation System

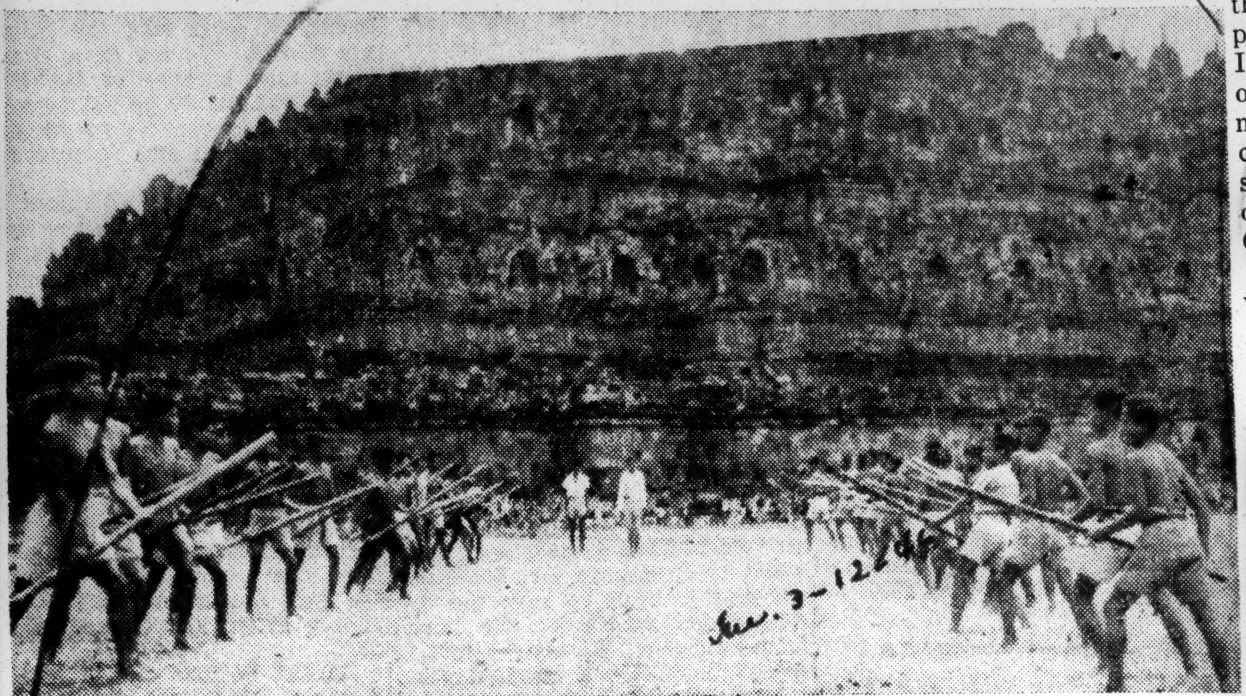
Delegates to the conference who attended the official banquet after the sessions, heard Dr. Andrew Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, explain how the plantation system blocked the progress of Filipinos in the islands. He pointed to economic advances made during the war, as aiding their fight for American citizenship.

He pointed to the fact that Filipinos were denied companionship of women when they first entered the islands as one of the barriers to racial harmony. Until recently, when many Filipino women have come here, the crime rate was high, he added.

"The labor unions and other civic groups have speeded assimilation," Dr. Lind said. "But such meetings as this will make for even better understanding."

Dr. John A. Rademaker of the University of Hawaii, who summarized the meeting, said, "The forum has opened the eyes of the community to the problems of race harmony in Hawaii. The Filipino is intelligently aware of the problems of assimilation."

NEW RECRUITS FOR THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST ARMY



Youths training with staves beneath the Borobudur Temple in central Java

Tue. 3-12-46

BRITISH USE PLANES IN WEST JAVA FIGHT

The New York Times

Two Convoys Are Attacked by Indonesians Near Batavia —Formal Protest Made

N.Y.T. Tue. 3-12-46

BATAVIA, Java, March 22 (AP)—British planes and armored vehicles were sent against Indonesian forces today for the first time in several months after a strong force of Nationalists attacked two British convoys between Buitenzorg and Bandwung, killing seven Indian soldiers and wounding twenty-five.

The new flare-up of fighting came in the midst of a tense political situation, which brought a protest from Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic against the landing of Dutch troops in Java on Saturday to relieve British units.

Premier Sjahrir said in his protest to Lieut. Gen. Sir Montague Stopford, Allied commander-in-chief in the Netherlands Indies, that the landing of Dutch reinforcements in Java was a "violation of the Sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic."

"The presence of Dutch troops in no way can do any good at the present time of tension," he said, "and will not fail to influence harmfully the conditions surrounding the negotiations which are at stake."

The attack on the first British convoy was carried out late yesterday by approximately 300 Indonesians, who had planted land mines in the road, thrown up road blocks and surrounded the column of supply trucks, which was accompanied by a tank escort.

Second Convoy Halted

A second convoy en route to Bandung, Java's summer capital, was brought to a halt early this morning. Tue. 3-12-46

The commanders sent an urgent call for air support, which brought a detachment of Thunderbolts at 11 A. M. The planes made five sweeps over the area, strafing both sides of the road where the Indonesians were entrenched.

During the afternoon the Thunderbolts again were employed to strafe an Indonesian-manned Bren carrier.

An armored column also was dispatched from Bandung to assist the two convoys.

Officials here indicated no optimism over the outcome of the Dutch-Indonesian talks despite last night's report that Premier Sjahrir had been empowered to negotiate with the full support of President Soekarno.

Premier Sjahrir was to see Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British representative, this afternoon and there appeared to be a possibility of an informal meeting between Premier Sjahrir and Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Indies.

Reports from Sumatra said Indonesians there had carried out a "social revolution," abolishing all Sultanates on the east coast and arresting all Sultans except the Sultan at Deli; whose palace was being guarded by Allied troops.

Ambush in Sumatra

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SINGAPORE, March 11—Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today that a British major was missing, believed killed, and one captain and two Indian enlisted men were wounded, with five other Indian enlisted men missing, as the result of an ambush by Indonesian terrorists on Saturday near a village nine miles southeast of Medan in Sumatra.

Tue. 3-12-46

Called Coincidence

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, March 11—It is pure chance that the landing of Netherland troops in Java coincides with the opening of negotiations between Acting Governor General Habertus J. van Mook and Premier Sutan Sjahrir, it was said here today.

The moment of landings was communicated to Indonesian leaders before it actually started and so did not come as a surprise, it was stated.

INDONESIA

"The Most Tragic"

Time

TIME *Correspondent Robert Sherrod witnessed the faces of men fighting and dying on New Guinea, Attu, Saipan, Tarawa, Iwo and Okinawa. Last week he beheld what he described as "the most tragic face I have seen in the war." The place was Batavia's Koningsplein Railway Station. The face was that of a woman—one of 156 weary Dutch internees detraining after a 52-hour trip across the length of Java from Malang. Cabled Sherrod:*

She was young, but her face was pale and pinched and she had a spot of grey hair as big as a saucer atop her head. Of her five small children two were burned to death when the Indonesians set fire to their evacuation truck during the street fighting at Surabaya last October. A third child was kidnapped and has not been heard of since. The mother was shot through the ankle. 2-4-46

The internees were escorted by 24 soldiers of the Indonesian army—the same army which has held them captive since they were prisoners of the Japanese. Nipponese P.O.W.s unloaded their baggage. Indonesian military police directed traffic outside the station as a motor convoy moved the forlorn group off to evacuation camps and hospitals. In all this dismal scene, the only other Dutchmen in evidence were a few doctors wearing Red Cross armbands.

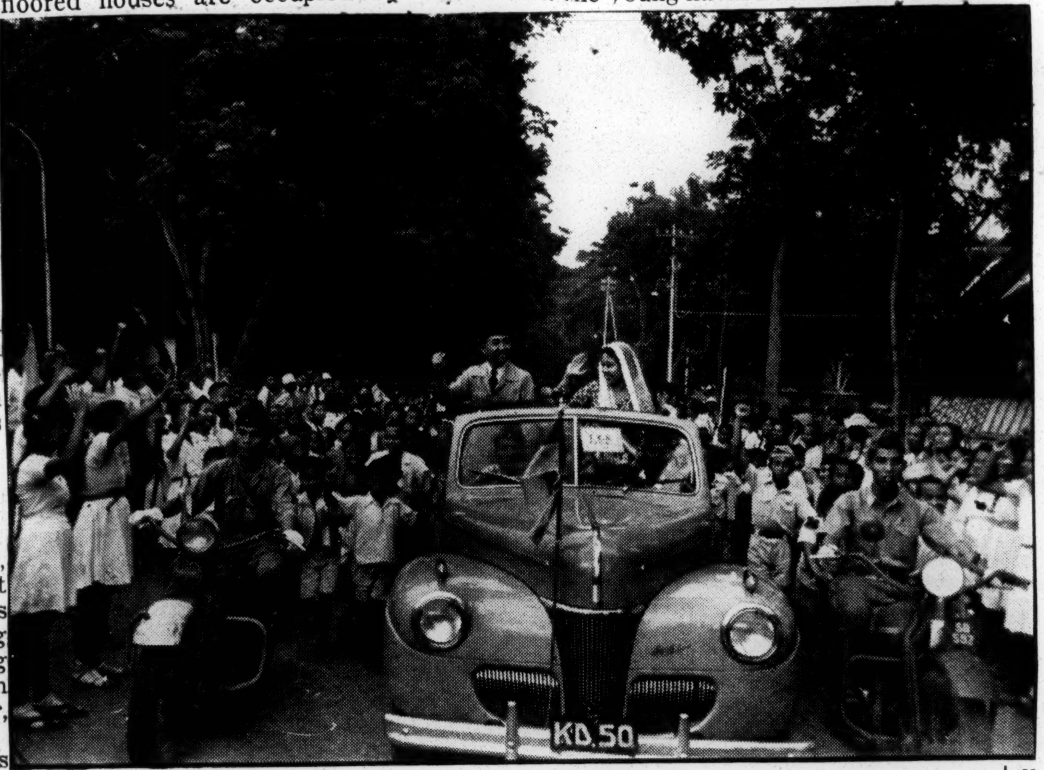
Such is the plight of the quarter-million whites and Eurasians who had once ruled Java. Before the war they had attained a comfort of living probably unmatched elsewhere. Now their sprawling, marble-floored houses are occupied by British officers (in unreclaimed cities, by Indonesians). An estimated 200,000 Dutch and Indo-Europeans remain in Java, many of them still living in former Japanese "hell camps"; 17,000 evacuees are in crowded, poorly supplied camps in Singapore, 11,000 in Bangkok. Some 15,000 are hostages of the Indonesian rebels.

Dutch humiliation is nourished by British refusal to allow Netherlands marines to land in Java; by the "undeclared war" waged by Australian wharfside workers who refused, out of sympathy for the Indonesians, to load Indies-bound ships; and by a gradually growing realization that Dutch mistakes brought defeat and disaster. Chicago, Ill.

Dutch voices here in Java are quick to blame their own "woodenheaded" Parliament for its inability to roll with the punches in imperial British style. Many admit that the freedom movement had not been "made in Japan" (however much it was nurtured by Tokyo). President Soekarno had openly collaborated with the Japanese; but anti-Jap natives still rallied to his nationalist party.

Most rankling of all is the war record of the Dutch army in Java. Built into a formidable myth by misleading propaganda, it yielded quickly to the Japanese. Now Indonesian papers fling taunting jibes like: "We pitied the Dutch when the victorious Jap hordes sent Dutch soldiers fearfully fleeing in sarongs and pajamas or underwear, hurriedly throwing their equipment away."

After four years of defeat, imprisonment and abuse, the Dutch in Indonesia are morose, sullen and apparently unable to cope with the vigorous native independence movement. Many would agree with the young naval lieutenant who bitterly opined: "Who won the war I can't say. But I can tell you who lost it. We did."



LIFE

SOEKARNO & WIFE AT BLITAR, JAVA
Dutch humiliation was deep.

DUTCH PROPOSAL HELD REJECTED BY INDONESIANS

Birmingham Ala Age Herald

Thurs 3-14-46

Brief Statements Given Newsmen Concerning Negotiations

BY MARC PURDUE

BATAVIA, March 13—(AP)—Dutch and Indonesian leaders opened formal negotiations on Indonesian independence demands today with an hour-long meeting, and one report said the unrecognized Indonesian republic had decided to reject Dutch proposals for "common-

wealth status."

A brief communique said merely that "a useful exchange of views took place" between Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir and Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook, of The Netherlands East Indies at the meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, special British envoy.

Another session will be held "within the next few days," the bulletin added.

Earlier, the Dutch news agency Aneta quoted a "Republican" spokesman as saying Sjahrir's cabinet had found the Dutch offer unacceptable and would make counter-proposals.

Negotiations Kept Secret

Extreme secrecy surrounded the negotiations. Authorities apparently feel the situation is sufficiently delicate that hints of the tenor of negotiations or of attitudes should be withheld. It was suggested to newsmen that it would be "helpful" if they did not try to learn from negotiators what was said in the sessions.

The long-deferred negotiations started in a tense atmosphere complicated by the arrival of Dutch troop reinforcements in Java earlier this week and by a new flareup of fighting between British and Indonesian forces. Thurs 3-14-46

A beleaguered British supply column, stalled by three days of fighting between Buitenzorg and Bandoeng, was reported to have been joined by a tank column and slowly progressing toward Bandoeng.

RAF Thunderbolts made four strafing runs over a crossroads where snipers were entrenched.

Republican army authorities were reported to be trying to reach the command of the attacking Indonesian forces to order them to cease fighting.

10 Killed In Attack

Revised Allied casualty figures for the engagement up to late Tuesday were 10 killed and 59 wounded. No figures were available on the number of Indonesians in the attacking force or the number of Indonesian casualties.

British planes dropped leaflets along the road, warning residents against taking part in the attack.

"Those taking no part in the resistance," the leaflets said, "are invited to keep as far off the main road as possible. Those continuing the resistance do so at their own risk as we are determined to put tanks, airplanes, cannons and other weapons into action if the resistance is not ended immediately."

PROGRESS LIMITED IN JAVA DISCUSSION

New York Times

No Immediately Hopeful Signs Apparent in Attempt to Break Deadlock

N. Y. N. Y.

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 24 (U.P.)—Dutch sources admitted today that solution of the Indonesian problem probably was months away and that little headway had been made on Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook's proposal for Indonesian home rule by means of progressive steps.

Nowhere are there immediately hopeful signs of a settlement despite conferences between the special British envoy, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic. 2-25-46

There are five facets to the present solution, which may be classified as follows: Monday

(1) Indonesians still are united in their demands for independence despite factionalism within the Indonesian movement by 183 groups offering a variety of programs. There are some indications that Premier Sjahrir's popularity is decreasing and he may be forced to resign in event the Indonesian National Committee meetings this week refuse to grant him full powers to negotiate with the Dutch.

(2) The Indonesians still are frankly distrustful of Dutch proposals, asserting that the Dutch are stalling while they organize military forces for an inevitable full scale war. Meanwhile, no date has been set for the withdrawal of British troops and it appears that they are likely to remain for at least six months longer. Sporadic fighting, murdering and kidnapings continue. 2-25-46

(3) Economic and industrial life still is at a complete halt and there are no indications when general production will be resumed.

(4) The British still are using Japanese troops in Semarang to help keep order and Japanese prisoners of war for labor duties. There are still more than 300,000 Japanese troops in Indonesia, and the Allied Chiefs of Staff apparently are unable to agree on any plan for their repatriation.

(5) Anglo-Dutch friction still is noticeable as the result of numerous petty irritations and also the belief of many old-time Dutch residents that the British conversations with the Indonesians constitute a sort of de facto recognition of the justice of Indonesian political claims.

Dutch Agree To Back Indonesian Republic

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BATAVIA, Java — The Dutch here agreed recently to recognize an Indonesian republic comprising the islands of Sumatra and Java in return for a pledge from the Indonesian government of Premier Sutan Sjahrir to join the federated "United States of Indonesia," according to reports from informed sources. Sat. 11-30-46

Details of the plan here are still in the process of negotiation. The Indonesians have indicated they are willing to sign a treaty joining the Dutch union with other Indonesian islands along with the Caribbean possessions Curacao and Surinam.

JAVA NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN HOPEFULLY

New York Times

'Useful Exchange' of Views Is Stressed—Delegates Agree to Meet Again Shortly

Thurs 3-14-46
New York, N.Y.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, March 13 (London Times Dispatch) — Formal negotiations between a Netherland delegation headed by Dr. Huberlus van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, and an Indonesian delegation headed by Sutan Sjahrir, "Premier" of "the Indonesian Republic," were opened today under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy.

An official report stated that a useful exchange of views had taken place and that a further meeting would be held within a few days.

It was believed on the basis of this report that no insuperable obstacle had been encountered at the meeting.

This gave ground for hope that a certain measure of agreement might exist that would enable a formula to be worked out to provide for the nominal suzerainty of the Netherlands over a self-governing Indonesian commonwealth during a transition period and for Indonesian participation in an "Imperial Cabinet," as envisaged in the Netherland declaration of policy. Thurs 3-14-46

Other contentious points, it was pointed out, were admission of the Netherland advisers to the administrative and economic services and Netherland insistence that there should be no commercial discrimination against them in helping to develop Indonesian resources.

If the Nationalists are prepared to agree on these points, none of which, it is held, is inconsistent with independence, there is a very fair chance of a settlement being reached though, naturally, early results must not be expected.

The military situation in west Java was somewhat easier today although skirmishing continued along the convoy route from Buitenzorg to Bandung.

A supply convoy that has been held up outside Sukabumi was joined this morning by a troop of tanks from Buitenzorg which earlier sustained damage to their tank tracks from road mines.

Repairs were carried out and the convoy, protected by the tanks, moved slowly toward Bandung.

Sniping at the convoy continued at a crossroads and Royal Air Force Thunderbolts made four strafing runs over them. From Bandung another relief column consisting of Gurkhas, with artillery and light tanks, set out this morning, moving down road toward Sukabumi. Thurs. 3-14-46

BATAVIA, March 13 (Netherland News Agency)—Although a "Republican" spokesman had stated some hours before the meeting that Indonesian "Premier" Sutan Sjahrir would reject the Netherland Governments proposal of "commonwealth status" for Indonesia as "unacceptable" and would make his own counter proposal, it was believed that the counter proposal was not handed to Dr. Hubertus Van Mook this afternoon.

Today's meeting was devoted mainly to matters of protocal governing the form and sequence in which salient points would be discussed at future meetings.

BRITISH TO RECALL INDIANS FROM JAVA

New York Times

Auchinleck Says Troop Shift From Indonesia Will Likely Begin Today

New York, N.Y.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (U.P.)—Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinlek, British Commander in Cnief of India, announced today that the withdrawal of British Indian troops from the Netherlands Indies was expected to start tomorrow and be completed by the end of July, the New Delphi radio said in a broadcast recorded here.

The broadcast did not mention British troops as differentiated from Indian troops and it was not known immediately whether that meant that the British troops might remain longer to aid Netherland forces. Fri. 3-1-46

General Auchinleck made his statement in the Council of State, upper House of the Indian Central Assembly, in response to a question, the New Delphi radio said.

The British Commander in Chief said that not only the Government of India but the American and British Governments felt that all Indian troops should be withdrawn from Java.

The number of troops to be withdrawn each month, General Auchinleck said, would depend on the situation at the moment and the capacity of India to absorb them. But if all went well, New Delhi quoted him as saying, the evacuation should be completed within five months.

General Auchinleck said that civil or political problems that had arisen in Indonesia were not the affair of military authorities. It was for the Netherlanders and Indonesians to reach a peaceful settlement, he explained, and the sole concern of the Allied military command was to provide such conditions as would permit peaceful discussions to take place.

Dutch Define Criminals

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 28 (AP)—Persons who committed grave crimes during the Japanese occupation must be punished and "similar standards" must be applied after the current Netherland-Indonesian dispute is settled, the Netherlands Indies Government declared today.

The Government statement said that "the mere act of political collaboration with the Japanese" would not be prosecuted, but that those guilty of crimes would be brought to justice. Through their legal representatives and institutions, the people themselves would decide upon the prosecution and judgment of criminal collaborators, the statement added.

As for actions committed "as a consequence of nationalistic fervor and political confusion during the period following the Japanese occupation," the Government will differentiate between patriotic and criminal intentions, the Government said. Fri. 3-1-46

A British communique meanwhile announced that a British liaison officer and three Indian soldiers had been killed in an ambush yesterday near Buitenzorg.

350 Freed in Celebes

BATAVIA, Feb. 28 (U.P.)—Three hundred and fifty Netherland men and women detained by Indonesian troops in northern Celebes have been evacuated and are en route to Morotai in Netherland New Guinea, official reports from Menado said today. Fri. 3-1-46

The report said the Indonesian troops, who had rebelled against the Netherlands, had told a British mission that all Netherlanders in the northern Celebes would be evacuated. The men had been jailed and the women placed under house arrest.

The Indonesians' demand for equal pay and food rations for Netherland and native troops would be put into effect throughout the Netherlands Indies this week-end, the reports said.

Reports from Surabaya said the Indonesians at Menado were in control of the radio stations and were guarding Japanese troops.

Sjahrir Talks with Leaders

BATAVIA, Feb. 28 (Reuter)—Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian "Republican Premier" was expected to advise a meeting of the Indonesian National Committee, composed of local Java leaders, to accept the Netherland plan offering Java commonwealth status as a basis for negotiations. Fri. 3-1-46

The meeting was taking place at Soerakarta, Java's ancient capital.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special envoy to the British Government to Java and Ambassador-designate to the United States, who left here suddenly yesterday is taking a two-day health cruise on board the British Criuser Norfolk and is expected to return here tomorrow.

He is suffering from a severe attack of gastric influenza.

BLACK GARBED THUGS HUNTED IN INDONESIA

New York Times N.Y.

Indonesian terrorist leaders have set a price of 100,000 Dutch guilders (approximately $80,000) on the head of Lieut. Rae Westerling of the British Counter Intelligence for his activities against their Black Buffaloes and Black Crow organizations. Thurs. 3-7-46

The Buffaloes and Crows, masked black-garbed thugs, have spread a trail of murder, looting and kidnaping over the whole of Sumatra and Java. Besides operating on their own account, they are available for hire as killers, British Information Services reports.

In a raid in Sumatra directed by Lieutenant Westerling, three companies of the South Wales Borderers regiment seized several sets of black silk shirts, trousers and masks as well as a small arsenal of rifles, pistols, grenades and explosives. They also captured several members of the gang.

George Jahjis, Black Crows chief in Sumatra, was believed by the natives to be invulnerable to all weapons. This fanciful legend was punctured when George himself was punctured in the back by bullets as he fled from his British pursuers. Thurs. 3-7-46

Premium on Rebellion?

Indonesians Promised Freedom, But West Indians Are Slighted

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The official statement of policy of the Netherlands Government regarding the Netherlands East Indies, issued by the Netherlands Embassy in Washington for release on Feb. 19, provides the most convincing proof of the view frequently expressed by The Pittsburgh Courier, namely, that dependent areas that rebel receive preferential treatment.

This official statement points out that the policy regarding Indonesia is based upon the address delivered by the Queen on Dec. 6, 1942, when she declared:

"I know that no politic unity nor national cohesion can continue to exist which is not supported by the voluntary acceptance and the faith of the great majority of the citizens."

In furtherance of this declaration the Netherlands Government takes the view that the people of Indonesia should, after a preparatory period, "be enabled freely to decide their political destiny." This policy, the statement continues, also conforms to the promise of the Queen of Dec. 6, 1942, which envisaged "one realm in which the Netherlands, Indonesia, Surinam and Curacao will participate with complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs, but with readiness to render mutual assistance."

GUIANA REFERENCE SOUNDS ENCOURAGING

This new reference to Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and to Curacao (Dutch West Indies) sounds encouraging. Some commentators indeed have read into it the assurance that the new regime promised for Indonesia will also be established now in these two Dutch dependencies that are peopled largely by Negroes. But this writer, after the most painstaking examination of the official statement, fails to find that assurance. If he is mistaken, he calls upon the Netherlands Government to point out the section of this three-page official statement that would enable one to conclude that the concessions promised to Indonesia in revolt are also assured to the black, loyal Dutch West Indies.

The official statement then announces the intention of the Netherlands Government to consult with authoritative representatives of Indonesia to draft a structure for the Netherlands and Indonesia "based upon democratic partnership." This structure will remain in force for an unspecified period, after which the "partners" shall independently decide upon the continuance of their relations "on the basis of a then complete and voluntary partnership."

TO ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES

One should note carefully this word "partnership." It implies equality of negotiation, but it certainly does not imply independence. Moreover, the question as to whether the period should be extended before the partners, which includes the Netherlands Government as well as the Commonwealth of Indonesia, shall decide upon the continuance of their relations as partners shall be submitted to "a procedure of conciliation or if necessary, of arbitration." There is no indication as to who shall participate in the conciliation or the arbitration.

The structure (constitution) of Indonesia previously mentioned is to be based upon the following considerations:

"There shall be a Commonwealth of Indonesia, a partner in the kingdom composed of territories possessing different degrees of autonomy."

Thus there is vaguely envisaged a realm in which Dutch Guiana and Surinam will also be partners but with, possibly, fewer powers than those granted to Indonesia.

Another basis for the structure of Indonesia provides that all persons born in Indonesia shall be Indonesian citizens, and that all Netherlands and Indonesian citizens shall be entitled to exercise all civic rights in all parts of the kingdom or realm. No reference is made here to Dutch Guiana or to Curacao.

CABINET SUGGESTED

A third basis for the structure of the Indonesian Commonwealth provides that the domestic affairs of the Commonwealth of Indonesia shall be managed independently by the Commonwealth's own representatives. For the performance of these functions there is "contemplated" the creation of a democratic representative body and of a cabinet "formed in political harmony with the representative and a representative of the Crown as the head of the government's executive." Again, there is no reference to Dutch Guiana or to Curacao.

In all documents of imperialistic powers, the careful reader looks for the "joker." It appears in the fourth basis for the structure of the Indonesian Commonwealth. The representative of the Crown just mentioned is to possess "certain special powers to guarantee fundamental rights, efficient administration and sound financial management. These powers shall be exercised only when these rights and interests are affected." The Netherlands Government is clearly aware of the method by which the English government grants rights to a popularly elected assembly, as in Jamaica, and then reserves the veto to the appointed governor to be exercised in vital matters.

The fifth basis for the constitution of the Commonwealth of Indonesia sounds almost as thrilling as the comparable provisions in the Charter of the United Nations. The constitution is to "comprise guarantees for fundamental rights such as freedom of worship, legal equality without discrimination as to creed or race, protection of person and property, independence of the judiciary, protection of the rights of minorities, freedom of education and freedom of opinion and expression." There is no mention of the Dutch West Indies in this section.

REFERENCE VAGUE

The sixth basis for the Indonesian constitution contains, however, a vague reference to these black Dutch possessions. The "central institutions" functioning for the entire kingdom shall be composed of representatives of the constituent parts of the kingdom. There is contemplated the establishment of a Commonwealth-cabinet composed of ministers from the constituent parts of the kingdom. There is also contemplated Commonwealth legislation requiring the agreement of the Parliaments of the respective constituent parts of the kingdom. One would like to read into this provision for the Commonwealth of Indonesia the assurance that the black peoples of the Dutch West Indies will soon have their own cabinet and their own legislature. Unfortunately, contemplation can be one of the most sterile of mental activities.

The final basis for the new Commonwealth of Indonesia omits entirely any reference to the black West Indies. It stipulates that after the entry into force of the above-mentioned constitution of Indonesia, "the Netherlands government shall promote the early admission of the Commonwealth of Indonesia as a member of the United Nations Organization."

In brief, the specifics of the present are for the Commonwealth of Indonesia, which is in revolt. The vague generalities of the future are for the loyal black people of the Dutch West Indies. The Courier therefore calls upon the Netherlands government to make a pronouncement NOW, that it will offer to these loyal, docile black peoples the same promises that it has made to the brown rebellious folk of Indonesia. Otherwise The Courier will have to persist in its belief that imperialistic powers place a premium on rebellion.

Troubled Java Sees Climax Soon In Indonesian Affair

By VERN HAUGLAND

(Just returned from several months in Java and Indonesia).

NEW YORK, March 21—(AP)—Troubled Java, astew with Nationalist disturbances for seven months, should settle down—or violently boil over—within a month or six weeks.

This is the estimate of observers in Java who base their predictions upon the tenure of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British special ambassador who is trying to bring the Dutch and Indonesians to an agreement.

Sir Archibald is scheduled to return to England within that time, to prepare to take his new assignment as successor to Lord Halifax in Washington in May. Political experts say the recognized Dutch and unrecognized Indonesian governments of the East Indies either will agree or agree definitely to disagree before the British ambassador's departure.

Good Relations

Optimists watching the situation in Batavia point out that personal relationships between the principals in the discussions—Clark Kerr, the Dutch acting governor-general, H. J. Van Mook, and the Indonesian premier, Sutan Sjahrir—are excellent.

They feel that the Dutch offer of a measure of Indonesian self-government within the Dutch empire—with an opportunity in the unspecified future to choose complete independence—is sufficiently broad to serve as the basis for a satisfactory settlement, particularly since Sjahrir, a moderate, recently strengthened his hand through cabinet changes.

They point to a weariness among the Dutch and Indonesians alike over the dragging dispute, and an eagerness to get economy into motion again in a land where food and textiles are dwindling. They believe that a show of force, if called for, would suffice to subdue any die-hard insurgents.

Extreme Demands

Observers on the gloomier side hold that Indonesian independence demands are too extreme ever to be adjusted to the reservations of powerful, conservative Dutchmen, many of whom bitterly oppose any concessions Van Mook may offer.

These pessimists say also that even should Dutch and Indonesian leaders come to an agreement, it would be rejected by Java's thousands of youthful extremists—Pemoedas—who possess impressive quantities of Japanese weapons and a fierce determination to retain the power they have gained.

Said one Dutchman: "The Pemoedas are driving Dutch cars, living in Dutch houses, looting Dutch stores, throughout Java. They stay, free of charges, in luxury hotels that never admitted Indonesians before the war. They dine, 'on the government,' at the best cafes. They won't give all that up without a struggle. We know we're going to have to fight them sooner or later, so why don't the British clear out and let the Dutch claim by force the things that belong to us?"

The Question

Should the Dutch be permitted to attempt to retake Java by force, one of the most serious problems would be the 30,000 white Dutch, half-Dutch Eurasians, and Indonesians outspokenly friendly to the Dutch, now held virtually as hostages in Indonesian camps throughout the island.

Indonesian extremists repeatedly have threatened to slaughter such hostages in revenge, if the Dutch attack.

"If war breaks out," one Indonesian leader observed, "we believe that the British and the Dutch will try first to subdue West Java, by gradually expanding corridors between the three cities, Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bandoeng, that they now hold there. Then they will try similarly to establish themselves elsewhere by working out from Semarang and Soerabaja.

"Meanwhile, we know that any trouble — or even any settlement — in Java will touch off an explosion chain reaction throughout India, Burma, Indo-China and Malaya. Imperialism has put the British, Dutch and French across the Asiatic barrel."

There are many Indonesian communists but few, say British and Dutch authorities, with any Russian background. Russian activities in China, Iran and Europe, however, receive considerable attention in the Indonesian press.

Show Impatience

Meanwhile, British, Dutch and American technicians wait impatiently in Singapore, Calcutta, Palembang and Batavia for "things in the East Indies to open up, so we can get to work." American military representation in the area has dropped to almost nothing. A small strategic services unit and less than 10 members of a naval liaison staff are all that remain of once-large U. S. military forces in the East Indies.

In the five cities of Java held by the Dutch, thousands of Dutch and Eurasian refugees live uncomfortably in camps, almost as miserable as they were under the Japanese.

Many have been removed to Holland, Australia, Ceylon and Malaya. But thousands have no wish to leave the only homeland they know, even if they could be accommodated elsewhere.

With their lifetime savings and their very homes lost, with no jobs and no prospects, the prospect of working in Java as citizens in an Indonesian republic appeal to few.

"They called this a paradise on earth, before the war," said one Dutch youth, "It's hell now."

Indonesians Want Dutch to Stay In Java, Briton Say

By Wireless to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Amsterdam, April 9.—Lord Iverchapel (formerly Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr) said today that it was a mistake to think that the Indonesians wanted the Dutch to leave Java. On the contrary, he said at a press conference at the British Embassy here, the Indonesians "want the Dutch to stay as they fully realize the social and cultural importance of The Netherlands' influence."

Lord Iverchapel explained that his personal task in Java had been to create an atmosphere for the Indonesians and Lt. Gov. Gen. Dr. Hubertus van Mook to get together and confer. "It cost me a lot of whisky but I succeeded," he said.

Vishinsky Blasts British On Indonesia; Urges UNO Probe

Daily Worker New York 2-11-46

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Soviet chief delegate Andrei I. Vishinsky, charging that the present situation in the Netherlands East Indies was a spark which might start another world war, demanded today that the United Nations Security Council send an on-the-spot five-power commission to investigate.

The United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union and China would be the investigating powers.

Vishinsky made what delegates called his most effective speech of the Assembly in ripping into British and Netherlands policy in support of charges by Ukrainian delegate Dmitri Manuilski against British Indonesian policy. Foreign Secretary Bevin, who in previous clashes with Vishinsky and Manuilski had pounded the table and accused both of lying, spoke with marked restraint.

Warning that the situation in Indonesia might lead to World War III, Vishinsky said:

"I give that warning for the most serious consideration of the council."

For 2½ hours Vishinsky attacked the British and Dutch position point by point, like Manuilski he did not demand the withdrawal of British troops and admitted they were there legitimately. But he attacked vigorously the activities of the troops and asserted they violated their instructions from Gen. Douglas MacArthur. 2-11-46

ENEMY STILL ARMED

British troops, Vishinsky charged, failed to disarm Japanese troops as directed, used Japanese troops to "restore order" and suppressed legitimate aspirations of 99 per cent of the Indonesian people for independence.

Bevin and Van Kleffens in opposing UNO investigations, Vishinsky said, "fear impartial observers who would weigh evidence." Their opposition, he said, appeared to be proof of their desire "to exclude all light from being shed on Indonesia."

Vishinsky then asked:

"Can the United Nations exist, can the UNO become an effective organ, without certain limitations on national sovereignty? My answer is no. There can not be a United Nations unless each nation surrenders part of its sovereignty."

HITS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

Vishinsky pointed out that commissions had been sent to Romania and Greece and that Britain had sent Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to Indonesia.

"If Clark Kerr can go to Indonesia, why can't we?" Vishinsky asked. "Why should certain nations have special privileges?"

Vishinsky said he agreed with a statement by British Minister of State P. J. Noel-Baker that the term "restoration of order" had a sinister sound, especially as regards colonies.

"This always has meant and still means cruelly repressive military action against progressive native elements who are earnestly seeking to attain their national aspirations," Vishinsky said.

"There is a real nationalist movement in Indonesia. . . the situation is dangerous because it is the spark that may set off a barrel of powder and be the beginning of another worldwide conflagration."

[The Netherlands Government yesterday offered a transition "commonwealth" status to Indonesia, with "the representative of the crown as the head of the government executive," and reservation by the crown representative of "certain special powers to guarantee fundamental rights, efficient administration and sound financial management." 2-11-46

[The proposal, was handed to Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir by Lt. Gov. Hubertus J. Van Mook in the presence of British special envoy Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.]

Vishinsky opened with an attack on remarks Bevin made Saturday, facetiously, that newspapers had three jobs—to entertain, amuse and mislead. He was trying to discredit Manuilski who cited newspapers clippings in support of his case, instead of official documents.

"That is a peculiar kind of logic," Vishinsky said.

"As long as the press respects the dignity of human beings and all peoples it will fulfill the role of a school of truth for democracy." Vishinsky said "The fact that there is a free press in Great Britain entitles us to put some credence in what that press brings us by way of information."

It was possible, Vishinsky said, to get information on Indonesia only from newspapers or an investigating commission. Rejecting scornfully an invitation by Netherlands foreign minister Eelco Van Kleffens to supply information through diplomatic channels, Vishinsky said. "We know what sort of information is passed through such channels.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS 'REGRETS'

"Mr. Van Kleffens regrets, I think, not that thousands of Indonesians have been killed. He regrets the temperance and moderation of British troops."

Bevin rejected any idea of an investigating commission and said that Russia and the Ukraine were making unjustified and unsupported charges against British soldiers.

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". . . Neither now nor in the future when such charges are brought against us without any evidence, without any way of proving them, and even without asking the British Government in advance to see whether they are true, will I be a party to a commission to investigate. I protest against a great state making charges and asking for a commission when it cannot substantiate them."

Dutch Offer Indonesians Status Of Commonwealth With Partnership Or Freedom Choice 'In Our Time'

2-11-46 Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution Monday

BATAVIA, Feb. 10.—(AP)—The Dutch offered Sunday to establish a commonwealth of Indonesia with the promise that "in our time" the more than 60,000,000 natives would have the right of self-determination—to choose full freedom or partnership in the Netherlands kingdom.

The proposal was disclosed by Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general in the Netherlands East Indies, after he submitted it to Indonesian leaders. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, seeking to end the strife in the rich Dutch crown colony, sat in the conference of the Dutch and Indonesian leaders.

There was no immediate comment from Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic who Saturday said he had been delegated full authority from his government to negotiate with Van Mook and Sir Archibald.

Van Mook, after reading the Dutch offer, which constituted the official statement of policy by the Netherlands government on Indonesia, told newsmen he believed the Indonesians would accept the prospect of "self-determination in our time" in preference to continued civil war.

"The policy statement represents a new departure in the relationship between the Netherlands and Indonesia," he added. "For the first time a definite goal is set for the political development of Indonesia. Recognizing the right of self-determination for the citizens of this country, the proposals embody a clear, workable way towards democratic liberty."

ALL WOULD BE CITIZENS

The statement said the Netherlands government intended to draft a new democratic partnership in the Dutch kingdom in consultation with authoritative Indonesian representatives. The partnership would be maintained for a limited period sufficient to fulfill conditions for a free decision, when the partners could decide independently about the continuation.

Under the commonwealth proposal all Indonesians would be given citizenship entitling them to civil rights in all parts of the Netherlands kingdom.

Indonesian domestic affairs would be managed independently by the commonwealth's own institutions, through a democratic representative body of the Indonesian majority, plus a cabinet with the representative of the crown as the top executive.

The representative would have special powers to guarantee sound administration and finance. A constitution would establish rights of freedom of worship and racial equality.

The proposal suggested a cabinet for the entire Netherlands kingdom, with ministers from all parts. Territories in the kingdom would be given different degrees of autonomy.

UNO PLACE OFFERED

When the new organization is operative the Netherlands government would promote speedy adoption of the Indonesian commonwealth as a member of the United Nations Organization.

A communique from the British embassy issued after the conference said that the official publicity organization of each negotiating party agreed to publish fully the official statements of the other parties and that all parties to the discussions would "do their best to discourage any hint of provocative, inflammatory publicity."

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Vote Confidence in Indonesian Premier

Daily Worker New York 3-4-46

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Hadji Agus Salim, one of Sjahrir's advisers, said the Indonesian premier offered his resignation six weeks ago when the Dutch Government announced it no longer considers his cabinet Japanese-sponsored.

Sjahrir continued to urge Indonesian president Soekarno to create a more representative cabinet that could act internationally.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEA

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6of 1946 Indonesia

INDONESIA

Little Brown Thamboe

Time

Once upon a time there was a lean dark-brown Malayan and his name was Charles Thamboe. When he was a little boy the British taught him to speak beautiful English and later gave him a lovely job as a radio broadcaster. And then wasn't he grand?

When Yamashita, the Tiger of Malaya, gobbled up his country, Thamboe and some of his British bosses escaped to

Associated Press

CAMBODIAN DANCING GIRLS
. . . a joyful occasion.

Chicago Ill.

Java. By and by Java fell and he met the Japanese again. Little Brown Thamboe said, "Oh, please, Mr. Tiger, don't eat me up, and I'll speak my beautiful English for you." So Thamboe started writing Japanese propaganda, and the Japanese were very proud of his nice words.

But Thamboe hedged a little. He soon found that he could slip through bits of military information useful to the British, American and Dutch tigers. When he boasted of mighty naval installations at Semarang, the Japanese were pleased. So were the British; their bombers thoroughly blasted Semarang. Later Thamboe bragged about vast rice stores at Bangkok; B-29s blew them up.

When the war was "over" in Java, Thamboe saw that some of the tigers were still fighting. This was meat to Charles Thamboe. He started a Dutch-baiting Indonesian newspaper, called the *Independent*, which he distributes among British soldiers in Java, telling them what imperialist devils the Dutch are. At the same time he is careful to praise the British. He doesn't know how long his latest game of wits with the lords of the jungle can last, though the British so far have not suppressed his venture.

Little Brown Thamboe knows he fares best when the tigers are biting each other's tails; if he has to leave Java, he wants to go back to Malaya and agitate for freedom there. It would be fine with him if nothing is left of the tigers but a great big pool of melted butter.

FIRST OF EVACUEES CROSS LINE IN JAVA

New York Times

156 Brought by Indonesians From Eastern Area Into the Allied Zone

1-23-46

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 22—One hundred fifty-six men, women and children arrived in Batavia from East Java today. They were the first to be evacuated by the Indonesians from their territory to the Allied area.

Although members of the group declared that they had had good treatment, both while held at Malang, south of Surabaya, and during the 52-hour train journey, they arrived here a haggard-looking lot.

They had gone through the Japanese invasion of this island. They had endured nearly three and a half years of internment by the Japanese under less than subsistence levels. Then, after their release, many saw their families cut down during the Surabaya battle while they themselves were carried off by hostile Indonesian hands.

Today's evacuation was under an arrangement between the British and Indonesians that eventually is supposed to bring all former internees, prisoners of war, and Japanese as well, out of Indonesian territory. 1-23-46

Conditions Well Set Up

There was little doubt that the conditions set up for the initial attempts were as near ideal as could be arranged. Not only was the Peace Preservation Corps guard for the train picked from volunteers, but some evacuees also volunteered, although since many in the same camp at Malang refused, fearing a ruse by the Indonesians, the quota was filled out by Eurasians. New York, N.Y.

Only two hitches developed during the journey, the first when the train was stopped by a local Peace Preservation Corps contingent demanding an explanation as to why Dutch persons were travelling on the train, and the second when Indian troops halted the train just east of Batavia because of the armed guard.

The evacuees described their treatment by the Indonesians at Malang as extremely good. All came from a small camp of several hundred. There are some 3,000 in a near-by camp of which nothing is known.

More Trouble at Bandung

BATAVIA, Jan. 22 (U.P.)—British authorities in Java are planning to reinforce their troops at Bandung, where artillery and sniper attacks by Indonesian extremists have led to increased defense preparations, Bandung dispatches said today.

These dispatches said that the British Twenty-third Division, now in the Batavia area, would be transferred to Bandung.

At Surabaya in eastern Java, fire from hidden Indonesian mortars dropped near the old Netherlands Indies naval base area, wounding an Indian soldier. Another was shot in an exchange of rifle fire fifty miles from Surabaya.

Japanese troops on some of the lesser islands near Java were reported engaged in disarming Indonesian extremists. In interior Bima Island, Japanese reportedly arrested forty-four Indonesians, and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Mission Is Defended

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, the Uetherlands Jan. 22—The reaction in Batavia and elsewhere to the Netherland Parliament's decision to send a parliamentary mission to Indonesia has caused Prof. J. H. A. Logemann, Colonial Minister, to declare to the press that the significance of this decision has been much exaggerated abroad.

The Parliament, he said, complained of the little information available about conditions in Indonesia and decided to send a mission whose only purpose was to gain information.

Report on Casualties

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—Indian casualties in Indonesia up to Jan. 11 were 348 killed, 733 wounded and 102 missing, War Secretary Jack Lawson told the House of Commons today.

British casualties in the same categories were twenty-five, fifty-two and twelve, he said, while the Dutch in Java have lost thirty-one killed, 100 wounded and six missing.

INDONESIA RESENTS NEW DUTCH INQUIRY

The New York Times

Javanese Feel Hope of Accord With Holland Dwindles—Sjahrir Pessimistic

New York, N.Y.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 18—The Indonesians, Netherlanders and British here believe that the possibility of an early settlement is dwindling as a result of the action Thursday of the Netherland Parliament in voting to send a commission to Java to investigate the handling of the Indonesian problem by Acting Governor-General Hubertus J. van Mook.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir said that the news was a bombshell and that he feared "serious consequences." He also expressed the belief that the resignations of Dr. van Mook and the Netherland Government might follow. 1-19-46

The Indonesian "Premier" said that the Netherland action had left him and his unrecognized government in the air, not knowing whether Dr. van Mook or the commission had the power to negotiate, or whether anyone had. "Who is to be regarded as possessing authority?" he asked. He added that he felt the only hope for a peaceful solution now lay with the United Nations organization.

There was no official British comment to be had, but it was feared that The Hague's move might have disastrous consequences. Although British authorities here already have a copy of the proposals that Dr. van Mook, who is en route back here, is bringing with him, it is feared that they may be meaningless and that Dr. van Mook may return with little or no authority to conduct negotiations, which it had been hoped would pave the way to a settlement.

In Netherland circles, deep sympathy was expressed for Dr. van Mook, and it was said that The Hague's actions could not but have unfortunate consequences.

Dr. Sjahrir said, "I am glad I am not van Mook." Dr. Sjahrir's own position is now likely to be immensely complicated. His Cabinet came into office as a moderate Government, which more moderate elements among the Indonesians had hoped might negotiate a peaceful settlement. 1-19-46

Dr. van Mook, as the supreme Netherland authority here, had, of course, been regarded by Indonesians as the representative of reaction, although in the Indies before the war Netherlanders had generally regarded him as "too liberal."

Premier Sjahrir remarked today, however, "There are many people in Holland who are even more liberal than van Mook." Now that the Netherland Parliament is showing what is believed here to be a rightist tendency, it is feared that the Indonesians may feel that any moderate government is futile.

The tenuous near-peace that has been prevailing on this island in recent weeks, with moderate elements attempting to hold the extremists in check in the hope of preserving a calm atmosphere for discussions, may now disappear entirely with the extremists confirmed in the doubt that anything but violence can win for their cause.

Netherland circles expressed the fear that Dr. van Mook might not return at all upon learning on his way here of the Netherland Parliament's action. Some held the belief that not only might Dr. van Mook and the Government resign, but that Parliament might be dissolved to allow elections for the first time since before the war, the present Parliament having come into being as a temporary body appointed to serve until elections were possible. 1-19-46

Feelings here, however, are not entirely on Dr. van Mook's side, as old residents of Java have long been opposed to him, particularly considering his pre-war liberal tendencies, but the younger Netherlanders here are believed to be strongly behind him.

The British had hoped that the new proposals, while probably not bringing an immediate solution, would provide a common ground, which hitherto has been lacking, for an ultimate settlement.

Now they express the fear that all previous efforts to bring the two parties together may be in vain and a new start will be necessary, although many are pessimistic that any start at all will be possible for months to come if the situation blows up into violence.

Japs Aid Indonesians, Former Prisoner Says

Richmond Va Times Dispatch

BATAVIA, March 1.—(AP)—A Dutch civilian radio technician who had been a prisoner of the Indonesians for more than a month said today that Japanese troops in the Bandoeng area are both training and fighting with troops of the underground Indonesian republic. Richmond Times

The technician, who asked that his name not be used because his family is still in an Indonesian internment camp, said he saw "thousands" of Japanese fully armed around barracks and on roads, operating a gasoline dump and manning motorized equipment, including five tanks. He asserted that Indonesian military police spoke freely and volunteered the information that the Japanese were "co-operating" in engagements against the British. Sat.

Recently released in an exchange of prisoners, the Dutchman said he had been arrested in January when he crossed the demarkation line dividing British-controlled Northern Bandoeng from the Indonesian-controlled southern half of the city. 3-2-46

U.S. Warned Of Ignoring Java

The Worker

New York

Special to the Daily Worker

Sun. 3-3-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — A three-man Indonesian delegation warned against United States "indifference" to the Indonesian situation, after meeting here last week with members of the State Department and Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees.

"A policy of indifference to the present conflict in Indonesia may seriously endanger American security in coming years," said Peter Simatupang, veteran and spokesman for the group, which represented the Indonesia Club of America and the Indonesian Public Relations Committee.

The delegation called for immediate cessation of all American shipments of lend-lease war material to Britain and Holland for use against the Indonesian Republic and for recognition of the Republic.

JAVA PREMIER OUT, REASSUMES OFFICE

New York Times

Sjahrir Resigns After Clash With 'President,' but Gains Stronger Position

Jan. 3-3-46

BATAVIA, Java, March 2 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir resigned last night as Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, but a Government spokesman today said he might be renamed to head a broadened Cabinet to negotiate with the Dutch for Indonesian independence.

The Netherland News Agency quoted the Surakarta radio as announcing tonight that Premier Sjahrir had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The resignation of the 36-year-old Premier Sjahrir occurred as a preliminary move in reshuffling the Indonesian Cabinet, Hadji Agus Salum, Indonesian Government spokesman, declared.

The action was taken at Surakarta in central Java, where the Republican Central National Committee adopted a working committee recommendation that Premier Sjahrir's non-party Cabinet be replaced by one representing the major parties.

While Premier Sjahrir's resignation was viewed as amounting to a vote of no confidence in the present administration, it did not represent lack of personal confidence in Premier Sjahrir, the Government spokesman maintained.

To Ask Full Responsibility

Some sources said that if Premier Sjahrir was invited to form a new Cabinet he would insist upon having full responsibility for selecting delegates for additional talks with the Dutch without having to refer points back to Republican authorities at Jogjakarta for approval.

Meanwhile Dr. William Hoven, acting director of the Netherlands East Indies Internal Administration Department, said he had "definite proof" that recent disturbances in Celebes, Borneo and New Guinea were Japanese-inspired and organized.

Dr. Hoven, who had just returned from a visit to Macassar, said armed bands of rebels under Japanese leadership were concentrating at Ratang, in Celebes.

He said that his mission to Macassar was the first step in implementing Dutch promises for forming a council in southern Celebes to organize autonomous local government.

The arrival of 2,000 Dutch troops on the south coast of Bali also was announced today. The landing was without incident.

Friction With Soekarno

BATAVIA, March 2 (Netherlands News Agency)—Behind the unexpected development which Premier Sjahrir's resignation represents is a story of increasing friction between him and the "Republic's" Japanese-appointed "President" Soekarno. The latter has thrice refused to take into consideration Premier Sjahrir's proposals that the "Cabinet" be broadened and was conspicuously absent when Premier Sjahrir, accompanied by a number of his Ministers, arrived at Jogjakarta early last week.

According to this agency's informant, Premier Sjahrir, realizing yesterday's majority vote of the Central National Committee was in no wise a vote of no confidence, has nevertheless treated it as such. The result, therefore, is that if he is reappointed "Premier" his position will be greatly strengthened in every respect.

Reliable Republican spokesmen do not expect that the Central National Committee today will oppose holding discussions with the Dutch.

However, should that happen—and recent Indonesian politics has been full of surprises—it would be even more difficult to find any Indonesian politician prepared to assume responsibility for what would then seem inevitable—a virtual declaration of war against the Dutch.

Jan. 3-3-46

Extremist Leader Seized

BATAVIA, March 2 (U.P.)—British troops have seized Extremist Leader Mohammed Jasim, his brother and twenty-nine other Indonesians for suspected terrorist activity, it was announced today.

Another thirty-eight Indonesian suspects are held at Palembang, Sumatra, in connection with the disappearance of two British sailors.

Jan. 3-3-46

Official British reports said Dutch troops from Morotai had been sent to Galela, on northern Halmahera, to crush a rebellion by Indonesian Republican forces and Japanese troops, who reportedly hoisted the Indonesian Republican flag.

A British liaison group that attempted to mediate between the Dutch and mutinous Indonesians at Menado and Gorontalo in northern Celebes has returned to Macassar.

CLIMAX AWAITED IN JAVA TROUBLE

The Birmingham Age-Herald

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NEW YORK, March 21—(AP)—Troubled Java, astew with Nationalist disturbances seven months, should settle down—or violently boil over—within a month or six weeks.

This is the estimate of observers in Java who base their predictions upon the tenure of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British special ambassador who is trying to bring the Dutch and Indonesians to an agreement.

Sir Archibald is scheduled to return to England within that time, to prepare to take his new assignment as successor to Lord Halifax in Washington in May. Political experts say the recognized Dutch and unrecognized Indonesian governments of the East Indies either will agree or disagree definitely to disagree before the British ambassador's departure.

Optimists watching the situation in Batavia point out that personal relationships between the principals in the discussions—Clark Kerr, the Dutch acting governor-general, H. J. Van Mook, and the Indonesian premier, Sutan Sjahrir—are excellent. Fri. 3-22-46

They feel that the Dutch offer of a measure of Indonesian self-government within the Dutch Empire—with an opportunity in the unspecified future to choose complete independence—is sufficiently broad to serve as the basis for a satisfactory settlement, particularly since Sjahrir, a moderate, recently strengthened his hand through cabinet changes.

They point to a weariness among the Dutch and Indonesians alike over the dragging dispute, and an eagerness to get economy into motion again in a land where food and textiles are dwindling. They believe that a show of force, if called for, would suffice to subdue any die-hard insurgents.

Other Views Given

Observers on the gloomier side hold that Indonesian independence demands are too extreme ever to be adjusted to the reservations of powerful conservative Dutchmen, many of whom bitterly oppose any concessions Van Mook may offer.

These pessimists say also that even should Dutch and Indonesian leaders come to an agreement, it would be rejected by Java's thousands of youthful extremists—Pemoedas—who possess impressive quantities of Japanese weapons and a fierce determination to retain the power they have gained.

Said one Dutchman: "The Pemoedas are driving Dutch cars, living in Dutch houses, looting Dutch stores, throughout Java. They stay, free of charges, in luxury hotels that never admitted Indonesians before the war. They dine, 'on the government,' at the best cafes. They won't give all that up without a struggle. We know we're going to have to fight them sooner or later, so why don't the British clear out and let the Dutch claim by force the things that belong to us?"

Should the Dutch be permitted to attempt to retake Java by force, one of the most serious problems would be the 30,000 White Dutch, half-Dutch Eurasians, and Indonesians outspokenly friendly to the Dutch, now held virtually as hostages in Indonesian camps throughout the island.

Indonesian extremists repeatedly have threatened to slaughter such hostages in revenge, if the Dutch attack. Fri. 3-22-46

"If war breaks out," one Indonesian leader observed, "we believe that the British and Dutch will try first to subdue West Java, by gradually expanding corridors between the three cities, Batavia, Buitenzorg, and Bandoeng, that they now hold there. Then they will try similarly to establish themselves elsewhere by working out from Semarang and Soerabaja.

Reaction Expected

"Meanwhile, we know that any trouble—or even any settlement—in Java will touch off an explosive chain reaction throughout India, Burma, Indo-China and Malaya. Imperialism has put the British, Dutch and French across the Asiatic barrel."

There are many Indonesian Communists but few, say British and Dutch authorities, with any Russian background. Russian activities in China, Iran and Europe, however, receive considerable attention in the Indonesian press.

Meanwhile, British, Dutch and American technicians wait impatiently in Singapore, Calcutta, Palembang and Batavia for "things in the East Indies to open up, so we can get t owork." American military representation in the area has dropped to almost nothing. A small strategic services unit and less than 10 members of a naval liaison staff are all that remain of once-large U. S. military forces in the East Indies.

In the five cities of Java held by the Dutch, thousands of Dutch and Eurasian refugees live uncomfortably in camps, almost as miserable as they were under the Japanese. 3-22-46

Many have been removed to Holland, Australia, Ceylon and Malaya. But thousands have no wish to leave the only homeland they know, even if they could be accommodated elsewhere.

With their lifetime savings and their very homes lost, with no jobs and no prospects, the prospect of working in Java as citizens in an Indonesian republic appeal to few.

"They called this a paradise on earth, before the war," said one Dutch youth. "It's hell now."

EVACUATIONS IN JAVA TO START IN TEN DAYS

New York Times

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, April 3—Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, Minister of Defense in the Indonesian Cabinet, told reporters today that the evacuation of Japanese prisoners of war and of Dutch and Eurasian internees from camps in the interior of Java would start within ten days. It will probably be completed within three months, he stated.

Dr. Sjarifuddin had arrived in Batavia in a British plane from Jogakarta where he had been conferring with British liaison officers and concerting measures for the evacuation.

It appears that a full agreement has been reached and that the Allies will afford all facilities including trucks, coal for trains, repairs to locomotives, medical supplies, doctors, airplanes, if necessary, for sick and aged internees, and even arms and ammunition on loan for two battalions of the Republican National Army to escort the Japanese and the internees to the coast. The Japanese will be taken in Japanese ships to Galang Island, south of Singapore, and the internees will be taken to larger ports within Allied-controlled areas. Thurs. 4-4-46

Thus the Allies are doing everything possible to enable the Indonesians to redeem their oft-repeated pledges to evacuate the Japanese and the internees and so prove their good faith and their capacity to rule. Tomorrow a British military spokesman will announce the Allied decisions in this matter. Once the evacuations are completed the main task of the British forces in Java will have been discharged.

19 INDONESIANS SLAIN

New York Times

Netherlands Army Reports a Series of Clashes on Java

BATAVIA, Java, April 27 (Netherlands News Agency) — Nineteen Indonesians were killed and 150 captured when Netherlands forces "successfully attacked a concentration of terrorists" near Tjiteureup, northeast of Buitenzorg, yesterday, the Netherlands Army reported today. The only Netherlands casualty was one soldier wounded. New York

Extremists who fired upon a Netherlands patrol near Pondokgede, southeast of Batavia, on Thursday were dispersed after a brief exchange of shots without losses on either side, the report added. Jan 4-28-46

In the Bandung area, seventy-five miles southeast of here, the communiqué continued, Allied mortars silenced Indonesian irregulars who were firing upon the Benkok power station, while approaching Indonesians were dispersed with grenades. The Tjikidang area, just east of Lembang, about nine miles northeast of Bandung, was cleared with artillery support.

Commonwealth Status Reported Rejected By Indonesians as Parley Opens WitDutch

Richmond Times Dispatch Va.

BATAVIA, March 13—(AP)—Dutch and Indonesian leaders opened formal negotiations on Indonesian independence demands today with an hour-long meeting, and one report said the unrecognized Indonesian republic had decided to reject Dutch proposals for "commonwealth status."

A brief communique said merely that "a useful exchange of views took place" between Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir and acting Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook, of the Netherlands East Indies, at the meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald suggested to newsmen that it would be "helpful" if they did not try to learn from negotiators what was said in the sessions.

The long-deferred negotiations started in a tense atmosphere complicated by the arrival of Dutch troop reinforcements in Java earlier this week and by a new flare-up of fighting between British and Indonesian forces.

A beleaguered British supply column, stalled by three days of fighting between Buitenzorg and Bandoeng, was reported to have Clark-Kerr, special British envoy. 3-14-46

Another session will be held "within the next few days," the bulletin added. Thursday

Earlier, the Dutch news agency Aneta quoted a "republican" spokesman as saying Sjahrir's Cabinet had found the Dutch offer unacceptable, and would make counterproposals. 3-14-46

Extreme secrecy surrounded the negotiations. Authorities apparently feel the situation is sufficiently delicate that hints of the tenor of negotiations or of attitudes should be withheld. It was been joined by a tank column and slowly progressing toward Bandoeng.

RAF Thunderbolts made four strafing runs over a cross-roads where snipers were entrenched.

Republican army authorities were reported to be trying to reach the command of the attacking Indonesian forces to order them to cease fighting.

Casualties Great

Revised Allied casualty figures for the engagement up to late Tuesday were 10 killed and 59 wounded. No figures were available on the number of Indonesians in the attacking force or the number of Indonesian casualties.

Dutch Official Admits He Got U. S. Army Planes for Java

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 2-4-46

By HARRY RAYMOND

Colonel E. Baretta, of the Netherlands Army, rose from a chair behind his desk and stepped forward quickly as I was ushered into his office at 41 E. 42 St. He reached to help me off with my coat—something I have always insisted on doing single-handed—and I recognized him as an officer long schooled in the mannerisms of the upper-bracket European diplomatic and military castes.

He knew I was coming. I had been seeking the interview for three days. I had told his aides in the Netherlands Purchasing Commission my paper sought confirmation of a story (published in The Worker yesterday) that his government had purchased from the U.S. a fleet of C-47 military planes to be flown to Java for use against the Indonesians' democratic revolt.

"Yes," said Col. Baretta calmly and politely as I took a chair opposite him, "we have purchased 22 C-47 planes here and we are now in the process of getting them ferried to the East Indies."

I knew both Dutch and U.S. governments had made considerable effort to keep out of the news the airplane deal and others involving increased shipments of U.S. arms and munitions to Batavia. Yet Col. Baretta displayed no surprise that the Daily Worker had the story, despite barriers his office had placed around it. 2-4-46

"But what about the planes being sent to Spain and Argentina?" he asked with a broad grin, getting off the subject of the C-47s.

I told him that was rotten stuff, too. We then got back on the subject of planes for Java.

ADMITS FACTS

Baretta said the Daily Worker's information was correct.

The U.S. planes were being refitted, as reported Sunday, by Canadair, Ltd., Montreal, Canada. They are scheduled to be flown over the U.S. Air Transport Command route, serviced by the U.S. Air Force en route, to Manila. There, as The Worker reported, the planes are to be picked up by Dutch pilots and flown to Java.

Baretta, however, tried to give the impression that the big planes would in no way be involved in the current bloody attempts to suppress the Javanese Republic.

He stated the C-47s carried no arms and were not fitted with bomb racks. He said they would be used for transportation of food, clothes and other materials.

But the fact that increasing shipments of arms and munitions, routed to Batavia via Holland, have been going out of Norfolk, Va., under supervision of J. Grader, Royal Netherlands Marine Corps liaison officer, presents another picture. The planes could be easily armed, converted into bombers or used as troop transports by the Dutch once they arrive in the East Indies. Baretta did not discuss this.

He did admit, however, he was having trouble getting pilots and crews to fly the planes across the Pacific. He said he did not have sufficient Dutch crews.

"I don't know how we're going to fly the planes over," he said.

SEEKING AMERICANS

He admitted trying to get Americans for the job.

"Yes," he said in answer to a question, "we're trying to recruit ex-U.S. Army pilots and crews to ferry the planes from Montreal to Manila where our crews will pick them up."

Plans were being discussed with the U.S. Air Transport Command, the Colonel stated, to borrow regular U.S. Army fliers for the job. There has been no decision on this yet, he added, but was certain the U.S. Army would cooperate.

Investigation by the Daily Worker into this phase revealed that Capt. T. H. Leegstra, Dutch Army has been contacting ex-U.S. pilots and crewmen and offering them big salaries to fly the planes into the trouble area.

One source close to the situation stated Leegstra is contacting Air Corp officers still in U.S. service asking their aid to recruit men soon to be discharged. 2-4-46

Col. Baretta hitched up his chair and lectured me briefly on some of the possibilities of the situation.

"I have served 12 years in the East Indies," he said, "and I don't think they are ready for independence. I don't know how the whole thing will come out. Maybe there will be a United Nations trusteeship. Maybe the United States will get the islands. Maybe the British will get them. I don't know. Maybe they will get independence. And if independence is granted and no Dutchman is permitted to set foot on the islands—well then, the Indonesians will get those C-47 planes."

But Col. Baretta made it clear his government did not buy the planes as a present for the Javanese Republic.

I walked out of the office past a display of lethal military weapons and through a room where a blonde receptionist was conferring with a Dutch sergeant and a Dutch private wearing American-made uniforms.

Clark Kerr Holds 1st Indonesian Parley

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 3 (UP). Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy to Java and newly-appointed ambassador to the United States, today held his first meeting with Sultan Sjahrir, premier of the Indonesian Republican government, as reports from Soerabaja told of continued clashes between British troops and Indonesians.

Indonesian newspapers today said it was the intention of the Indonesian leaders to show Kerr various parts of Indonesia "so as to prevent his mind being made up for him." 2-4-46

From the Readers

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Indonesia Chronology

Dear Editor: Wed. 2-20-46

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said, in the UNO Security Council, that the Japanese troops were used only "momentarily in the beginning" against the Indonesian nationalists. According to facts, as late as Dec. 2, 1945, a Japanese artillery battery, under British orders, blasted at Indonesian headquarters at Bandoeng. He was also on very flimsy ground when he stated that the British troops had to fire in self-defense.

Although it is perfectly correct that the British went to Indonesia under the orders of the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Allied powers gave distinct directives to the British. These were (a) to disarm Japanese soldiers, (b) to rescue Allied prisoners, and (c) to maintain order to carry out these two functions. However, when the British Prime Minister openly declared, on Oct. 17, that Britain was "under a strong moral obligation" to the Dutch to see that they were "in a position to resume control," the real trouble started.

If the British had refrained from going beyond the directives of the Allied nations, the Indonesians would have gladly helped them in carrying out the Allied directives. This was made abundantly clear by Indonesian leaders on Nov. 7, even after the British Prime Minister's provocative statement.

But it did not suit the British and Dutch imperialist interests to come to any terms with the Indonesian leaders. . . . J. J. SINGH, *President, India League of America*

New York

Wed. 2-20-46

Java Talks Held as Heavy Fight Flares

Washington, D.C. Post 2-4-46

Batavia, Feb. 3 (AP).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr has conferred separately with Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir and Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general in the Netherlands East Indies, the British said today, as heavy fighting flared in the Soerabaja sector in which six British soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded.

The latest British casualties in the continued fighting in the Soerabaja sector in eastern Java, were caused by Indonesian mines, booby traps and snipers. The six killed were Indians, while the wounded included a British officer and two British soldiers and 12 Indians.

Mines destroyed two weapon carriers, an ambulance and a jeep, and damaged a Sherman tank and weapon carrier. The mining was described as the most effective yet accomplished by the Indonesians. 2-4-46

(An Amsterdam dispatch said 20,000 persons participated in an orderly demonstration Saturday night in favor of peaceful negotiation rather than force in settling the Indonesian problem. The New Dutch Labor Party and the Communists sponsored the rally, held in the huge Amsterdam market hall.)

8 Indonesian Christians Reported Slain in Celebes

New York Times 2-16-46

By The Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 15 (AP)—Eight Christian Indonesian teachers were reported today to have been murdered by Nationalists in Celebes. Six Netherland soldiers were killed in a clash with Nationalist forces on Banka, off the southeast coast of Sumatra.

The Netherlands News Agency said that 200 Indonesians attacked Netherland troops patrolling in the area of Masamba, about fifty-five miles west of Malili. A battalion of Netherland troops landed on Banka two days ago without incident and occupied Muntok, the capital. A communiqué said six were killed, apparently when they pushed inland.

In eastern Java two Indian soldiers were wounded in clashes with Indonesians near Surabaya. The bodies of a woman and boy were found in a house in Batavia, the bulletin said.

BATAVIA, Feb. 15 (UP)—The mutilated bodies of thirty-one men and women, most of them Europeans, were reported today to have been found in the water off the docks at Tandjong Priok.

Indonesians Drive British From Position

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

BATAVIA, JAVA, Feb. 5—(AP)—Indonesian Nationalist artillery fire forced a British company to evacuate a position in the Soerabaja area of Java, and on the island of Celebes to the northeast, Netherlands Indies army troops fought two clashes with Indonesians, a British communique

said today.

The skirmish in Eastern Java yesterday caused the British to abandon a position west of Tebel and take up a new one, the communique said. In the same general area, a force of Indonesians was driven back by a British attack after grenades were thrown against Allied positions, it added.

The Celebes clashes occurred at Wotoe and south of Palopo, on the South Central Celebes coast. Two Indonesian leaders were arrested following the skirmishes, the communique said.

(The Dutch news agency Aneta reported from Singapore that five members of an Indonesian organization known as the Black Buffaloes were arrested by Allied forces in a raid east of Medan, Sumatra, Saturday, along with nine other persons. The raid was said to have resulted from a three-month investigation of the organization).

DUTCH WILL OFFER INDONESIAN PARITY

Proposals Will Suggest, Not Outright Independence, but Wider Autonomy

TRUSTEESHIP IS OPPOSED

Opinion Poll in Holland Backs New Relationship Rather Than Former Structures

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5—The Netherland Government wil not offer outright independence to Indonesia, but it will offer autonomy within the Netherland Kingdom, it was learned here today. Indonesia's status would be something like that of the British Dominions, but without the right of secession.

Indonesians would have equality with Netherland citizens and have full control over their own administration, but they would have to remain citizens of the Netherland Kingdom and they would not be able to control their foreign affairs or determine the use of the army or navy, except for policing. They would not be able to legislate harmfully against other Netherland citizens.

They could, however, have their own diplomatic service, which would be part of the Netherland service. In other words, a Javanese could conceivably be the Netherland Ambassador to Washington, if this plan goes through.

The aim of this plan is to achieve a quadrilateral kingdom, with the West Indian dependencies participating) in which the Indonesians would have the same rights as Netherlanders—and the same civic responsibilities.

Satisfy All but Extremists

In offering what will amount to parity instead of independence the Netherlanders consider that they will satisfy all but the extreme politically-conscious nationalists.

The Netherlanders are convinced, however, that the last thing the Nationalists would want would be to place the Netherlands Indies under United Nations trusteeship. There is no question that the Netherlands will do this.

The British, needless to say, are watching these developments with great anxiety. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who is in Java now, acting as a sort of mediator, is sending constant reports to London but has made no definite suggestion for mediation yet.

The first move, it is held here, is up to acting Governor General Hubertus J. van. Mook, who will put the Netherland proposal up to Sutan Sjahrir,, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, some time in the next few days.

New Relationship Favored

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Feb. 5 (Netherlands News Agency)—Eighty-one per cent of the Dutch people favor a "new relationship" with the Indies, according to a public opinion test conducted by Elsevier's Weekly, the periodical stated here today.

Those interview were asked to state whether, in their opinion, relations between Holland and the Indies should be the same as they were before the war, whether Indonesian influence in the government of the Indies should be considerably increased, or whether the Indies should be independent of Holland.

Seventeen per cent felt the prewar relationship should be continued, 70 per cent voted for extending Indonesian influence in the government of the Indies, and 11 per cent voted for Indonesian independence. Two per cent expressed no opinion.

Macassar and Ambon Loyal

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 5 (Netherlands News Agency)—Only 15 per cent of the Indonesians at Macassar, Celebes, are behind the Indonesian republican movement, while 100 per cent of those at Ambon are solidly behind the Dutch, J. A. Turner, Labor member of Parliament from Queensland, said today on his return from a tour of the Netherlands Indies with J. J. Healey, also a Queensland Labor party representative in Parliament.

At Macassar, he said, the 85 per cent of the people loyal to the Dutch were cooperating with Allied authorities in working for the rehabilitation of the island's economic life.

Clash Near Surabaja

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 5 (AP)—Indonesian Nationalist artillery fire forced a British company to evacuate a position in the Surabaya area of Java, and on the island of Celebes to the northeast, Netherlands Indies Army troops fought two clashes with Indonesians, a British communiqué said today.

Indonesians Tempting Indian Troops To Desert

BATAVIA, March 6 —(AP)— Advices from Bandoeng reported today that Indonesian forces concentrated in the southern part of the city were trying to persuade British Indian troops in the northern sector to desert with promises of good food and fair treatment.

Dispatches from the Island of Soembawa to the east said fighting had broken out between Indonesians and Japanese at a concentration center.

Stettinius Opposes Soviet On Inquiry in Indonesia

UNO Council Makes Sixth Attempt Today to Break Deadlock

By United Press

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Chief U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., opposing a Soviet demand that the United Nations send a commission to investigate conditions in the Netherlands East Indies, criticized Soviet delegates last night for questioning Great Britain's good faith in its Indonesian policy.

Stettinius vigorously advised the Security Council to take no further action in the complaint of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic that British troops in Indonesia endangered peace.

At the end of his speech, he withdrew a formal objection to a Russian motion for an investigation but reserved the right to oppose it later and the Council adjourned until today when it will make its sixth attempt to take action one way or the other.

Russia received support in its Indonesian charges only from Chinese delegate, V. K. Wellington Koo, who said China would not oppose the Ukrainian motion because it was especially concerned regarding Indonesia on account of the 2,000,000 Chinese in Java, who had suffered casualties in fighting between British troops and Indonesian rebels.

Ukrainian delegate Dmitri Manuilski repeated the Russian argument that the situation in Indonesia is "war with all its consequences" and insisted that British troops by their action had violated Big Three military agreements by using Japanese troops.

He asked the council to vote on a formal resolution which would say that the situation in Indonesia threatens peace and security and establish a commission to investigate.

"There is military intervention against the Indonesian people," Manuilski said, "contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law . . . I remember that the League of Nations ruled that interference in Spain did not threaten peace and did not concern the League. Two years later the world was at war."

PEACE PROSPECTS IN JAVA.

Prospects for a settlement in Indonesia seem brighter than at any time since the war ended. The Dutch have made their offer of commonwealth status, with self-determination "in our time," to the Javanese nationalists. Negotiations have been going on in a friendly atmosphere between the three parties directly concerned, the British, the Dutch and representatives of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic.

The greatest pressure for peace in troubled Java is an almost world-wide recognition of the Dutch offer as a generous one. Indonesia, with full citizenship assured to all its sixty million inhabitants, would become an equal member of a four-branched commonwealth. The question of independence, which the extremists are demanding at once, would be determined by ballot at a time fixed by future parleys. A closer approach to assuming responsibility for the future of the country has sobered the moderates in the Indonesian Cabinet. They are inclined to look favorably on the proposals. But it should be understood that they are moderates only by comparison. Premier Sjahrir and his supporters are merely a little less radical than their Japanese-sponsored President, Soekarno. The moderates probably must proceed slowly. Indeed, President Soekarno is in a position to force almost indefinite delay.

Nevertheless, the Dutch offer is before the people. Support for it seems to be spreading and what amounts to peace parleys have begun. If they succeed, one of the chief points of trouble in the Far East will be eliminated.

Indonesia

The question will be raised whether Mr. Stettinius in London was acting on instructions when he banged the door abruptly on the on-the-spot inquiry into conditions in Indonesia requested by Russia. Such a policy hardly seems in accord with the Administration's policy. At San Francisco this country fought for the idea that the powers of investigation of the Security Council should be used without hesitation. Yet, in respect of this Russian request, which would have been a useful precedent for the Security Council, Mr. Stettinius said no.

To be sure, Vishinsky's vehement demand coincided with an announcement that the Netherlands government was preparing to issue its long-awaited proposal for the establishment of a democratic Commonwealth of Indonesia with dominion status. This plan should secure for the Indonesian nationalists much of what they have been agitating for. Under it the affairs of the Indonesian Commonwealth will be managed by a government very largely in the hands of Indonesians. A substantial majority in the democratic representative body will be Indonesian. The new constitution, moreover, will contain guarantees of fundamental rights such as freedom of worship, legal equality without discrimination as to creed or race, protection of person and property, freedom of speech and the press. For the time being the Netherlands Crown will have certain veto rights with respect to finances and administration. This, of course, will make the new regime less than fully autonomous at the outset. Yet, taken as a whole, the plan proposed by the Netherlands does represent a considerable advance to self-rule for Indonesia, and it might, on that account, appeal to the more moderate and less impatient elements of the Nationalists.

It was in part to allow Netherlands-Indonesian negotiations to proceed that Mr. Stettinius in London opposed the Indonesian inquiry suggested by Mr. Vishinsky. Certainly there is no point in sending out a commission now. But Mr. Stettinius was ill-advised, in our opinion, in leaving the Russian proposal on a negative note, instead of suggesting a postponement till a specific date. We are busy making precedents in London that some day may return to plague us. In the meantime the spectacle of this use of American power against the investigating process, let alone against Russia, is disconcerting.

Indonesians See War Steps in Dutch Stalling

Daily Worker New York N.Y.
Mon 2-25-46

BATAVIA, Feb. 24 (UP).—Dutch sources admitted today that solution of the Indonesian problem probably is months a way and that little headway has been made on Dr. Hubertus Van Mook's proposal for Indonesian home rule by means of progressive steps.

Indonesians still are united in their demands for independence, and are frankly distrustful of Dutch proposals, asserting that the Dutch are stalling while they organize military forces for an inevitable full scale war.

No date has been set for the withdrawal of British troops and it appears that they are likely to remain for at least six months longer.

There have been some defections among British and British Indian troops because of their sympathy with the Indonesians.

The British still are using Japanese troops in Semarang to help "keep order" and Japanese prisoners of war for labor duties.

Indonesians Informed Of Dutch Plan

James Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Press, Radio Carry State Status Offer

BATAVIA, Feb. 11—(AP)—The Netherlands offer to establish a commonwealth of Indonesia was being made known today to the Indonesians through the government press, radio and leaflets dropped by Dutch planes over large cities, but an Indonesian official said the response to the offer may not come possibly for two weeks. 2-12-46

This official of the unrecognized Indonesian republic said the Indonesians were awaiting the reaction through Java.

A Netherlands Foreign Office spokesman said a settlement should "come as soon as possible."

"The Dutch proposal leaves much room for negotiation," the Foreign Office spokesman added. "We are resolved not to let the negotiations become a failure if we can help it. It is to the interests of our own people that a settlement should come as soon as possible, so as not to let matters deteriorate longer."

An Indonesian source indicated The Netherlands program for a self-governing "commonwealth of Indonesia" within The Netherlands kingdom would be accepted as a basis of discussion.

First Indonesian reaction came from Hadji Agus Salim, official Indonesian spokesman, who said the Dutch offer is "a starting point for talks and that's all."

"Doing Our Best"

"Many who expected something substantial were disappointed, but I'm not because I didn't expect anything," he said. "You can't blame the Dutch for giving as little as possible any more than the Indonesians for asking as much as possible."

Salim suggested that changes might be proposed in the discussion that would make the plan a different one. 2-12-46

"We are doing our best not to make the negotiations a failure," he said. "Should they fail, that will not be our doing. If no one loses his temper we can continue."

Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies; Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, and Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the Indonesian government, were expected to meet tomorrow or Wednesday to discuss the plan.

The British reported that their artillery engaged a group of Indonesians armed with machine guns in the Semarang area. A British patrol captured a mortar, bombs, rifles and hand grenades in an engagement west of Soerabaja while Indian troops destroyed a factory for making grenades in West Java, a communique said.

Outlook For Indonesia

Birmingham News Age-Herald

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press World Traveler

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14—Prime Minister Schermerhorn has paid this column the compliment of asking it to perform a friendly mission for Holland by emphasizing to America his assurances that, not only his government, but the people of the Netherlands as a whole are anxious to see Indonesia gain self-government and within a fixed period freedom of choice for its own status.

This is by way of being a historic request, for it is indeed a striking recognition of the great politico-social tide which is sweeping our world. It isn't often given a reporter of foreign affairs—even if he has been dealing with statesmen for a generation, as has your correspondent—to hear the prime minister of an empire thus emphasize the mother country's desire to see one of her most cherished possessions become a sovereign state.

Here it may be useful to interpolate that Dr. Schermerhorn has a wide reputation for being a humanitarian. He abandoned a college professorship to enter politics. During the war, he led a free Dutch underground movement and the Germans had him in a concentration camp two years. Recently he joined the Socialistic Labor party. Still in his sunny years, he is a man of strong personality and direct speech. More than incidentally, he has a big and captivating smile, which must be a great asset to him in making friends.

2-14-46

THE PRIME MINISTER'S request came at the end of an interview on the general welfare of Holland. He was saying goodbye to Mrs. Mack and me in his private office when he reverted to the Indonesian situation, which naturally had been among the subjects of our discussion, since it is one of the hotly debated topics of the day in many countries.

"If you want to perform a goodwill mission for Holland," he said, "you can do so by making her position regarding Indonesia clear to America. I am afraid there is a misunderstanding in your country, and the good opinion of our friends in the United States means much to us. I should like to get across the message that, not only has the Netherlands government pledged itself to the final independence of Indonesia, but that the majority of the people of Holland are behind the government in this action."

It was more than a request. The prime minister's earnestness made it a plea for better understanding.

* * *

EARLIER DR. SCHERMERHORN had spoken in warm terms of the Indonesians and of their qualifications for independence. He has visited them several times. He is emphatic in expressing his liking for them and for their beautiful land.

"They are a fine and capable people," he said, "and are just as entitled to sovereignty as are the Philippines."

We spoke of the government's announcement last Sunday, offering to establish a "commonwealth of Indonesia." 2-14-46

The prime minister agreed with my suggestion that this plan appeared to contemplate a structure similar to that of the British commonwealth, in which the dominions are independent but voluntarily remain within the partnership.

I asked him if he thought a settlement would be reached between his government and the Indonesians. He nodded, but then qualified his nod in this way: "It certainly provides ground for negotiation. Sjahrir (prime minister of the unrecognized Indonesian republic) is a clever man and he is reasonable. He will recognize this as the basis for discussions."

We came away with the feeling that Dr. Schermerhorn believed a settlement on the basis of a Dutch commonwealth of nations was on its way.

Dutch Offer Indonesians Peace Pact

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

2-11-46

Freedom Or Partnership In Netherlands Vote Promised 'In Our Time'

Citizenship Offered

Proposal Wants Cabinet Officials To Be Chosen From Entire NewKingdom

BATAVIA, Feb. 10—(AP)—The Dutch offered today to establish a commonwealth of Indonesia with the promise that "in our time" the more than 60,000,000 natives would have the right of self-determination — to choose full freedom or partnership in the Netherlands kingdom.

The proposal was discovered by Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general in the Netherlands East Indies, after he submitted it to Indonesian leaders. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, seeking to end the strife in the rich Dutch crown colony, sat in on the conference of the Dutch and Indonesian leaders. 2-11-46

There was no immediate comment from Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, who yesterday said he had been delegated full authority from his government to negotiate with Van Mook and Sir Archibald.

Van Mook, after reading the Dutch offer, which constituted the official statement of policy by the Netherlands government on Indonesia, told newsmen he believed the Indonesians would accept the prospect of "self determination in our time" in preference to continued civil war.

New Departure

"The policy statement represents a new departure in the relationship between the Netherlands and Indonesia," he added. "For the first time a definite goal is set for the political development of Indonesia. Recognizing the right of self-determination for the citizens of this country, the proposals embody a clear, workable way towards democratic liberty."

The statement said the Netherlands government intended to draft a new democratic partnership in the Dutch kingdom in consultation with authoritive Indonesian representatives. The partnership would be maintained for a limited period sufficient to fulfill conditions for a free decision, when the partners could decide independently about the continuation.

Under the commonwealth proposal all Indonesians would be given citizenship entitling them to civil rights in all parts of the Netherlands kingdom.

Indonesian domestic affairs would be managed independently by the commonwealth's own institutions, through a democratic representatives body of the Indonesian majority, plus a cabinet with the representative of the crown as the top executive.

Special Powers

The representative would have special powers to guarantee sound administration and finance. A constitution would establish rights of freedom of worship and racial equality.

The proposal suggested a cabinet for the entire Netherlands kindom, with ministers from all parts. Territories in the kingdom would be given different degrees of autonomy. 2-11-46

When the new organization is operative the Nethelands government would promote speed adoption of the Indonesian commonwealth as a member of the United Nations organization.

A communique from the British embassy issued after the conference said that the official publicity organization of each negotiating party agreed to publish fully the official statements of the other parties and that parties to the discussions would "do their best to discourage any hint of provocative, inflammatory publicity." 2-11-46

Under Dutch Colonial rule the Netherlands East Indies, before the war, the administration and executive authority for the islands rested in the hands of the governor general. A 60-member Volksraad, or legislature, was in operation, with 22 members appointed by the government and 38 elected by local council. A constitution in 1922 granted the Netherlands East Indies self-rule of government in internal affairs, under supervision of the home government, and with the legislative powers shared between the Volksraad and the governor-general.

From The New Republic Mail Bag

The *New Republic* has received a letter from an American relief worker in Java enclosing a letter from the head of the foreign-affairs section of the Information Department of the Indonesian Republic. The writer points out that the basis of the revolt in Indonesia is the same body of principles for which the United States has stood. The Indonesian Nationalist movement has suffered under three and a half years of Japanese domination, he writes, and these years have made the Indonesians resolve not to submit to further domination. The victors have not, he remarks, forced unwanted exiled regimes on the liberated countries of Europe. And he appeals to the United States to see that the UNO intervenes to stop the fighting and work out a solution consistent with the promises of the Atlantic Charter.

An Army doctor on Guam writes us to protest the "wanton hoarding of medical personnel [by the Army] out of all proportion to present or any anticipated need." He points to the shortage of doctors in civilian practice and in Army hospitals at home and claims that there is so little work for medical personnel overseas that their professional skills may become impaired. (Since he wrote, the points required for discharge of medical personnel have been reduced.)

Our New York readers may be interested to learn of a conference sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy on "Labor, Progressives and the Atomic Age." It will be held Friday and Saturday, February 8 and 9, at the Hotel Commodore. Reservations must be made at the League, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York 10, N. Y.

The Indonesian Impasse

BY VERNON McKAY

In The Foreign Policy Bulletin

Bloodshed in Java goes on week after week while the Indonesian uprising against the Dutch appears to have reached an impasse in which neither side will make concessions satisfactory to the other. Leaders of the Netherlands government were scheduled to go to London to talk with British officials, but it was reported unofficially that the Dutch planned to clarify details rather than to modify their present stand.

Indications of an eventual end to the fighting are not, however, entirely absent, despite the spread of violence to the neighboring island of Sumatra. By Dec. 7 slogans on Batavia streetcars which used to proclaim that the Indonesians would rather "live in hell" than be restored to Dutch rule, for the first time were calling for peace and denouncing the extremist youth movement for being too hot-blooded.

Evidence of further division within Indonesian ranks came on Dec. 15 when the British announced that Arosdji, the chief of the Indonesian People's Peace Army (TKR), had recommended military action against extremist Nationalist forces. Four days later the United States, in its first mild but definite statement of policy on the Indonesian affair, publicly expressed its earnest hopes for an early renewal of negotiations between Dutch and Indonesian leaders to end the fighting. Perhaps it was this conjunction of circumstances which led the British to postpone the application of the "strong" policy in Java which, according to some reports, was decided upon at the Singapore conference of Dec. 6.

* * *

Meanwhile, the rice crop that should be harvested in the Spring is not being fully planted and food is already short, a very dangerous situation in the island of Java, which is not much larger than New York State, but has a population increasing by more than 700,000 every year and already approaching 49,000,000. The island needs a careful program of industrial development designed to avoid the evils of overurbanization; more work must be done to improve the agricultural output, and education must persuade reluctant natives to emigrate to less populated parts of the Indies.

With its very low standard of living, its 25 languages and 250 dialects, its overwhelmingly illiterate peasantry and consequent unreadiness for democratic government, Indonesia has not only been exploited by Dutch capitalists, but also by a large group of Chinese middlemen. The economic framework holding these elements together is very complex, however, and it is possible that merely to remove Dutch rule would result in confusion that would harm native welfare and increase world insecurity by laying Indonesia open to potentially ambitious neighbors.

The chief difference between the conduct of Indonesians and most colonial peoples today is due to the unexpectedly abrupt end of the war which found Indonesia with no Dutch or Allied troops present, while many thousands of surrendering Japanese whose modern weapons of war could be seized were at hand. Nearly 200,000 Dutch and Eurasians who had been held in Japanese concentration camps were also available as hostages for Indonesian Nationalists to hold. Dr. Soekarno and his followers promptly proclaimed an Indonesian Republic and succeeded in establishing its authority over a fairly wide area.

* * *

The Dutch government in this crisis contented itself with little more than a reiteration of Queen Wilhelmina's vague 1942 promise of dominion status for Indonesia. Dutch leaders evidently underestimated Soekarno's strength. At least they confused the issue by stating that he was nothing but a Japanese puppet with whom they were honor-bound not to deal. While it is true that Soekarno worked with the Japanese, and even went so far as to burn President Roosevelt in effigy shortly before the war ended, he is no Laval—for the record shows that he was thrice imprisoned by the Dutch prior to the war because of his crusade for Indonesian freedom. In any case, the Indonesians scored a tactical success over the Dutch by replacing Soekarno with the reputedly more moderate Sutan Sjahrir.

Dutch policy also revealed a number of contradictions. On one occasion acting Gov. Gen. van Mook was reported to have been authorized to negotiate with Soekarno, only to have his efforts repudiated shortly afterward by his own government. Had the Dutch made more precise and generous concessions at the beginning of the uprising, it is possible an agreement might have been reached, or at least the Indonesian position would have been weakened.

The ensuing bloodshed, however, has only made the Indonesians more obdurate. Even if the Dutch succeed in their present wish to bring in 28,000 troops within the coming months to maintain the order that the British hope meanwhile to restore, they may face a lasting heritage of Indonesian bitterness.

* * *

It was Gen. Marshall, on behalf of Gen. MacArthur, who persuaded the combined chiefs of staff to turn responsibility for Indonesia over to Adm. Mountbatten's British forces, leaving Gen. MacArthur free to concentrate on the invasion of Japan. When the war ended it was therefore British rather than American soldiers who had the twofold responsibility of carrying out the V-J surrender terms by disarming the 70,000 (one estimate says 150,000) Japanese troops in the islands, and assuring the safety of many Dutch and Eurasian prisoners who had been interned by the Japanese. The Earl of Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, declared on Dec. 14 that there were still 30,000 armed Japanese in Java, while 70,000 women and children in Batavia alone were in grave danger from Indonesian extremists. "We have been given a job," he said, "and it is surely our duty to see it through."

This emphasis on British responsibility is, however, but one side of the story. The British face a serious dilemma. While they are definitely conscious of world criticism and would therefore like to end the Indonesian muddle, they at the same time feel the need for solidarity in Dutch, French and British colonial policy.

* * *

The State Department's statement of Dec. 19, urging peace for Indonesia, was prompted partly by attacks on the United States government for its failure to intervene on behalf of the Indonesians. Yet it is understandable that this country should move with discretion in so complex a situation. Not only native welfare, but Allied solidarity and world security are at stake. The Dutch colonial problem is so closely bound up with similar problems of the French and British that an attack on the Dutch is likely to endanger our friendly relations with Britain, which already fears that there are too many Americans who would like to break up the British Empire.

On the other hand, the right of the Indonesians to a voice in their own affairs cannot be denied, and American idealism should lead the campaign for steady progress toward self-government for all dependent peoples. American policy avoids antagonizing the Dutch and British, but at the same time suggests our sympathy with native aspirations, thereby putting pressure on the Dutch to make liberal concessions.

DUTCH TROOPS IN JAVA

Though the landing in Java of Dutch troops from the Netherlands evoked a prompt protest from Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, it is perhaps significant that he has not refused to resume negotiations with the British and Dutch for a peace settlement. If these continue according to schedule, with the Dutch Army obviously replacing British occupation forces, it would suggest a steady approach toward some such understanding as the French have reached with the Annamites in Indo-China.

Indonesian extremists have insisted they would never again tolerate Dutch soldiers in Java. Their arrival in considerable numbers, with thousands more to come, may well rekindle flames of unrest which seemed to be dying down in recent weeks. On the other hand, Sjahrir, regarded as a moderate only by contrast with the irreconcilable radicals, has been gaining strength in the interim since the generous Dutch proposals for Commonwealth status were made public. President Soekarno, Japanese-appointed "head of state," has been pushed farther into the political background, and Sjahrir is free, if he wishes, to renew negotiations, with firmer support from his Cabinet. He deplores violence and has used his influence to suppress it.

The British, for their part, are anxious to get out of Java. Conditions in India have increased their desire to withdraw their Indian troops, and they want to end their international controversy with the Russians over their unwelcome assignment of occupation as soon as possible. The Dutch are as impatient to return as the British are to leave. They are confident that their troops, trained in England, can do an efficient and necessary police job in the islands. Moreover, they can hardly be unaware that possession of such a strategic center as Batavia, if it does not give them nine points of the law, at least eases their previous somewhat anomalous position of being militarily barred from what they consider an inalienable possession. The unexpected landing of these troops is undeniably a hurdle to the progress of negotiations. If it is surmounted, the road to peace in one of the worst trouble spots of the Far East should be more open.

SOEKARNO APPROVES INDONESIAN 'CABINET'

BATAVIA, Java, March 10 (AP)—"Premier" Sutan Sjahrir's new "cabinet" has been approved by "President" Soekarno and Mr. Sjahrir has full authority to proceed in negotiations with the Netherlands on Indonesian demands for independence, it was announced today.

Mr. Sjahrir's representatives, who went to Jogjakarta to present the names to Mr. Soekarno, announced his approval on their return here. The "cabinet" will be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Sjahrir declared that he was submitting a protest to the Allies' command, not only on the landing of three battalions of Netherland troops in Batavia yesterday but also at the use of Netherland troops in the recent occupation of Bangka and Bali. More Netherland forces, assigned to replace British troops in Java, were believed to be en route to Semarang and Surabaya, both areas where Indonesian resistance against the British has continued.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander of the Allies' land forces in the Southeast Asia Command, arrived today on what was termed a routine visit. He will confer with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford, the Allies' commander in the Netherlands Indies.

Java Premier Ready to Bargain; Warn of New War If Dutch Stall

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tue. 3-5-46

BATAVIA, March 4 (UP).—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic announced today he is ready to begin negotiations with the Dutch for independence.

Sjahrir said he is forming a new coalition cabinet with the full backing of the Indonesian National Committee. Composition of the cabinet probably will not be announced for several days but it is expected to contain representatives of at least six or seven parties.

Sjahrir said the Indonesian demand for 100 percent independence was actually "entirely a matter of phrasing," which gave the impression he would be satisfied with less than complete freedom from the Netherlands. Tue. 3-5-46

Meanwhile, Sjahrir's political adviser, Hadji Agus Salim, was quoted by radio Malang in East Java as saying that a holy war would be launched against the Dutch if negotiations broke down.

ILO RESOLUTION BARS RACE DISCRIMINATION

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 13—The International Labor Organization resolutions committee this evening approved a resolution condemning all forms of racial discrimination while the United States delegation pledged itself to submit to Washington for prompt action the Panamanian delegates' complaint that their compatriots working in the Canal Zone are not treated on a par with American workers.

The resolution approved unanimously today was the outcome of several days of negotiations between the delegations of the United States and Panama. The latter at first asked for an outright investigation of conditions in the Canal Zone, but the American delegates, in opposing the proposal, pointed out that no international body had the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state. 4-14-46

Panama yesterday insisted that her complaint be stated in the resolution, but the American delegates suggested that no specific case be mentioned and advocated condemnation in general terms of racial discrimination, wherever it may be. Panama yielded only when Verne Zimmer, United States Government delegate, read a statement saying that he would "gladly undertake to present to L. B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, a copy of the resolution agreed upon by our respective delegations, together with a full account of the background history that prompted this resolution, and recommend to the Secretary that the United States Department of Labor give appropriate attention to this entire matter." Sunday

FIRMS AWAITING INDONESIA PEACE

Age Herald Birmingham, Ala.

BY MARC PURDUE Mon 4-15-46

BATAVIA, April 14—(AP)—American and British business agents and tecehnicians are waiting in British and Dutch controlled areas of the Netherlands East Indies for a return of some degree of peace and stability in government.

While the diplomatic machinery grinds slowly toward a settlement of the Indonesian-Dutch impasse and control of the islands remains divided between the Allied and Indonesian military, revival of the once flourishing commercial life is indefinitely postponed.

Eight months after the Japanese surrender, the Indies still are closed as a source of some of the world's most vitally needed commodities.

Among American firms' representatives marking time the business agents of the oil companies prediminate. The biggest of these is Standard Vacuum, the Standard Oil of New Jersey-Socony Vacuum combine, whose fields and giant refinery at Palembank, Sumatra, partly destroyed pust before the arrival of the Japanese, were restored to production during the occupation but were so poorly maintained that they must be almost completely rebuilt at a cost of millions of dollars.

Standard Oil of California also is represented, but it had not started production before the war, having been just about to begin use of fields leased from the government.

Barred from their former Sumatran estates by unrest and divided administration are the guests of the United States Rubber Plantations Company. These estates were the world's largest and most productive. Other American rubber producers are awaiting the signal to resume operations—Goodyear, the Hawaii-Sumatra Company and Continental Rubber Company of New York. Mon 4-15-46

General Motors, Goodyear Tire Company, and National Carbon Company all have representatives waitin gin Batavia for the return of a semblance of normal conditions. The General Motors assembly plant at Tanjoengpriol, Batavia Port, is in limited operation with a skeleton staff, but most of the installations must be replaced before the plant is capable of reaching its former production.

FREE INDONESIA 'PRICE OF PEACE'

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

BY NEL SLIS

HAARLEM, Netherlands, March 27—(AP)—The exiled Dutch wife of Sutan Sjahrir, premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, believes that at least 1,000,000 Indonesians are prepared to take up arms to achieve full independence from the Netherlands.

Bitter toward the government which she says imprisoned her husband in 1934 and banished her to her native Holland, the tall, blond housewife is confident of the eventual success of her premier-husband, for whom she has been separated since her deportation from Java. Thur, March 28 1946

"Indonesia must be independent," she said. "Then there will be peace. If that is not granted, then I fear there will be fighting."

I found Mrs. Sjahrir at the piano in her modest home in an outer suburb of Haarlem playing Mozart. At first she was suspicious, but gradually lost her nervous flush. When she spoke of her husband, it was in glowing terms.

As youthful Mies Duchateau, of Amsterdam, she met Sjahrir when both were students at Leiden University. They were married in 1932 in a Mohammedan ceremony and she accompanied him to Java when he returned to lead the Indonesian independence movement.

Two years later, she said, her husband was arrested and sent to a political detention camp at Dighoel—"a horror camp," she called it—and she was deported to the Netherlands with their two children, a boy and a girl.

"I was treated as a pariah by my friends, and even one of my relatives," she said. "I was deprived of everything. I started working as a secretary. During the war I worked with the Dutch resistance. For a long time the Germans did not know who I was. It was fortunate. Otherwise, I would have been laden with their privileges."

She said that Dutch authorities had destroyed her Mohammedan marriage papers. "However," she continued, "they allowed me to marry by proxy to conform with Netherlands law." Thur 3.28.46

In 1942, she said, when the Japanese invaded the Netherlands East Indies, Dutch authorities sought to reach agreement with Sjahrir and other leaders, but negotiations failed when the Indonesians insisted on abolition of the Dighoel Detention Camp.

"Next," she continued, "the Dutch tried to get Mohammed Hatta (another Indonesian leader) and Sjahrir to Australia, but time was too short and they remained in Java where Sjahrir continued to work for his cause."

She decelared she had been refused permission to return to Java since Japan's surrender.

INDONESIAN PARLEY INSPIRES HIGH HOPE

New York Times N.Y.

Lord Inverchapel Says Dutch Are Wanted in Java—First Meeting Fixes Agenda

Wed 4-10-46

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, April 9—Lord Inverchapel (formerly Sir Archibald Clark Kerr) said today that it was a mistake to thing that Indonesians wanted the Dutch to leave Java. On the contrary, he said at a press conference at the British Embassy here, Indonesians "want the Dutch to stay, as they fully realize the social and cultural importance of the Netherlands influence."

Lord Inverchapel explained that his personal task in Java had been to create an atmosphere in which the Indonesians and Acting Governor General Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook could get together and confer. "It cost me a lot of whisky but I succeeded," he said.

Asked if the Indonesians' proposed new status could be compared to that of Eire, as rumored in the British press, Lord Inverchapel declared that he could not deny this, but it was for the Netherland Government to confirm it. He said he was quite confident of the success of the Netherland - Indonesian parleys and stressed that the British Government was interested only in a solution being reached.

Lord Inverchapel declared that he admired Premier Sutan Sjahrir, whom he termed "wise, cool and reasonable." He said that he was confident that after a political agreement was reached the re-establishment of law and order would follow quickly as a majority of the Indonesians were just waiting to start work and restoration again.

Lord Inverchapel will be present at conferences between Netherlands Ministers and Prime Minister Attlee on Friday and Saturday in London. Wed 4-10-46

Negotiations Are Begun

ST. HUBERTUS LODGE, The Netherlands, April 9 (Netherlands News Agency)—Dutch and Indonesian representatives today opened parleys at this heavily-guarded lodge in the hills of central Holland to settle the future status of the Netherlands Indies.

The Netherlands delegation, headed by Premier Willem Schermerhorn and Dr. Hubertus J van Mook, Acting Governor-General of the Indies, met with the three-man Indonesian group and abreed on an agenda for the next few days.

Parallel discussions are being held between Dr. van Mook and Government Ministers.

Talks On Indonesia

Washington Post, D.C. Sun 4-21-46

In a heavily guarded lodge somewhere in the hills of central Holland, Dutch and Indonesian representatives have begun discussions to settle the future status of the Netherlands Indies. It has taken many months to bring the two elements together and there has been much bloodshed and bitterness along the way. The indications now are, however, that the parley will be a success, that from it will emerge an agreement which will go a long way to satisfy the Indonesian urge for self-rule without immediately severing the link that for so long has bound Indonesia to the Dutch crown.

The path to the present meeting was paved by the Dutch government when, on February 10, 1946, it issued a statement of policy in which far-reaching reforms in the structure of government of Indonesia were outlined. Indeed, in this document the possibility of complete independence for that area was for the first time envisaged. Credit for bringing the two sides into conference belongs, in no small measure, to Dr. Hubertus van Mook, acting governor general of the Indies, who, while seeking to make contact with the Indonesian leaders, also had to put up with sharp sniping from Dutch reactionary elements who wanted as little change as possible in Indonesia. Another individual who has played a constructive part in the preconference negotiations was Lord Inverchapel (formerly Sir Archibald Clark Kerr), the newly designated British Ambassador to the United States. Sun 4-21-46

In a press conference at Amsterdam, Lord Inverchapel explained that his role was to create an atmosphere in which the Indonesians and Dr. van Mook could get together and confer. He also expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to think that Indonesians wanted the Dutch to leave Java. On the contrary, he said, they "want the Dutch to stay, as they fully realize the social and cultural importance of the Netherlands influence." Be that as it may, the fact is that the Indonesians and the Dutch are now engaged in amicable discussions of the future system to be set up in the Netherlands Indies and the outlook for a settlement is good. This is encouraging news.

Sjahrir Resigns in Indonesia; May Form Broadened Cabinet

Richmond Times Dispatch
Richmond Va.

BATAVIA, March 2—(AP)—Sutan Sjahrir resigned last night as Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, but a government spokesman today said he might be renamed to head a broadened Cabinet to negotiate with the Dutch for Indonesian independence. Sun. 3-3-46

The Dutch news agency Aneta quoted the Soerakarta radio as announcing tonight that Sjahrir had been charged with formation of a new Cabinet.

A Dutch official, meanwhile, declared he had "definite proof" that the Japanese were organizing and inspiring disturbances in the Celebes, where yesterday four Chinese coolies were killed by Dutch naval guards who fired into a crowd of dock workers at Makassar.

The resignation of the 36-year-old Sjahrir ocurred as a preliminary move in reshuffling the Indonesian Cabinet, Hadji Agus Salim, Indonesian government spokesman, declared. Sun. 3-3-46

The action was taken at Soerakarta in Central Java, where the Republican Central National Committee adopted a 'working committee recommendation that Sjahrir's nonparty Cabinet be replaced by one representing the major parties.

While Sjahrir's resignation was viewed as amounting to a vote of no confidence in the present administration, it did not represent lack of personal confidence in Sjahrir, the government spokesman maintained. Sun. 3-3-46

Some sources said that if Sjahrir was invited to form a new Cabinet, he would insist upon being given full responsibility for selecting delegates for additional talks with the Dutch without having to refer points back to Republican authorities at Jogjakarta for approval. Meanwhile Dr. William Hoven, acting director of the Netherlands East Indies Internal Administration Department, said he had "definite proof" that recent disturbances in the Celebes, Borneo and New Guinea were Japanese-inspired and organized.

Guards Fire at Coolies

The Dutch guards at Makassar in the Celebes said they fired at a crowd of coolies after someone in the crowd had fired at them first. The dock workers later staged a strike. Sun 3-3-46

Hoven, who had just returned from a visit to Makassar, said armed bands of rebels under Japanese leadership were concentrating at Ratang, in the Celebes.

He said that his mission to Makassar was the first step in implementing Dutch promises for forming a council in the Southern Celebes to organize autonomous local government.

The arrival of 2,000 Dutch troops on the south coast of Bali also was announced today.

Indonesian Seaman Freed By U.S., Returns To Harlem

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By THYRA EDWARDS

NEW YORK—One hundred and seventy-seven Indonesian seamen, informed by U. S. Immigration authorities that the Dutch Government had finally released them from the Netherlands Shipping Pool so that they were now free to sail on ships of their own choosing, last week left Ellis Island.

They had been held there for six weeks, and were welcomed back to the Harlem Salvation Army Center by Director Walter Roark.

In October these soft-voiced brown men made world headlines when they walked off Dutch vessels loaded with arms to be used against the Javanese people. The National Maritime Union, who acted as their sponsors, brought them to the Salvation Army USO Center, and Walter Roark accepted them cordially as guests—and brothers.

Return To Ellis Island

At the expiration of their 30-day transit stay the 177 seamen reported voluntarily to Ellis Island. Walter Roark and his assistant paid them weekly visits and brought them messages from friends they'd made in Harlem.

I went to visit the seamen, and to talk to Walter Roark at the center he directs. Sat 1-26-46

I'd always thought of a Salvation Army Center as a sort of flophouse, with rows of drab cots, smelling strongly of disinfectant. This place was certainly different. You enter a big cheerful lounge, with softly shaded lights, gay paintings on the walls, bright, comfortable chairs and a baby grand piano.

Mr. Roark came down to see me from his second floor office. I asked about his guests.

Many Cultures Represented

"Well," he said, " in the two and a half years we've been here we've served men of every race, nationality and religion but we've never had a situation as unique as this. A chance to play even a small role in a vital struggle—with men who stand for what I stand for, what I've stood for all my life."

The Indonesian group, he said, though apparently of one race, represented three different religions—Hindu, Moslem and Catholic, each with special food proscriptions dictated by their religion, and each representing problems of diet.

For the Moslems kosher killed chickens are obtained from the Jewish butcher and separate sets of dishes had to be bought for dairy foods and meats.

The center turned the Chapel over to the Moslems, where they go daily at 5 p.m. with their prayer rugs. Volunteers accompany the Catholics to mass.

Voice No Complaints

"It's little enough we can do," he said, "and we're only too glad to do it. The men never complain. So often we're hard put to find out just what they do want.

"Their attitude is that the larger issue is so important they are willing to accept any inconvenience or adapt to anything. But when we find out what they want we make every effort to give it to them."

While their lawyers and the CIO Unions supporting them worked to get the men released from the Dutch Shipping Pool—by wartime regulation a seaman cannot withdraw from his government's commitment to the pool — Walter Roark and his staff planned a full social program for them: churches, theaters, dances, all the sights of New York.

By the time the men went to Ellis Island they had introduced to Harlem a strange variety of Indonesian stringed instruments and a new mode in bright, draped turbans.

Their unity, self-discipline and cooperation for a selected goal was a great example, Roark said. Their presence, he felt, brought Harlem a lot closer to colonial problems.

"Java used to mean just some exotic island a long way off," he said. "Now it's 72,000,000 people who want to be free from the British and Dutch who are murdering them to keep control.

"I was looking around for a spot to serve in the war," Roark said. "All the stories I'd heard in the last war praised the Salvation Army as the one agency that served men regardless of race. So I dug in here though I had the same prejudices everybody else had. I'd always thought of the Salvation Army as a mission house, with singing bands. But you can see for yourself.

"Our first job was to educate the public, break down that Salvation Army stereotype. We have a community policy-making committee. That brings a lot of local people into participation. Every week we have some prominent national person in to meet the service men informally and to see what the Salvation Army really is."

Salvation Army Unbiased

He had been in the Department of Public Welfare until the war and is still on leave from that agency. Sat 1-26-46

"After the war," he said, "there's a civilian job to do right here in the community. After three years I still think the Salvation Army is more free from race prejudice than any organization I know, and those are conditions under which I prefer working."

We got back to the seamen.

"You've done a nice job," I commented.

"It isn't finished," he said. "The men feel this is their home, so they'll be putting up here between voyages. Most of them have been shipped out to Panama and Honduras.

"They say they'll be back. Perhaps it's a good way to keep us remembering that the British and Dutch are still shooting down these men's families which most of them haven't seen for four years. Let's hope they'll be able to get home to a free country soon."

Observers Say Java Situation To Crystallize

Richmond Times Dispatch, Va.
Fri 3-22-46

Clark Kerr's Tenure Basis of Prediction

By Vern Haugland

(Just Returned From Several Months in Java and Indonesia)

NEW YORK, March 21—(AP)—Troubled Java, astew with Nationalist disturbances for seven months, should settle down—or violently boil over—within a month or six weeks.

This is the estimate of observers in Java, who base their predictions upon the tenure of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British special ambassador who is trying to bring the Dutch and Indonesians to an agreement.

Sir Archibald is scheduled to return to England within that time, to prepare to take his new assignment as successor to Lord Halifax in Washington in May. Political experts say the recognized Dutch and unrecognized Indonesian governments of the East Indies either will agree or agree definitely to disagree before the British ambassador's departure. Fri-3-22-46

Optimists watching the situation in Batavia point out that personal relationships between the principals in the discussions—Clark Kerr, the Dutch acting governor-general, H. J. Van Mook, and the Indonesian premier, Sutan Sjahrir—are excellent.

They feel that the Dutch offer of a measure of Indonesian self-government within the Dutch Empire—with an opportunity in the unspecified future to choose complete independence—is sufficiently broad to serve as the basis for a satisfactory settlement, particularly since Sjahrir, a moderate, recently strengthened his hand through Cabinet changes.

Weakness Seen

They point to a weakness among the Dutch and Indonesians alike over the dragging dispute, and an eagerness to get economy into motion again in a land where food and textiles are dwindling. They believe that a show of force, if called for, would suffice to subdue any die-hard insurgents.

Observers on the gloomier side hold that Indonesian independence demands are too extreme ever to be adjusted to the reservations of powerful, conservative Dutchmen, many of whom bitterly oppose any concessions van Mook may offer. Fri 3-22-46

These pessimists say also that even should Dutch and Indonesian leaders come to an agreement, it would be rejected by Java's thousands of youthful extremists—Pemoedas—who possess impressive quantities of Japanese weapons and a fierce determination to retain the power they have gained.

Said one Dutchman: "The Pemoedas are driving Dutch cars, living in Dutch houses, looting Dutch stores, throughout Java. They stay, free of charges, in luxury hotels that never admitted Indonesians before the war. They dine, 'on the government,' at the best cafes. They won't give all that up without a struggle. We know we're going to have to fight them sooner or later, so why don't the British clear out and let the Dutch claim by force the things that belong to us?"

Serious Problem

Should the Dutch be permitted to attempt to retake Java by force, one of the most serious problems would be the possibly 30,000 white Dutch, half-Dutch Eurasians, and Indonesians outspokenly friendly to the Dutch, now held virtually as hostages in Indonesian camps throughout the island.

Indonesian extremists repeatedly have threatened to slaughter such hostages in revenge, if the Dutch attack.

"If war breaks out," one Indonesian leader observed, "we believe that the British and Dutch will try first to subdue West Java, by gradually expanding corridors between the three cities, Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bandoeng, that they now hold there. Then they will try similarly to establish themselves elsewhere by working out from Semarang and Soerabaja. Fri 3-22-46

"Meanwhile, we know that any trouble—or even any settlement—in Java will touch off an explosive chain reaction throughout India, Burma, Indo-China and Malaya. Imperialism has put the British, Dutch and French across the Asiatic barrel."

There are many Indonesian Communists but few, say British and Dutch authorities, with a Russian background. Russian activities in China, Iran and Europe, however, receive considerable attention in the Indonesian press.

Meanwhile British, Dutch and American technicians wait impatiently in Singapore, Calcutta, Palembang and Batavia for "things in the East Indies to open up, so we can get to work." American military representation in the area has dropped to almost nothing. A small strategic services unit and less than 10 members of a naval liaison staff are all that remain of once-large United States military forces in the East Indies.

British Give OK: Dutch May Now Bomb Indonesians

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 8-31-46

BATAVIA, Java—In case the world may someday require an explanation for imperialism and oppression of minority peoples, the Dutch in Indonesia have asked "permission" to bomb troop concentrations of the Indonesian Republic.

Permission to bomb Indonesians near Bandung was granted by the British, who have had considerable experience in subduing freedom-loving colonials.

At present their assignment is to "restore order" in Indonesia, but their tactics are the same as they have always been: jail the leaders, and divide the people.

The appeal for permission to wage a 24-hour air war against Indonesians "threatening" an Indonesian city, came from the Dutch colonial commander. An allied spokesman who said that 24 bombs weighing 250 pounds each would be dropped, added that permission for future assaults probably would be granted. Dutch forces in the area have recently been strengthened by the arrival of another division.

60f 1946

Indonesia

JAVA WITH FIFTY MILLIONS IS A HOTBED OF REVOLUTION

Times New York, N.Y.

All the Conflicting Forces of the East Meet in the Island Empire of the Dutch

1-13-46

By RALPH CONISTON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 12—Fly over Java—at a safe altitude these days lest the plane be riddled with bullets—and you see variously shaped kapok groves, low-diked paddie fields, rubber, tobacco, tea and coffee plantations running up even on lower slopes of the Java mountains. There is a great similarity between Java's geography and her human scene today for the latter is made up politically not only of the Indonesians themselves with all their racial divisions and varying shades of opinion but of British, Dutch and Chinese plus the persisting shadow of the Japanese.

When one mentions the Netherlands Indies one thinks of Java and for good reason, since Java's population of fifty million is more than half of the Netherland Indies' eighty million.

Many Political Shades

Java has been the center of the present demonstration for independence. In the myriad of other islands there is almost every shade of political opinion ranging from Ambon, so traditionally loyal to the Netherland crown that the Ambonese in Java have been subject to attack, murders and kidnappings at the hands of extremists, to Sumatra whose people's fervor for "Merdeka"—a Malay word for independence and freedom—is not lessened by the long tradition of anti-Dutch feeling.

In Java and Sumatra most governmental functions are in Indonesian hands. In Borneo and Biliton, important for rich tin mines, Celebes and other islands the Dutch are again in the saddle. In Bali, Lombok and still others, the Japanese are still in control pending the arrival of the Allies. In those parts of the Indies where NICA (Netherlands Indies Civil Administration) now constitutes the Government, new Dutch money is the medium of exchange.

To the nations of the world, and the United States is included, the Netherlands Administration constitutes the only legal Government in the Indies. In the eyes of the Indonesian Nationalists, the Dutch by their ineffectiveness in their defense of the country and their failure to oust the Japanese, have lost any claim of sovereignty they might have had, and there are many Indonesians who deny that such ever existed morally.

Whites Back Nationalists

The Indonesians claim that the entire non-white population of the Indies, with few exceptions, is behind the Nationalist movement. The Dutch assert that only a small minority, consisting of the intellectuals and the youth, desire independence, and that other apparent support is the result of pressure methods. There is no doubt that pressure methods, even terrorist methods, have been used. There have been threats, kidnappings and murders of those who cooperated or were accused of cooperating with Europeans. There is also no doubt that the independence movement has wide if not majority support. I have driven through cities, towns and villages in all parts of Java and seen the red and white Indonesian flags everywhere, and heard cries of "Merdeka" from children and grown-ups alike.

The great majority of the Indonesians I have met expressed the desire for independence, although many had only the haziest, if any, idea of its meaning. Others when asked what they thought of "Merdeka" replied, "Tida tahu"—"I don't know."

Many peasants from the hinterland are concerned only with rice, clothing and the return of peace and order, and probably are ready to welcome the Dutch back after ruthless exploitation by the Japanese and the present disruption of the country resulting from revolution.

If there is any jubilation in Tokyo these days, it must be over what has happened in the Netherlands Indies. The Indonesian independence movement, as attested by uprisings in the past and by the fact that almost every one of the present Indonesian leaders was exiled by the Dutch before the war for political activities, does not bear the stamp "Made in Japan." But there can be no doubt that the movement reached its present proportions through propaganda fostered by the Japanese, hoping thus to secure greater cooperation in the war effort and greater blindness to Japanese exploitation.

The present Indonesian Government was born with Japanese midwifery just as the surrender negotiations were reaching completion in mid-August. Despite all this, however, there is scarcely an Indonesian Nationalist who is not bitterly anti-Japanese as the result of the way their conquerors looted the country and impoverished its people.

Japanese Activity

There is also evidence that the Japanese organized the Kipas Hitam (Black Fan), a secret society composed reportedly of Japanese who resembled Indonesians and spoke the language perfectly, which has been acting as an agent provocateur. In several instances Japanese bodies have also been identified within captured Indonesian positions and a few Japanese have been captured.

President Sukarno of the republic was avowedly and undeniably, because of published and broadcast utterances, a collaborator with the Japanese, as were many members of his first Cabinet. Sukarno's defense to this is his desire for independence for his people, which, he says, he regards as impossible under the Dutch.

While Sukarno is an orator and as such a popular leader, he has been superseded in power even if not in title by Sutan Sjahrir, Premier and head of the new Cabinet, which is composed of men clear of any possible accusation of collaborationism and moderate in tendencies. The Sjahrir Government has made an agreement with the British military for aid in maintaining and restoring peace and order, and negotiations are also in progress for providing assistance in evacuating Japanese as well as internees and prisoners of war who are now deep in nationalist territory.

Changing Influence

The success of such cooperation is, however, not entirely dependent upon the willingness of the Sjahrir Government. The so-called Indonesian Republic is only five months old and it is doubtful whether any one man or group of men has control over Java with its extremists, its excitable population and outlaw bands.

Even long before the war's end Dutch realized that the old order was changing, as evidenced by Queen Wilhelmina's speech of December, 1942, stating that the Indies would have internal autonomy after the war. The only question is whether the Dutch realize just how much the old order has changed. The Queen's declaration was so broad that it is capable of almost any interpretation, meaning either little or much.

The Indonesian demand is for complete independence even though the leaders admit they have not enough trained, educated and experienced men in the country to conduct its affairs and will need technical assistance from the outside. Privately they all admit trusteeship by the United Nations would be completely acceptable. As for the Dutch offer, they express distrust, saying that just after the first World War the Dutch promised autonomy but gave them purely an advisory body in which the Indonesians did not even have a majority.

The Indonesians proclaim their willingness to allow the Dutch to preserve their predominant commercial interests, although with certain safeguards which any Leftists (to which classification almost all Indonesian leaders belong) would demand. A compromise retaining a stronger tie than commercial with the Netherlands will finally be reached in all possibility.

Javanese Asks Recognition Before Parley

Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Batavia, Feb. 14 (AP).—Tan Malaka, head of the Communists "People's Front" in Java, declared today he would demand "100 per cent recognition" of the Indonesian republic before consenting to confer wit hthe Dutch on their plan for establishing a Commonwealth of Indonesia.

2-15-46

He added that he would participate in no discussions so long as "alien" soldiers remain in Java, and until all imprisoned Indonesian youths are liberated.

Malaka is considered by some observers as a foremost rival of Premier Sutan Sjahrir, whose government has not been recognized by the Dutch.

Fighting flared in the Celebes, with three Netherlands soldiers wounded when Indonesians attacked a patrol northeast of Palopo, a British communiue said.

Dutch troops wiped out an Indonesian machine gun nest on the road between Bekasi and Batavia, where three British soldiers were slain in an ambush Tuesday.

Dutch Sending Offer Of Peace to Javanese

PM

Plan Envisages Elections, Creation of Cabinet

1-13-46

By FREDERICK KUH

(Copyright, 1946, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

PM Exclusive

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Dutch Government will make an important new peace offer to the Indonesian nationalists in the coming week.

The proposals which contemplate a lasting settlement of relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands Commonwealth are being carried out by the Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Hubertus J. Van Mook, who leaves The Hague today. He is due to arrive in Batavia Tuesday.

Right after his arrival, a conference between Van Mook and the Indonesian nationalists, led by Premier Sutan Sjahrir, will be opened to enable the Dutch to present their offer.

The offer has received Britain's approval.

The Netherlands' main proposals, according to a usually trustworthy and well-informed source are:

¶A general election to be held in Indonesia soon—according to one version, in two months.

Dutch OK Needed

¶Pending this election and pending the creation of the first Indonesian cabinet, an executive council is to be established consisting of Indonesian members to be chosen with Dutch aproval.

¶Indonesian voters will elect their own parliament to which their coming cabinet will be responsible.

¶This is to enjoy supreme authority in Indonesian domestic affairs. International economic relations are to be placed in the hands of a projected Netherlands commonwealth cabinet.

¶The Dutch offer will include a pledge of independence for Indonesia within a fixed period of years which is to be a matter for negotiations.

The period the Dutch have in mind is 20 or 25 years, but it evidently is not Holland's last word.

Under this plan, which was discussed a fortnight ago when the Dutch Premier, Willem Schermerhorn, and two of his cabinet colleagues conferred with Prime Minister Attlee near London. Indonesia soon would become a federated unit in the Netherlands commonwealth.

Indonesian Objection

One of the points against which Indonesian objections seem likely to be most strongly directed is the intention to withhold from the future Indonesian government autonomy in defense, foreign relations and international trade and finance.

The details of the broader Dutch plan for creating a Netherlands commonwealth super-cabinet are not included in the impending offer. It is known, however, that the Netherlands idea is that the Dutch overseas territories—the East Indies, Surinam and Curacao—each shall have representatives in the commonwealth cabinet at the side of the Dutch to deal with the three important functions mentioned.

Van Mook returned to The Hague from a short visit to London where he saw Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary. During their talk Bevin asked the Dutch to take immediate measures to halt excesses in Indonesia, ranging from the razing of Indonesian villages to alleged indiscriminate shooting. The Dutch military commander on the spot has meanwhile issued an order warning Netherlands troops to observe the strictest discipline.

Indonesia

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While Sukarno is an orator and as such a popular leader, he has been superseded in power even if not in title by Sutan Sjahrir, Premier and head of the new Cabinet, which is composed of men clear of any possible accusation of collaborationism and moderate in tendencies. The Sjahrir Government has made an agreement with the British military for aid in maintaining and restoring peace and order, and negotiations are also in progress for providing assistance in evacuating Japanese as well as internees and prisoners of war who are now deep in nationalist territory.

Changing Influence

The success of such cooperation is, however, not entirely dependent upon the willingness of the Sjahrir Government. The so-called Indonesian Republic is only five months old and it is doubtful whether any one man or group of men has control over Java with its extremists, its excitable population and outlaw bands.

Even long before the war's end Dutch realized that the old order was changing, as evidenced by Queen Wilhelmina's speech of December, 1942, stating that the Indies would have internal autonomy after the war. The only question is whether the Dutch realize just how much the old order has changed. The Queen's declaration was so broad that it is capable of almost any interpretation, meaning either little or much.

The Indonesian demand is for complete independence even though the leaders admit they have not enough trained, educated and experienced men in the country to conduct its affairs and will need technical assistance from the outside. Privately they all admit trusteeship by the United Nations would be completely acceptable. As for the Dutch offer, they express distrust, saying that just after the first World War the Dutch promised autonomy but gave them purely an advisory body in which the Indonesians did not even have a majority.

The Indonesians proclaim their willingness to allow the Dutch to preserve their predominant commercial interests, although with certain safeguards which any Leftists (to which classification almost all Indonesian leaders belong) would demand. A compromise retaining a stronger tie than commercial with the Netherlands will finally be reached in all possibility.

Javanese Asks Recognition Before Parley

Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Batavia, Feb. 14 (AP).—Tan Malaka, head of the Communists "People's Front" in Java, declared today he would demand "100 per cent recognition" of the Indonesian republic before consenting to confer wit hthe Dutch on their plan for establishing a Commonwealth of Indonesia. 2-15-46

He added that he would participate in no discussions so long as "alien" soldiers remain in Java, and until all imprisoned Indonesian youths are liberated.

Malaka is considered by some observers as a foremost rival of Premier Sutan Sjahrir, whose government has not been recognized by the Dutch.

Fighting flared in the Celebes, with three Netherlands soldiers wounded when Indonesians attacked a patrol northeast of Palopo, a British communiue said.

Dutch troops wiped out an Indonesian machine gun nest on the road between Bekasi and Batavia, where three British soldiers were slain in an ambush Tuesday.

Dutch Sending Offer Of Peace to Javanese

Plan Envisages Elections, Creation of Cabinet

1-13-46

By FREDERICK KUH

(Copyright, 1946, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

PM exclusive

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Dutch Government will make an important new peace offer to the Indonesian nationalists in the coming week.

The proposals which contemplate a lasting settlement of relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands Commonwealth are being carried out by the Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Hubertus J. Van Mook, who leaves The Hague today. He is due to arrive in Batavia Tuesday.

Right after his arrival a conference between Van Mook and the Indonesian nationalists, led by Premier Sutan Sjahrir, will be opened to enable the Dutch to present their offer.

The offer has received Britain's approval.

The Netherlands' main proposals, according to a usually trustworthy and well-informed source are:

¶A general election to be held in Indonesia soon—according to one version, in two months.

Dutch OK Needed

¶Pending this election and pending the creation of the first Indonesian cabinet, an executive council is to be established consisting of Indonesian members to be chosen with Dutch aproval.

¶Indonesian voters will elect their own parliament to which their coming cabinet will be responsible.

¶This is to enjoy supreme authority in Indonesian domestic affairs. International economic relations are to be placed in the hands of a projected Netherlands commonwealth cabinet.

¶The Dutch offer will include a pledge of independence for Indonesia within a fixed period of years which is to be a matter for negotiations.

The period the Dutch have in mind is 20 or 25 years, but it evidently is not Holland's last word.

Under this plan, which was discussed a fortnight ago when the Dutch Premier, Willem Schermerhorn, and two of his cabinet colleagues conferred with Prime Minister Attlee near London. Indonesia soon would become a federated unit in the Netherlands commonwealth.

Indonesian Objection

One of the points against which Indonesian objections seem likely to be most strongly directed is the intention to withhold from the future Indonesian government autonomy in defense, foreign relations and international trade and finance.

The details of the broader Dutch plan for creating a Netherlands commonwealth super-cabinet are not included in the impending offer. It is known, however, that the Netherlands idea is that the Dutch overseas territories—the East Indies, Surinam and Curacao—each shall have representatives in the commonwealth cabinet at the side of the Dutch to deal with the three important functions mentioned.

Van Mook returned to The Hague from a short visit to London where he saw Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary. During their talk Bevin asked the Dutch to take immediate measures to halt excesses in Indonesia, ranging from the razing of Indonesian villages to alleged indiscriminate shooting. The Dutch military commander on the spot has meanwhile issued an order warning Netherlands troops to observe the strictest discipline.

Ten Indonesians Die in Clash With British at Bandoeng

Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.

BATAVIA, JAVA, Jan. 28—(AP)—British troops clashed today with Indonesian Nationalists at Bandoeng in a brief but bloody encounter, while in Eastern Java desultory fighting continued in the Semarang and Soerabaja areas.

Ten Indonesians were killed and British Indian troops sustained three casualties in the Bandoeng fighting, said Dutch sources which quoted official advices. *1-29-46*

The encounter took place, these sources said, when a Gurkha patrol spotted a band of 50 well-armed members of an Indonesian youth organization just south of Bandoeng. Tanks and artillery opened fire, after which Indonesian strongpoints in the Bandoeng area were assaulted.

British troops reported that Indonesians, armed with swords and spears, were concentrating in the Bandoeng area and were erecting barricades.

In Eastern Java, an artillery duel was reported near Semarang, and at Soerabaja, British Indian troops engaged Indonesians who were armed with mortars.

In Batavia, Hadji Salem, spokesman for the Foreign Office of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, commenting on the replacement of Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison as Allied commander in the Indies, said "this means there is a change coming here and it could only be for the better."

Christison, the British have announced officially, will leave Java soon for a command in Britain, and will be replaced by Lieutenant-General Sir Montague Stopford, former British commander of Indian troops in Burma.

Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir said in an interview that most of the complications in Java were not the fault of Christison, but "the result of the ambiguous, unclear British position."

INDONESIA STUDIES NETHERLAND OFFER

New York Times

Both Dutch and Local Leaders Indicate That Proposals Leave Room for Talks

2-12-46

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Netherlands offer to establish a Commonwealth of Indonesia was being made known today to the Indonesians through the Government press, radio and leaflets dropped by Dutch planes over large cities, but an Indonesian official said the response to the offer might not come possibly for two weeks.

This official of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said the Indonesians were awaiting the reaction through Java.

A Netherlands Foreign Office spokesman said a settlement should "come as soon as possible."

"The Dutch proposal leaves much room for negotiation," the Foreign Office spokesman added. "We are resolved not to let the negotiations become a failure if we can help it. It is to the interests of our own people that a settlement should come as soon as possible, so as not to let matters deteriorate longer."

An Indonesian source indicated that the Netherlands program for a self-governing "Commonwealth of Indonesia" within the Netherlands Kingdom would be accepted as a basis of discussion.

First Indonesian Reaction

The first Indonesian reaction came from Hadji Agus Salim, official Indonesian spokesman, who said the Dutch offer was "a starting point for talks and that's all."

"Many who expected something substantial were disappointed, but I'm not, because I didn't expect anything," he said. "You can't blame the Dutch for giving as little as possible any more than the Indonesians for asking as much as possible." *2-12-46*

Hadye Salim suggested that changes might be proposed in the discussion that would make the plan a different one.

"We are doing our best not to make the negotiations a failure," he said. "Should they fail, that will not be our doing. If no one loses his temper we can continue."

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Government, were expected to meet tomorrow or Wednesday to discuss the plan.

The British reported that their artillery engaged a group of Indonesians armed with machine guns in the Semarang area. A British patrol captured a mortar, bombs, rifles and hand grenades in an engagement west of Surabaya while Indian troops destroyed a factory for making grenades in West Java, a communiqué said.

Support From Minority Group

BATAVIA, Feb. 11 (Netherlands News Agency)—A meeting of 500 inhabitants of the Molucca islands, most of them Amboinese, decided here today to establish an "Association of People of the Moluccas" and adopted a resolution promising to "cooperate loyally with the Netherlands Government on a basis of equal rights." They urged the Netherlands Government to guard the interests of the Amboinese minority.

Speakers asserted there was a danger of suppression of small minorities, such as Moluccans, Minahassans from Celebes, and Eurasians.

Fact-Finding Body Named

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Feb. 11 (Netherlands News Agency)—The States-General today named a seven-man fact-finding commission to Java. *2-12-46*

The upper chamber members are former Colonial Minister Charles J. I. M. Welter, Catholic party; Jonkheer B. C. de Savornin Lohman, Calvinist party, and N. Vijlbrief, Social Democrat.

SOME INDIANS JOIN JAVA'S EXTREMISTS

The New York Times, New York, N.Y.

Two, Who Are Captured, Report 15 Are Fighting With Group Called 'Black Cats'

1-17-46

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 16—That Indian deserters have been joining Indonesian forces to fight against the British hase been definitely established. Two Indians were captured yesterday in an action against the 161st Indian Brigade here and they disclosed that a total of fifteen of them were fighting with the Extremist organization, "Black Cats," 200 members of which engaged the British in the Kramat area.

The Indian Army is notably non-political, being known as generally indifferent to the utterances of Indian Congress party leaders. Despite repeated criticisms of the use of Indian troops in Java by Jawaharlal Nehru and others, Indian soldiers here have generally remained steadfast. Yesterday's discovery, however, opens the possibility of a spreading of disaffection, as similar cases have been reported, without confirmation, in Bandung and other localities in the past. *1-17-46*

Well Disciplined Organization

British officers declared that the Black Cats were an apparently well-disciplined organization and described their leader as clad in a distinctive black uniform and mounted on a horse, while platoons and sections followed their designated commanders. British officers declared that the members were well armed, khaki uniformed, and wore Japanese helmets.

It is reported here that Pandit Nehru has repeatedly attempted to visit Java to investigate the use of Indian troops against Indonesians, but that permission has been refused by the British. Only yesterday, however, Premier Sutan Sjahrir declared that he still hoped that Pandit Nehru would be able to come.

Detachments of the 161st Brigade went to the same area today to resume a search for their opponents, but the Black Cats failed to make an appearance.

Not Connected With Corps

It was asserted that the same organization had been responsible for an attack against an RAF barracks, near the airfield, last Sunday. British officers express doubt that the Black Cats are in any way affiliated with the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps.

No responsible source was available tonight for comment on the question of Indian disaffection. It is common knowledge that the Indians have been trading ammunition and possibly Japanese arms for fresh food. *1-17-46*

While Java is still free from major conflict, there have been a number of minor clashes in various parts of the island in the last few days, including an attack on a large convoy returning to Bandung from Chimahi, twelve miles to the west. There were other clashes in the same city necessitating the use of artillery.

The fate of the crew of a Dakota transport that has not been heard of since taking off from Bandung for Batavia on Monday is still in doubt. Bad weather has prevented an effective air search.

Some Artillery Action

BATAVIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—British artillery shelled hold-out Indonesian Nationalist positions in eastern and west central Java today.

Artillery and mortars in the east Java port of Surabaya hammered at a bridge southwest of the city held by Indonesian forces. To the west of the city Indonesians fired on a patrolling aircraft and mined a staff car, a British communiqué said.

At Bandung, in west central Java, British guns shelled the Isola Hotel, headquarters of a Nationalist force, silencing machine guns and rifles and forcing thirty Indonesians to flee, the bulletin said.

Batavia was quiet. Five of the city's six main markets opened yesterday. *1-17-46*

The Netherlands News Agency quoted Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic as saying that he planned to appeal directly "to the United Nations as a whole to settle the dispute over the Indonesian demand for independence from the Netherlands." *1-17-46*

New Party Is Formed

BATAVIA, Jan. 16 (Netherlands News Agency)—A new political grouping of Indonesian intellectuals, which may ultimately develop into a full-fledged democratic political party, is about to be founded here under the name of the Democratic League.

The group would extend membership only to "persons of proved integrity who retained a clean record during the Japanese occupation." *1-17-46*

The league is aimed at achieving the ultimate independence of Indonesia, but is strongly opposed to the "Republic" formed by Soekarno, Japanese-appointed "President" of the present "Government." *1-17-46*

One of the working program's chief points is that acceptance or rejection of any Dutch proposals should not be determined by "Soekarno's dictatorship, but should be put before a competent body truly representative of the Indonesian people."

Indonesia Is Offered State Status By Dutch

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch 2-11-46

Partnership Or Full Freedom Is Promised

BATAVIA, Feb. 10—(AP)—The Dutch offered today to establish a commonwealth of Indonesia with the promise that "in our time" the more than 60,000,000 natives would have the right of self-determination—to choose full freedom or partnership in The Netherlands kingdom. *2-11-46*

The proposal was disclosed by Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, after he submitted it to Indonesian leaders. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, seeking to end the strife in the rich Dutch crown colony, sat in on the conference of the Dutch and Indonesian leaders.

There was no immediate comment from Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, who yesterday said he had been delegated full authority from his government to negotiate with Van Mook and Sir Archibald.

Acceptance Seen

Van Mook, after reading the Dutch offer, which constituted official statement of policy by The Netherlands government on Indonesia, told newsmen he believed the Indonesians would accept the prospect of "self-determination in our time" in preference to continued civil war.

"The policy statement represents a new departure in the relationship between The Netherlands and Indonesia," he added. "For the first time a definite goal is set for the political development of Indonesia. Recognizing the right of self-determination for the citizens of this country, the proposals embody a clear, workable way towards democratic liberty." *2-11-46*

The statement said The Netherlands government intended to draft a new democratic partnership in the Dutch kingdom in consultation with authoritative Indonesian representatives. The partnership would be maintained for a limited period sufficient to fulfill conditions for a free decision, when the partners could decide independently about the continuation.

Under the commonwealth proposal all Indonesians would be given citizenship entitling them to civil rights in all parts of The Netherlands kingdom.

Plan Outline

Indonesian domestic affairs would be managed independently by the commonwealth's own institutions, through a democratic representative body of the Indonesian majority, plus a Cabinet with the representative of the crown as the top executive.

The representative would have special powers to guarantee sound administration and finance. A constitution would establish rights of freedom of worship and racial equality.

The proposal suggested a Cabinet for the entire Netherlands kingdom, with ministers from all parts. Territories in the kingdom would be given different degrees of autonomy.

When the new organization is operative The Netherlands government would promote speedy adoption of the Indonesian commonwealth as a member of the United Nations Organization. *2-11-46*

A communique from the British embassy issued after the conference said that the official publicity organization of each negotiating party agreed to publish fully the official statements of the other parties and that all parties to the discussions would "do their best to discourage any hint of provocative, inflammatory publicity."

Under Dutch colonial rule of The Netherlands East Indies, before the war, the administration and executive authority for the islands rested in the hands of the governor-general. A 60-member Volksraad, or Legislature, was in operation, with 22 members appointed by the government and 38 elected by local councils.

A constitution in 1922 granted The Netherlands East Indies self-government in internal affairs, under supervision of the home government, and with the legislative powers shared between the Volksraad and the governor-general.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARC

Associated Press

INDONESIAN INSURGENTS
The British showed no favoritism.

INDONESIA

Muddle

Chicago, Illinois Time 1-21-46

A brooding quiet settled over Indonesia. It was the quiet of a faintly smoking volcano. Here & there snipers' rifles cracked. But mostly the British and Dutch sat waiting behind their guns in strongholds of European authority like Batavia, Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung. Beyond these cities, in the rich hinterland of Java, under the red-&-white flag of the Indonesian Republic, the nationalist leaders of 50,000,000 people were also marking time.

The onetime masters and onetime colonials were waiting for Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, the East Indies Acting Governor General. In London and the Hague, determined Dr. Van Mook had pressed for a semi-autonomous Indonesia within a new Netherlands Commonwealth, and he had sold his idea, despite the opposition of diehard Dutch imperialists. Last week, as he prepared to fly back to Batavia, he said: "I am convinced that after one generation the Indonesians can reach full equality of status with Europeans. I hope we will come to terms. . . . There are groups in Java suitable for us to negotiate with. . . ." 1-21-46

Promise & Threat. For sensitive Indonesians Dr. Van Mook's words held a threat as well as a promise. Were the Dutch planning to split the nationalist Government, to divide and rule, in the best tradition of European imperialism?

Indonesian President Soekarno and Premier Sutan Sjahrir had a working agreement, but there was no love lost between them. While the moderate Premier carried on in Batavia, the less moderate President established headquarters in Jokyakarta, an inland city of Central Java known as the citadel of Indonesian independence.

Neither leader could make a move without an eye on the country's ardent, revolu-

© Punch

JOHN BULL & CHARGES
Sometimes caresses, sometimes cuffs.

tionary, well-organized youth movement. Insisting on an end of colonialism, Indonesia's youth fought the Europeans, spread the slogans of a new order. If Premier Sjahrir agreed to Dutch terms, the youth movement, led by demagogic President Soekarno, might well repudiate him. 1-21-46

Reason & Unreason. Between Indonesians and Dutch, the British muddled. (Technically they were present in the Indies to accept the Jap surrender and to keep order during the process.) With India, Burma and Malaya in the back of their minds, they trod warily, favoring neither full native autonomy nor a return to prewar colonialism. "If the Dutch make a reasonable offer," said a British spokesman, "the rest depends on the Indonesians. We can only satisfy reason; then we must deal with unreason." Significantly he added: "If matters come to the use of force by the Dutch, world opinion will not stand for it." 1-21-46

Meanwhile, John Bull dandled the unwanted Indonesian baby on his lap, alternately caressing and cuffing it. On the soft side, Britain's Lieut. General Sir Philip Christison attended an Indonesian art show with Premier Sjahrir (the Premier's eye was blackened from a beating administered by Dutch troops); British and Indonesian teams played a soccer match (scoreless tie). In sterner mood, the British skirmished with Indonesian guerrillas, and jailed as "undesirables" a good many members of Premier Sjahrir's Peace Preservation Corps; showing no favoritism, they also cracked down on trigger-happy Netherlands forces, sending back as unwanted 1,200 of 2,000 Dutch Marines newly arrived from Malaya.

SELF-RULE FOR INDONESIA

New York Times

While the Russians and the British have been staging another caustic debate before the Security Council over the presence of British troops in the Netherlands East Indies, the Netherlands Government itself has presented a plan for a reorganization of the Dutch Empire which should both end the debate in London and restore peace and order in Indonesia. For with this plan the Netherlands Government fulfills all the obligations imposed by the Charter upon members of the United Nations Organization responsible for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. It is to be hoped that the Indonesian leaders, whose first reaction appears to be favorable, will accept the proposal. 2-12-46

The plan, which is not an emergency measure produced under pressure of the Russian charges, but one which goes back to elaborate studies made before the war, is in many respects similar to American policy in respect to the Philippines. It definitely ends the colonial era in Indonesia and establishes an Indonesian Commonwealth as a partner in the Dutch Empire with self-government, political freedom, membership in the United Nations Organization and the guarantee of a plebiscite after a preparatory period, but "in our time," in which the Indonesian people will be able to decide for themselves whether to continue the proposed arrangement or to embark on complete independence.

To go further at this moment would seem likely to produce only chaos in Indonesia and to conjure up the very dangers which the Russians are so eager to avert. For by the testimony of "Premier" Sjahrir himself, the Government of the Indonesian "republic" which he heads is not able to establish law and order. According to a pamphlet he has issued, the original leaders of the Indonesian "republic," established under Japanese auspices, were Japanese collaborators, while the Indonesian youth has been infected with Japanese propaganda of fascism and race hatred. Sjahrir recommends himself as a leader whose primary aim is to end the "capitalistic-imperialistic" system, supposedly centered in London and New York, and declares that "the national revolution is only the tail-end of our democratic revolution." Under these circumstances it seems only fair that the Indonesian people should have an opportunity to decide their fate for themselves, under conditions of safety and tranquillity, and at a time when they are really ready to take their fate in their own hands. 2-12-46

QUICK END DOUBTED TO FIGHTING IN JAVA

New York Times

Discovery of 26 More Bodies of Europeans Held to Back Rumors of New Flare-Up

2-10-46

By RALPH A. CONISTON

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 9—Rumors current during the last two weeks that fighting was about to flare up again in Java were pointed up by a Royal Netherland Navy announcement today that twenty-six bodies, mainly of Europeans, had been found during that period in the Antjol canal in the Batavia area.

Although Indonesian extremists have heightened their activity in the last ten days against the British positions in Surabaya, Semarang and Bandung, today's announcement concerning the canal, which runs only between Batavia and its port of Tanjong Priok and was consequently supposed to be completely cleared up by the recent British action taking over the police and raiding the compounds for extremists, gives additional weight to the reports of restive feeling on the island.

These evidences of smoldering violence, despite the efforts of Nationalist leaders to restrain their followers while negotiations with the Netherlands are pending, belie assertions that the vigorous British action during the last months against extremists in various parts of Java have quenched any desire for further war. 2-10-46

Allied headquarters today reported numerous clashes around Surabaya, with the British using artillery, while there also was some fighting at Bandung. At Semarang likewise there has been extremist activity in the last few days, with Indonesians attempting to shell British headquarters.

Experienced observers believe that only the utmost efforts, such as those made by Premier Sutan Sjahrir continuously in the last few months, have been able to prevent new and widespread violence.

Only last night the Premier met representatives of the extreme left People's Front and later he expressed to the press his complete satisfaction with the discussion.

The shakiness of the Sjahrir Government's control was shown, however, by the Premier's admission to the press that he was embarrassed by the failure to carry out recently announced programs for the complete evacuation of former prisoners of war and internees from Indonesian-held territory.

Premier Sjahrir said that the Army of the Indonesian republic, which has been charged with the program, was said to be unable to provide sufficiently strong guards to guarantee the evacuees safety from further unrest in many areas.

JOGJAKARTA, Java, Feb. 9 (AP)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir declared today that the Indonesian Cabinet had given him full authority to act in the forthcoming discussions in Batavia with the Netherlands and with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, on restoring peace to Java.

President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, participating with the Premier in a news conference, affirmed confidence in the Premier. President Soekarno said he would not take part in the Batavia talks unless Premier Sjahrir requested him to do so. 2-10-46

In Surakarta yesterday the young East Java Indonesian leader Soetomo, upon whose head the Netherlands has placed a price of 100,000 guilders, expressed loyalty to the Sjahrir-Soekarno Government.

Clark Kerr Holds Parleys In Indonesia

Times Dispatch Richmond, Va.

2-4-46

BATAVIA, Feb. 3—(AP)—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr has conferred separately with Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir and Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor-general in the Netherlands East Indies, the British said today, as heavy fighting flared in the Soerabaja sector in which six British soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded.

Details of the week-end confer-

...ences were not disclosed, but presumably both sides acquainted the special British envoy with their basic demands to be presented at the forthcoming peace talks between the Dutch and leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic.

Sjahrir plans to leave Tuesday for a tour of the interior and conferences with other Indonesian leaders.

Indians Victims

The latest British casualties in the continued fighting in the Soerabaja sector in Eastern Java, were caused by Indonesian mines, boobytraps and snipers. The six killed were Indians, while the wounded included a British officer and two British soldiers and 12 Indians.

Mines destroyed two weapon carriers, an ambulance and a jeep, and damaged a Sherman tank and weapon carrier. The mining was described as the most effective yet accomplished by the Indonesians. 2-4-46

[An Amsterdam dispatch said 20,000 persons participated in an orderly demonstration Saturday night in favor of peaceful negotiation rather than force in settling the Indonesian problem. The new Dutch labor party and the Communists sponsored the rally, held in the huge Amsterdam market hall. Speakers included Dr. Heuven Goedhart, editor of Het Parool, organ of the Netherlands people's movement, which has joined with the Social Democrats and several smaller parties to form a new labor fusion.]

JAVA CENSORSHIP PRECEDES PARLEY

New York Times

Allied Commander Bars All Comment Likely to Incite Acts 'Prejudicial to Order'

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 25 (AP)—Strict censorship of Java newspapers and radio stations was decreed by the British today in advance of renewed negotiations between the Netherlands Government and Indonesian republican leaders for restoring peace in Java. 1-26-46

[The Netherland News Agency said the bodies of seventeen European men and women were found in Batavia yesterday by a canal repair crew. All had their hands tied behind them. One woman had been beheaded, and two victims apparently had been killed recently, it was said.]

The censorship order, issued by Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands Indies, did not affect foreign correspondents, but barred the press and radio of Java from publishing "anything offensive or likely to inflame opinion, or in any way incite the people directly or indirectly to commit acts prejudicial to law and order." Violators would be permanently or temporarily suspended.

[The Netherland News Agency said that Indian troops took over the Bandung radio station Friday from Japanese troops who had been guarding it, and that Netherland broadcasts could be expected shortly.]

The British sent Japanese war prisoners through the capital painting out Indonesian political slogans smeared on buildings, walls and street cars.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir returned to Batavia today from a conference with members of his Nationalist cabinet in Jogjakarta, but he had no comment on reports that he might reshuffle his cabinet before the discussions. 1-26-46

Dr. H. J. Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, is en route to Batavia from The Hague with new proposals from his government to the independence-seeking nationalists. Also on his way here is the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, appointed as a special envoy for the talks.

Correspondents who accompanied Premier Sjahrir reported that Netherland women and children held in an Indonesian camp at Jogjakarta were fairly well treated.

The British said Indonesians armed with mortars had attacked British troops at Semarang and near Surabaya. A relief party was fired upon at Bandung while being escorted by a British anti-tank regiment, but no casualties resulted in an exchange of fire, a statement added.

Netherland troops, wearing "American-style battle dress," have set up a twenty-four-hour guard in the Batavia dock area, the British said.

JAVANESE WANT BRITISH TO STAY

In Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 22—(AP)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic and an official of the Netherlands East Indies government both said today that they opposed the withdrawal of British forces from Indonesia at this time. 1-23-46

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic yesterday asked the Security Council of the United Nations Organization to "put an end to the present situation" in Indonesia, and asserted that British troops as well as Japanese armed forces were taking part in military actions against the local population in Indonesia.

Sjahrir said that if the Russians did not mind, the Indonesians would prefer that the British remain in the islands until the Japanese had been disarmed and removed.

Peter Kierstens, education director of the Netherlands East Indies government and former minister of economics, said "it would be irresponsible if the British withdrew utterly, and disastrous for the Indonesians . . . for the British to withdraw would mean sacrificing the Indonesians to Soviet propaganda."

British Urged To Stay

Sjahrir expressed Indonesian appreciation of the world interest in Java and said:

"If the British withdrew now, the Japanese might refuse to lay down their arms and might resist."

Sjahrir said that when the T. K. R. (Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps) removes Dutch internees from inland Java, as it proposes to do, and then removes the Japanese, the "British should be sufficiently convinced of the Indonesian administrative ability to enable them to quit Java promptly after the Allied powers' assignment is completed." 1-23-46

The British were assigned by the Allied command to rescue internees and prisoners of war held by the Japanese, and to disarm the Japanese. The Indonesian Nationalists are demanding complete independence from the Dutch.

UNO Aid Not Asked

The premier said his government had not appealed to the UNO, and preferred to withhold such action until other attempts to reach a settlement have failed.

He added, however, that if it became necessary to submit the matter to the UNO, it was most appropriate for Russia to take action. He said Russia is a major power with the least direct interest in Indonesia and thus better able to present the case as a moral issue.

Kierstens said the Ukrainian request "shows how dangerous it is when a power has Russia's glamor and authority but no responsible knowledge of real conditions."

"It would be irresponsible if the British withdrew utterly and disastrous for the Indonesians," he continued. "If Russia could read the heart of Sjahrir and other Indonesians she would see exactly the same reaction. They are longing to return to the old Dutch-Indonesian friendships under changed conditions with better chances for the Indonesians."

British Are Needed

Kierstens said that "some Dutch say they could do better without the British but that is not so—anyway for some weeks or months yet."

Earlier today the first group of Dutch citizens interned by the Japanese and then held by the Indonesians in East Java since October, reached Batavia after a train ride of nearly 600 miles through Nationalist-controlled interior Java.

The 156 Dutch men, women and children in the group were escorted by members of the T. K. R. They came from the camp at Malang, about 50 miles southwest of Soerabaja, formerly a Japanese concentration camp. 1-23-46

The T. K. R. has proposed to bring 15,000 Dutch from the interior when the British are ready to receive them.

UNO Heading Into New Storm Over Indonesia

P. M. New York

Vishinsky Charges Events There May Start New World War

2-11-46

By FREDERICK KUH

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LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Security Council last night seemed to be heading into stormier weather, with the Soviet Union strongly supporting the demand for a United Nations inquiry into British policy in Indonesia, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, Secretary, reaffirming his refusal of such an investigation.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. delegate to the Council, intends to back Bevin mainly on the ground that the inquiry would be unsuitable at the moment when the Dutch-Indonesian negotiations are just starting.

Andrei Vishinsky, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, declared that events in Indonesia "may be the spark in the powder barrel setting alight another world conflagration."

2-11-46

Calls It Duty

He proposed that a five-power commission—consisting of the U. S. A., the USSR, Britain, China and The Netherlands—go to the East Indies to investigate. "I want to give warning," he added, "that it is the duty of the United Nations to end this danger."

He suggested that Britain and The Netherlands are resisting the commission of investigators because they have something to conceal.

If a formal motion for an inquiry were made and Bevin lodges a veto against it, this would rightly or wrongly strengthen the impression of British guilt.

Egypt's delegate to the Security Council, Mahmona Riaz, spoke against the investigation when the Council resumed debate after the lunch interval. "It is for army authorities to deal with the situation," said Riaz, but he added a demand that the Council be kept informed of the progress of the Dutch-Indonesian talks.

Bevin declared, "I have refused to be a party to a commission of inquiry and will continue to refuse because of the reflection on the British Government contained in (Ukrainian delegate, Dmitri) Manuilski's letter to the Council implying that Britain is endangering the peace."

No Inferences, Please

A rejection of the inquiry is the only way he can protest against a great power (the Soviet Union) making charges and then failing to substantiate them.

"I'm not going to allow all kinds of inferences to be thrown at British soldiers," continued Bevin. "We are as much peace loving as any country in the world."

Bevin denied any similarity between the proposed commission to Indonesia and the alleged precedents regarding Greece, Poland and Romania, which Vishinsky had adduced. He admitted, "on one occasion our people did use a few Japanese troops."

Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands foreign minister and delegate, had the last word. "The state of public alarm to which Vishinsky referred," he said, "exists only in Vishinsky's own imagination. The developments in Indonesia justify guarded optimism." 2-11-46

Van Kleffens promised that new Dutch troops being sent to the East Indies would not be used against the nationalists, "but will be used against unruly hooligans."

Van Kleffens said he would consent to dispatch investigators if both Britain and the Ukraine agree, but the inquiry must be confined to the conduct of British troops in Indonesia, "and I would refuse to accept the commission if it indirectly busied itself with internal questions."

The Security Council will continue to discuss Indonesia tonight. The controversy is rapidly reaching a point at which private Big Five talks may be needed to avert another serious United Nations crisis.

Self-Rule For Indonesia

Birmingham News, Alabama

Holland's offer of commonwealth status to Indonesia, made Sunday, is not new. It was first made by the exile Netherlands government in London during the war when Indonesia was overrun by the Japanese. 2-12-46

However, the offer of complete independence for Indonesia "in our time," if the Indonesians want it, goes farther than anything said before and should help in satisfying the rebellious inhabitants.

Of course there is indefiniteness in that phrase "in our time" which may not placate the Indonesians, who are beginning to scent the air of complete freedom.

The offer is a gesture for which the Dutch deserve credit. Without the wealth of Indonesia, Holland would slip back into the role of a small European country with little world influence. Genuine self-sacrifice is represented in any offer of eventual independence for Indonesia. But that course is forced by the feeling, now grown to great proportions throughout the world, that any and all peoples who want independence, and are capable of exercising it without injury to the world at large, should be permitted to have it. 2-12-46

In the light of this Dutch offer, the United Nations Security Council would do well to hold up for the time being the question of investigating British influence and conduct in Indonesia. Why not give the muddy waters a chance to settle?

Indonesia May Be a 2d Spain--Manuilski

Daily Worker New York 2-12-46

Ukrainian delegate Dmitri Manuilski yesterday warned the UNO Security Council that British intervention in Indonesia is comparable to Axis intervention in Spain.

"I remember that the League of Nations ruled that interference in Spain did not threaten peace and did not concern the League," he said. "Two years later the world was at war."

He repeated charges that British troops have violated Big Three agreements by using Japanese troops, and that "war with all its consequences" rages in Indonesia.

He urged the Security Council to vote on a formal resolution that the situation in Indonesia threatens peace and security, and decide to establish a commission to investigate.

United States chief delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., opposed this motion, which was supported by Chinese delegate Wellington Koo who said China was especially concerned regarding Indonesia because the 2,000,000 Chinese in Java had suffered casualties in British-Indonesian fighting.

Stettinius criticized Soviet delegates for questioning Great Britain's "good faith" in its Indonesian policy, and advised the Security Council to take no further action on the Ukrainian charge.

At the end of his speech, however, he withdrew a formal objection to investigation but reserved the right to take such action as he liked later. 2-12-46

Turning to Soviet chief delegate Andrei I. Vishinsky, Stettinius added: "O. K.?" "O. K.," Vishinsky said, using an English term for the first time.

TENSION INCREASES AT BANDUNG, JAVA

The New York Times New York N.Y.

Barricades Put Up in Streets —Indian Assembly Makes Protest on Troop Use

1-22-46

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 21 (U.P.)—Barricades have been thrown up on the streets of Bandung, threatened by bands of Indonesian extremists, it was disclosed today as leaders of the self-proclaimed Indonesian Republic prepared for conferences with Netherland colonial officials in Java.

[Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow who was named special envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, went from England by air today to Moscow. He will continue to Java from Moscow and is expected to reach Batavia by Jan. 30.]

Reports from the Bandung area said extremist activities were increasing in the southern part of the city. Families were fleeing their homes as tension increased, and defense positions were prepared.

Sharp clashes were reported around Surabaya in Eastern Java. British patrol leaders reported that armed Indonesian extremists were fighting harder and that sniping was increasing.

About 300 Indonesians were sighted in a single concentration near the city, despite the recent efforts of British artillery and patrols to keep such groups on the move and at distance from Surabaya. 1-22-46

Commission's Power Limited

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Jan. 21 (U.P.)—Prof. J. H. A. Logemann, Minister of Overseas Territories, said today that the only aim of the Parliamentary Commission that will be sent to the Netherlands Indies is to examine conditions and to make a report to the Chamber of Deputies on what it finds.

At a press conference, Professor Logemann denied that the commission would affect government policy toward Indonesia in any way.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the self-proclaimed Indonesian Republic has expressed belief that the appointment of this commission represented an unfavorable development to the Indonesians and said he would negotiate with no one but Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook.

Professor Logemann deplored this attitude of suspicion and asserted that "my government stands behind van Mook, just as Van Mook is content with the political lines of the government." 1-22-46

Protest by Indians

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 21—The new Central Legislative Assembly, meeting for the first time today with Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the chair, heard sharp criticism of the use of Indian troops in Indonesia and demands for their speedy withdrawal from Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League leader, and Sarat Chandra Bose, an Indian Congress Party leader.

Mr. Jinnah told the War Secretary that his actual account of the circumstances under which Indian and other Allied troops came to be employed in Indonesia, their objectives and the "unforeseen and unwelcome" complications that developed contained "not one word of truth."

Other Opposition speakers hurled at the Government benches such charges as "murder" and "butchery" and Mr. Bose declared that India at the behest of British warlords had for the first time in her history dipped her hands in a neighbor's blood.

Mr. Jinnah thought the Allies when they went to Java could at once have blessed the "Indonesian Republic" and invited their cooperation in disarming the Japanese and rescuing prisoners of war and internees. 1-22-46

Recognition Is Suggested

Had it ever been made clear to the Indonesian leaders, asked Mr. Jinnah, that the British and Dutch were ready to negotiate with them on a basis of recognition of their independence? "If not, do not employ our troops," he declared.

The case for the Government was presented by Sir Edward Benthall, who was acting as Leader of the House in the absence of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, and Philip Mason, Secretary of the War Department. Both pointed out that political developments precipitated by Japanese mischief-making had thrust upon the Allied forces in Indonesia responsibilities in the matter of law and order the necessity and legitmacy of which "Premier" Sutan Sjahrir had recognized by giving them the assistance of Indonesian forces.

Sir Edward, who was subjected to some interruption, said that the situation in which the Government of India found itself was as distasteful to it as it was to Indian public opinion. There was, however, he said, no stage at which they could honorably or with advantage to the possibilities of a peaceful settlement in Indonesia have resigned from their obligations.

Sir Edward said that the Government of India was eager to see Indian troops withdrawn at the earliest possible moment but pointed out that there were "still 30,000 Japanese troops in Java to be dealt with."

INDONESIANS URGE UNO SETTLEMENT

The New York Times

Premier Says Agreement Will Not Be Reached in Direct Negotiation With Dutch

New York, N.Y.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 15—The Indonesians made the opening gambit today in negotiations that are expected to begin with the return of Acting Governor Hubertus J. van Mook from the Netherlands at the end of the week. He will bear new proposals for a settlement of the Indonesian problem.

In a statement to the press Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized "Indonesian Republic", asserted the belief that no settlement was possible "unless it is made by a joint agreement between the United Nations and us."

By implication, Premier Sjahrir refused recognition of the Netherland interest in Indonesia as being in any way different from that of other nations. 1-16-46

"We are willing to consider and to welcome Dr. van Mook as the first envoy of a foreign but well-known country to discuss with us, we hope, in the friendliest way Dutch interests and Dutch point of view," said Premier Sjahrir.

"But we consider it necessary to point out that in times to come as a free nation living among all other free nations of the world we cannot and we may not make a fundamental difference between the Netherlands and the other nations of the world."

Ironical Phrase Used

This independence claim is undoubtedly the most extreme bargaining factor of the Indonesian "government," but the special interest of the Netherlands is also implicitly acknowledged in the ironical phrase "foreign but well-known country." 1-16-46

Observers here believe that the Indonesian authorities will accept a bargain considerably short of complete and immediate independence. Admission of this now, however, would endanger not only their bargaining position with the Dutch but their popularity with the untutored masses of Java who are currently excited by the violent events of the last few months.

That the Indonesian authorities realize that their best chance depend upon world opinion rather than in an ultimate fight against the Dutch is shown by the attempt in Premier Sjahrir's statement to throw the case into the hands of the United Nations.

"We know," declared Premier Sjahrir, who said he had a letter on the way to the United Nations, "that the geographical, economic and strategic position of our country lays a great responsibility on us to the entire world, especially to the countries of southeast Asia and around the Pacific.

Wants Joint Agreement

"That is why we think no settlement of our present problems with the outer world can be definitely reached unless it is made by a joint agreement of the United Nations and as, or at least by the leading powers of this world organization—say the United States and Britain for our part of world —with us and the other parties involved. 1-16-46

"We fervently hope that the United Nations who are in session now in London can take steps in this direction. We are as interested in a quick and peaceful solution of our problems as everybody else."

Meanwhile the Netherland Navy reported a new outbreak of violence in Borneo, stating that "Extremists who recently arrived from Java are terrorizing populations" at Kumai on the south coast.

The Navy statement said that the Netherland mine - sweeper Abraham Crynssen had put ashore a landing party that dispersed a well-armed band of terrorists in hand-to-hand fighting.

Bad weather prevented further reconnaissance in the search for an RAF transport plane missing with its crew since yesterday morning.

There were sporadic skirmishes throughout Java but no major action was reported.

Official Dutch Reply

BATAVIA, Jan. 15 (Netherlands News Service)—The official Netherlands comment on Premier Sjahrir's statement was contained in a release of the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service which said: 1-16-46

"On the one hand Sjahrir points out that the Indonesians have declared their independence and consider their 'Republic' as the result of the people's will. On the other hand he asserts that no solution for Indonesian problems can be reached without the decision of the United Nations, or at least the United States and Great Britain.

"Netherlands circles stress that both the United States and Great Britain have stated their views on the Indonesian question, respectively, in declarations issued by the State Department in Washington on Dec. 19, 1945, and the statement by British Minister of State [Philip] Noel-Baker in the British Parliament on Nov. 19, 1945.

"Consequently, the opinion expressed by Mr. Sjahrir is neither acceptable in terms of constitutional law nor in terms of international politics and cannot be considered as a contribution to an early and peaceful settlement of the Indonesian dispute."

Jap Body Found Clad In Indonesian Uniform

Atlanta Constitution 2-21-46

BATAVIA, Feb. 20.—(AP)—Dutch authorities said Wednesday the body of a Japanese, clad in the uniform of an Indonesian Nationalist, was found Tuesday after a five-hour fight in which Indian troops joined Indonesian civil police against heavy machine-gun fire to clear snipers from the Bandoeng factory area.

Informal talks by H. J. Van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, British Envoy Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian government were suspended meantime, while Sjahrir went to Jogjakarta to confer with Nationalist President Soekarno. 2-21-46

Indonesians Look to World Opinion to Keep British in Line

By HELEN SIMON

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic indicated yesterday he would welcome UNO action on Indonesia if the British do not stick to their announced purpose of disarming Japanese and repatriating Dutch internees.

Most newspapers yesterday played Sjahrir's statement as a repudiation of the Ukranian note to the UNO Security Council asking investigation of and action against British and Japanese attacks on the Indonesian population.

While Sjahrir did say he would welcome Britain's help for the specific purposes of disarming Japanese and repatriating Dutch Internees, he left the door open for a fture appeal to the Soviet Union—as the major power with the least interest in Indonesia—to bring the case before UNO if the British violate their pledge.

That Sjahrir has chosen to postpone an earlier appeal for Soviet assistance seems to indicate that he considers the Indonesian government to be in a favorable bargaining position at this time.

Sjahrir evidently believes British troops will be committed in the eyes of the world to disarming Japanese, and will find it embarrassing to continue to use them against Indonesians—as they were still doing Tuesday on small islands near Java, according to United Press.

When the British have completed their assignment, Sjahrir states, they "should be sufficiently convinced of the Indonesian administrative ability to enable them to quit promptly."

This formulation presupposes British cooperation with the Indonesian Republican Government, and it may well be the Indonesian strategy to use this cooperation to avert re-imposition of Dutch colonial rule.

KERR SENT TO JAVA ON PEACE MISSION

British Ambassador to Moscow Will Attempt to Mediate Dispute With Natives

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 19—A new bid to seek a settlement of the Netherland and Indonesian problem is being made by the British, who announced today that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to Moscow, was leaving London in a few days for Batavia, Java, to see what he could do to help and advise.

He will not be an arbitrator but he may well turn into a mediator in this baffling dispute, which the British find highly embarrassing and costly.

What the British Government is doing quite simply is putting its trust in the experience, training and cleverness of a man who is conceded to be one of its best diplomats. He will get what one Foreign Office spokesman called "a very generous discretion" in advising the Netherlanders and Indonesians and to a certain extent in committing the British Government to his advice.

Dutch Agrees to Plan

The Netherlands Government has agreed to this mission, during which Sir Archibald will have the title of "Special Ambassador." His terms of reference are "to help in the attainment of the amicable and satisfactory settlement of the present political difficulties in the Netherlands Indies."

Sir Archibald has been a British Ambassador in China and knows the Orient. He has a reputation for integrity and fairness, as well as brilliance, and it is upon these personal qualities that the British are relying and hoping that the Netherlanders and Indonesians will rely.

The Ambassador will go by way of Moscow, Cairo, New Delhi (where he will see Viceroy Wavell) and Singapore, arriving in Batavia about Feb. 1, by which time the Acting Governor General, Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, should be there. Sir Archibald's mission is expected to take about two or three weeks and it does not at all mean that the probabilities of his going to Washington as Ambassador are in any way diminished.

British Drive on Looting

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 19 (Netherlands News Agency)—British authorities here opened a campaign today to end the widespread looting of warehouses and docked ships, which has been going on for weeks and is regarded as one of the principal sources of black market supplies of furniture, clothing and medicine—including penicillin.

The looting, authorities said, is well organized and it is believed several gangs, each with its own headquarters, are operating.

At Buitenzorg, thirty miles south of here, inspection by a British officer of a Japanese camp just south of the town disclosed that the Japanese prisoners of war had an excellent stock of food and were enjoying better meals than Allied former internees who are still living in camps here. The officer also was said to have found some arms and ammunitions in the Japanese camp.

British Indian troops at Bandung dispersed a mob of Indonesians who had been intimidating Chinese residents of the city, the communiqué also said, adding that no casualties had been suffered on either side.

The same troops, it added, opened up, yesterday, the road from Bandung to Padalarang, about seven miles northwest of the city, in an area which nationalist extremists had been concentrating. Other patrol clashes were reported.

As these clashed continued, Dr. Mas Slamet, Indonesian financial expert, said that Indonesian "Premier" Sutan Sjahrir was supported by a majority of the democratic people of Indonesia, but was powerless against "Fascist" terrorists, who must be eliminated before democracy could be expected to function in Java.

Meanwhile, Rear Admiral A. S. Pinke, in a simple ceremony in the Netherlands naval headquarters here, officially took over command of Netherlands naval forces in the Netherlands Indies.

AIR OF EXPECTANCY OBSERVED IN JAVA

Change in Command, Mission of Kerr, Plans of van Mook Point to New Parley

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 28—Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, British Commander in Chief in the Netherlands Indies, will leave Java on Sunday, en route for England. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Montagu G. N. Stopford, former commander in Burma. This change plus the forthcoming arrival of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, have created a new air of expectancy here.

The local situation has obviously improved. This was evident today, when the British extended the curfew hour to 11 P. M., since Batavia's nights have been peaceful recently.

Some Indonesians, however, are apprehensive. They fear that the simultaneous arrival of new British military and political leaders may connote a stronger policy, coincident with the submission of new terms from the Netherlands, that may not be entirely to their liking.

It is possible that at least a part of these new terms may be divulged at a press conference tomorrow by Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook. They may not prove entirely acceptable.

Some Indonesian leaders here, indeed, have predicted trouble. Premier Sutan Jjahrir, for example, is reported to have said mysteriously today that in the event that the Netherland fofer and Sir Archibald's recommendation prove inadequate, "we will know what to do and we already have plans."

There are persistent rumors that a more vigorous policy here includes tackling the currency chaos which has been further accentuated by the inflation of Japanese guilders. These are now selling at more than a hundred to the dollar. It is rumored that this Japanese currency, which has continued as the only legal tender for the last four months, will be withdrawn and that new Netherlands Indies notes will be substituted.

New notes have already been circulated on Borneo and Celebes where the Japanese guilders were redeemed at 3 pr cnt of thir face value.

Premier Sjahrir said today that a similar policy of driving out the Japanese money, if adopted here, would cause serious trouble, bankrupting many ubsiness men. He said the Indonesians in central and eastern Java would boycott the Dutch currency, adding that his Cabinet was merely awaiting a suitable opportunity to introduce its own currency.

Some Sporadic Clashes

BATAVIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—British troops clashed today with Indonesian nationalists at Bandung in a brief but bloody encounter, while in eastern Java desultory fighting continued in the Semarang and Surabaya areas.

Ten Indonesians were killed and British Indian troops sustained three casualties in the Bandung fighting, said Dutch sources which quoted official advices.

In Batavia, Hadji Salem, spokesman for the Foreign Office of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, commenting on the replacement of General Christison as Allied commander in the Indies, said: "This means there is a change coming here and it could only be for the better."

Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir said in an interview that most of the complications in Java were not the fault of General Christison, but "the result of the ambiguous, unclear British position."

Indonesian Premier Is Given Full Authority in Parleys

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, Feb. 9—(AP)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir declared today the Indonesian Cabinet had given him full authority to act in the forthcoming discussions in Batavia with the Dutch and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy on restoring peace to Java.

President Soekarno, of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, participating with the youthful Sjahrir in a new conference, affirmed confidence in the Premier. Soekarno said he would not take part in the Batavia talks unless Sjahrir requested him to do so.

(A Dutch Navy announcement in Batavia said 26 bodies of European adults and one baby were found in Antjol Canal between Batavia and Tandjoengpriok. The victims, with their hands tied behind their backs, had been dead for about a week, the Dutch saie.)

Sjahrir told newsmen that Communist Leader Tann Malaka had voted full confidence in Sjahrir's representation but the Premier admitted that it was "quite possible dissident elements remain among the Communists."

Party Convenes

Malaka's party, now holding a convention in Cheribon on the Java north coast 130 miles southeast of Batavia, was reported to have present a seven-point program to the Indonesian Cabinet, which rejected two points demanding confiscation of foreign property and expulsion of British troops.

In Soerakarta yesterday the young East Java Indonesian leader, Soetomo, upon whose head the Dutch have placed a price of 100,000 guilders, expressed loyalty to the Sjahrir-Soekarno government.

Soetomo, a former Soerabaja newspaperman, was persuaded to come to Soerakarta to meet touring correspondents by his 24-year-old aide Ketoet Tantri, a white woman who claims United States citizenship.

Tantri claimed Soetomo had 30,000,000 followers, won chiefly by Soetomo's fiery radio broadcasts, "who would rise in revolt tomorrow if Soetomo ordered."

Soetomo, whose announced war plans include mass poisoning of the Dutch, said he would support the Sjahrir government because he was convinced it had "only one purpose—independence."

"But I am responsible to the people and ask absolute assurance that the Dutchmen we release won't resume the fight against us," he added. "Also that cities like Malang won't be attacked once the Dutch are evacuated as Soerabaja was attacked."

Soetomo is a strikingly handsome man, with shoulder-length black hair. He foreswore haircuts until Indonesia achieves independence.

INDONESIANS HERE PICKET BRITISH, DUTCH CONSULS

British and Dutch consulates here were picketed by 50 Indonesians yesterday. Picketers demanded backing for the Soviet proposal that a United Nations commission investigate conditions in Indonesia and recognition of the Indonesian Republic.

In a leaflet, the Indonesian Public Relations Committee, sponsor of the demonstration, urged passers-by to write President Truman demanding an immediate halt to all shipments of lend-lease war material to Britain and Holland for use against the Indonesian Republic.

The American delegation at UNO, the Indonesians urged, must press for removal of British troops in Indonesia, and the British Government must repudiate use of Japanese troops to suppress the people's Indonesian Republic.

Delegations left resolutions at both consulates asking immediate end of intervention.

Stop Shooting the Javanese

New Republic 1-7-46

BY THE END OF DECEMBER there were accumulating signs of dissatisfaction with what is happening in Java. The American State Department, it is now revealed, has asked the Dutch and the Indonesians to resume negotiations looking toward a peaceful settlement of the dispute there. The British, also, are clearly unhappy about the moral position in which they are presented to the world; the British government recently announced that it was reviewing the previous decision that had been made about using British troops in putting down the "revolt." As we go to press, the British and Dutch Premiers are scheduled to meet in London to discuss the problem.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherland East Indies, is in favor of recognizing the Indonesian Nationalist government, but is opposed by some members of the cabinet and of the Dutch Parliament. There had been previous reports that among Dutch officials in the Netherlands, most of the younger men, and those who had recently been in Java, were sympathetic to the demands of the Indonesians, which were opposed by the older officials, who are less well in touch with the whole situation.

A party of foreign journalists has just toured Java under the auspices of the Indonesians, and makes an interesting report. The journalists say that the people seem to be unanimously behind their native leaders; that the rebels are well armed and disciplined, and are obviously capable of keeping order and of disarming the remaining Japanese troops in Java (whose presence had been used as an excuse for sending in the British troops). This touring party found little hostility to white men in general, or to the Dutch in particular, and no sign whatever that the revolt was being turned into a holy war of the Moslems. Its members say that the Javanese are earnestly asking for an inquiry into the whole situation by an American or Allied commission.

The more one hears about the situation in Java, the more outrageous does the present policy of using military force against the Javanese appear to be. Lest Americans should feel too complacent about their own relationship to what is happening, we might point out that the British troops in Java are acting under the Allied high command for Southeast Asia, of which the United States is a part; and that this country has at least $150 million invested in Indonesian tin, oil, rubber, sugar, cinchona and other products. The fact that it is British troops who are being used to carry out the Potsdam decision—which was, roughly speaking, that at the end of the war all colonies should be returned to their original owners intact—is only a detail.

But the harm that is being done is no detail. The burning of villages, the shooting of the natives, are engendering a bitterness that will continue for generations, and ought to. It is nonsense, as the tour of the foreign journalists has demonstrated, to say that the British troops are there only to restore and maintain order. The Javanese are perfectly capable of maintaining order if they are given the chance. The order the Allies are seeking to preserve is that of the Dutch, who are not willing to give the Indonesians the degree of political autonomy to which they feel entitled. The letter of Imam Pamoedjo in the *New Republic* of December 31 summarizes the case of the Indonesians against the Dutch. It is charged that the standard of living fell markedly in the fifteen years before the war; that there has been little freedom of speech for Indonesians; that they are not being prepared for any increase in self-government; that the expenditures on health, education and other items of welfare are scandalously low; that the wealth of the region has been exploited by the Dutch for their own interest and against that of the native population.

That Allied soldiers started shooting the Indonesians was an incredible, disgraceful blunder, which should be rectified at the earliest possible moment. This is clearly the sort of situation with which UNO ought to deal; but if UNO cannot be mobilized quickly enough, let the great powers act on their own. A truce should be arranged at once—that the Javanese would accept it, goes without saying—while an international committee of inquiry visits the scene, takes evidence, and makes recommendations. By the time it had finished its work, UNO should be prepared to enter the picture. Every additional life lost in Java is one more permanent stain on the collective conscience of mankind.

A Token Withdrawal From Responsibility

IN DISCONTINUING even a token participation in the Southeast Asia Command, there is an implication that the United States has now drawn virtuous skirts clear of the Javanese imbroglio. If this is a true inference nothing could be more unfortunate, for although legalistically we may uphold the contention that Dutch obstinacy, Javanese aspiration and British difficulties in the middle are none of our business, morally and even practically they concern us as much as they do the British.

Largely by the grace of God and the accidents of deployment, we were saved from the dilemma in which the British forces found themselves, that of stepping into a Dutch hornets' nest with the extraneous and assigned objective of disarming Japanese and rescuing refugees from internment camps. But we provided the weapons with which British and Netherlands troops have shot at Indonesian nationalists. We refused the Indonesian request that we mediate for them with the Dutch and we have held rigidly aloof from the conferences at which the British are now endeavoring to do the same thing.

This has not kept us, however, from regarding Dutch and British with obvious disapproval and from considerable intimation via the columnists of a suspicion that the British are most happy to find themselves free to beat up Asiatic nationalists in an unregenerate frenzy of imperialism. Actually the British, on the spot at home and abroad, seem both to resent and envy the ease with which we have maneuvered ourselves into the position of disinterested critic.

From their viewpoint there could be no more unfortunate accompaniment to their patient negotiations with Burma, Ceylon and Malaya regarding colonial reform and dominion status than the headcracking and impassioned outcry now arising in Java. It certainly would be inaccurate to say that the British either hope for or have advised complete Dutch relinquishment of their prize colony. But, in a series of conferences in which our withheld aid would have been warmly welcomed, they have markedly decreased the angry incomprehension of the Netherlands Government and the fierce intransigence of Javanese Nationalists. They have at least created a climate in which peaceful negotiation can continue, a task which we might well have undertaken.

The shelling of unarmed villages, the shooting of those demonstrating a wish for independence are detestable to all right-thinking people. But criticism that our withdrawal from S.E.A.C. may intensify should at least be tempered by the realization that we have carefully declined to share any responsibility for solving the Javanese problem.

The Indonesian Impasse

BY VERNON McKAY
In The Foreign Policy Bulletin

Bloodshed in Java goes on week after week while the Indonesian uprising against the Dutch appears to have reached an impasse in which neither side will make concessions satisfactory to the other. Leaders of the Netherlands government were scheduled to go to London to talk with British officials, but it was reported unofficially that the Dutch planned to clarify details rather than to modify their present stand.

Indications of an eventual end to the fighting are not, however, entirely absent, despite the spread of violence to the neighboring island of Sumatra. By Dec. 7 slogans on Batavia streetcars, which used to proclaim that the Indonesians would rather "live in hell" than be restored to Dutch rule, for the first time were calling for peace and denouncing the extremist youth movement for being too hot-blooded.

Evidence of further division within Indonesian ranks came on Dec. 15 when the British announced that Arosdji, the chief of the Indonesian People's Peace Army (TKR), had recommended military action against extremist Nationalist forces. Four days later the United States, in its first mild but definite statement of policy on the Indonesian affair, publicly expressed its earnest hopes for an early renewal of negotiations between Dutch and Indonesian leaders to end the fighting. Perhaps it was this conjunction of circumstances which led the British to postpone the application of the "strong" policy in Java which, according to some reports, was decided upon at the Singapore conference of Dec. 6.

* * *

Meanwhile, the rice crop that should be harvested in the Spring is not being fully planted and food is already short, a very dangerous situation in the island of Java, which is not much larger than New York State, but has a population increasing by more than 700,000 every year and already approaching 49,000,000. The island needs a careful program of industrial development designed to avoid the evils of overurbanization; more work must be done to improve the agricultural output, and education must persuade reluctant natives to emigrate to less populated parts of the Indies.

With its very low standard of living, its 25 languages and 250 dialects, its overwhelmingly illiterate peasantry and consequent unreadiness for democratic government, Indonesia has not only been exploited by Dutch capitalists, but also by a large group of Chinese middlemen. The economic framework holding these elements together is very complex, however, and it is possible that merely to remove Dutch rule would result in confusion that would harm native welfare and increase world insecurity by laying Indonesia open to potentially ambitious neighbors.

The chief difference between the conduct of Indonesians and most colonial peoples today is due to the unexpectedly abrupt end of the war which found Indonesia with no Dutch

or Allied troops present, while many thousands of surrendering Japanese whose modern weapons of war could be seized were at hand. Nearly 200,000 Dutch and Eurasians who had been held in Japanese concentration camps were also available as hostages for Indonesian Nationalists to hold. Dr. Soekarno and his followers promptly proclaimed an Indonesian Republic and succeeded in establishing its authority over a fairly wide area.

* * *

The Dutch government in this crisis contented itself with little more than a reiteration of Queen Wilhelmina's vague 1942 promise of dominion status for Indonesia. Dutch leaders evidently underestimated Soekarno's strength. At least they confused the issue by stating that he was nothing but a Japanese puppet with whom they were honor-bound not to deal. While it is true that Soekarno worked with the Japanese, and even went so far as to burn President Roosevelt in effigy shortly before the war ended, he is no Laval—for the record shows that he was thrice imprisoned by the Dutch prior to the war because of his crusade for Indonesian freedom. In any case, the Indonesians scored a tactical success over the Dutch by replacing Soekarno with the reputedly more moderate Sutan Sjahrir.

Dutch policy also revealed a number of contradictions. On one occasion acting Gov. Gen. van Mook was reported to have been authorized to negotiate with Soekarno, only to have his efforts repudiated shortly afterward by his own government. Had the Dutch made more precise and generous concessions at the beginning of the uprising, it is possible an agreement might have been reached, or at least the Indonesian position would have been weakened.

The ensuing bloodshed, however, has only made the Indonesians more obdurate. Even if the Dutch succeed in their present wish to bring in 28,000 troops within the coming months to maintain the order that the British hope meanwhile to restore, they may face a lasting heritage of Indonesian bitterness.

* * *

It was Gen. Marshall, on behalf of Gen. MacArthur, who persuaded the combined chiefs of staff to turn responsibility for Indonesia over to Adm. Mountbatten's British forces, leaving Gen. MacArthur free to concentrate on the invasion of Japan. When the war ended it was therefore British rather than American soldiers who had the twofold responsibility of carrying out the V-J surrender terms by disarming the 70,000 (one estimate says 150,000) Japanese troops in the islands, and assuring the safety of many Dutch and Eurasian prisoners who had been interned by the Japanese. The Earl of Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, declared on Dec. 14 that there were still 30,000 armed Japanese in Java, while 70,000 women and children in Batavia alone were in grave danger from Indonesian extremists. "We have been given a job," he said, "and it is surely our duty to see it through."

This emphasis on British responsibility is, however, but one side of the story. The British face a serious dilemma. While they are definitely conscious of world criticism and would therefore like to end the Indonesian muddle, they at the same time feel the need for solidarity in Dutch, French and British colonial policy.

* * *

The State Department's statement of Dec. 19, urging peace for Indonesia, was prompted partly by attacks on the United States government for its failure to intervene on behalf of the Indonesians. Yet it is understandable that this country should move with discretion in so complex a situation. Not only native welfare, but Allied solidarity and world security are at stake. The Dutch colonial problem is so closely bound up with similar problems of the French and British that an attack on the Dutch is likely to endanger our friendly relations with Britain, which already fears that there are too many Americans who would like to break up the British Empire.

On the other hand, the right of the Indonesians to a voice in their own affairs cannot be denied, and American idealism should lead the campaign for steady progress toward self-government for all dependent peoples. American policy avoids antagonizing the Dutch and British, but at the same time suggests our sympathy with native aspirations, thereby putting pressure on the Dutch to make liberal concessions.

LEAFLETS TELL PEOPLE OF JAVA OF DUTCH OFFER

Commonwealth Plan Is Declared Basis For Negotiations

BY VERN HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Feb. 11—(AP)— The Netherlands offer to establish a Commonwealth of Indonesia was being made known today to the Indonesians through the government press, radio and leaflets dropped by Dutch planes over large cities, but an Indonesian official said the response to the offer may not come possibly for two weeks.

This official of the unrecognized Indonesian republic said the Indonesians were awaiting the reaction through Java.

A Netherlands foreign office spokesman said a settlement should "come as soon as possible."

"The Dutch proposal leaves much room for negotiation," the Foreign Office spokesman added. "We are resolved not to let the negotiations become a failure if we can help it. It is to the interests of our own people that a settlement should come as soon as possible, so as not to let matters deteriorate longer."

Discussion Basis Found

An Indonesian source indicated The Netherlands program for a self-governing "Commonweath of Indonesia" within The Netherlands kingdom would be accepted as a basis of discussion.

First Indonesian reaction came from Hadji Agus Salim, official Indonesian spokesman, who said the Dutch offer is "a starting point for talks and that's all."

"Many who expected something substantial were disappointed, but I'm not because I didn't expect anything," he said. "You can't blame the Dutch for giving as little as possible any more than the Indonesians for asking as much as possible."

Salim suggested that changes might be proposed in the discussion that would make the plan a different one.

Failure Guarded Against

"We are doing our best not to make the negotiations a failure," he said. "Should they fail, that will not be our doing. If no one loses his temper we can continue."

Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general of The Netherlands East Indies, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy and Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the Indonesian government, were expected to meet tomorrow or Wednesday to discuss the plan.

The British reported that their artillery engaged a group of Indonesians armed with machine guns in the Semarang area. A British patrol captured a mortar, bombs, rifles and hand grenades in an engagement west of Soerabaja, while Indian troops destroyed a factory for making grenades in west Java, a communique said.

U. S. BALKS AT QUIZ ON INDONESIA

Russian, Ukrainian Plan Is Favored By China, Dr. Koo Reveals

THREAT TO EFFORT AT PEACE FEARED

Outlook For Early Vote Is Not Favorable As Delay Scheduled

LONDON, Feb. 11 — (AP) — The United Nations Assembly committee voted 22 to 17 tonight for the establishment of the permanent United Nations headquarters somewhere in the region of Westchester County, New York—Fairfield County, Connecticut.

* * *

BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, Feb. 11 — (AP) — The United States flatly opposed tonight a Russian and Ukrainian demand that the United Nations Security Council investigate the Indonesian situation.

Speaking for the American government, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said that any action at this time might upset efforts of the Dutch to restore peace.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, of China, promptly announced his government had no objection to such a commission, urging that it might be "helpful" in furthering harmony among the nations and dissipating doubts about Java.

Unless some compromise solution could be found, officials said, there was nothing to prevent veto action.

These officials pointed out that if the demand for a commission comes to a vote, there must be unanimity among the five permanent members. An abstention or a vote for or against by any of the Big Five would defeat this action.

Prospects Diminish

Prospects of an early vote diminished slightly when President N. J. O. Makin, of Australia, announced at adjournment that at least three more speakers were scheduled to be heard when the council resumes debate at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. Central Standard Time) tomorrow.

Stettinius and Koo dominated today's session, with the American delegate attempting to bring an early settlement of Ukrainian charges that British troops in Indonesia were a threat to international peace and security.

The former U. S. secretary of state told the council that the American government believed Russia and the Soviet Ukraine had failed to present evidence that an investigating commission would serve a "constructive purpose."

Views Are Given

Referring to negotiations between the Dutch and the Indonesians, Stettinius said:

"I am sure that the best hope for the settlement of this unhappy situation and the elimination of any possibility of a renewal of armed strife in that troubled area lies in the successful and prompt completion of these negotiations."

But, he added, in his opinion it would "be appropriate for us to express the hope that terms of the surrender requiring the disarmament of the Japanese may be carried out promptly, and that with the disturbing influence of the Japanese eliminated, peaceful conditions in Indonesia may soon be restored."

Koo, however, said that since Russia had asked for a commission of inquiry, China would go along with the idea, "assuming that it would be a purely fact-finding body."

British Act To Restore Dutch Rule

Set Up Courts To Assure Netherland's Sovereignty in Java

By David Boguslav

BATAVIA, JAVA, Jan. 4.—British forces for the first time since the Allies' return to the Netherland East Indies have taken direct steps to re-establish Dutch sovereignty here. n order published by the Allied command proclaims establishment of military courts to try a large number of suspected persons now held in jail as well as others who may be charged.

These courts do not have jurisdiction over "persons subject to British military law" but cover all others, whatever nationality. Significantly, the order expressly states that the courts will be Dutch because the Hollanders are sovereign in the East Indies and British courts cannot legally try certain cases of offenses against Allied military administration.

The courts will consist of a Dutch president and several members, which may include Indonesians.

Part of AMG

The courts will function as a part of the allied military administration with death sentences reviewable by the supreme allied commander at Singapore and terms of imprisonment of more than two years by the commander in chief of Allied Forces in the East Indies. The measure marks another phase in the gradual turning over of Indonesia to full Dutch control. At the same time, it relieves the anamolous situation under which British courts-martial, the only courts existing here, have been unable to try civilians.

In effect, the British command, having placed virtually all Java under martial law, has now handed over to the Dutch the duty of enforcing it among the population.

How long these courts will need the support of British divisions to maintain them, it is impossible to say. It can be said categorically that reports in Washington and New York that the British plan to leave Java on Mar. 1 are "fictitious."

Javanese Silent

While the highest military officials insist that their mission here is non-political, it is clear that the political section of the supreme command is carrying out its own mission, which is to restore the prewar status. This is made obvious by recent measures which included the disbanding of Indonesian civil police; the landing of 2000 Dutch Marines in Batavia, and the handing over of the civil phase of martial law to the Dutch military courts.

While earlier measures were accompanied by statements that they were taken with the "knowledge" of Indonesian authorities, this was not mentioned in the action taken on the courts.

Java Leader Forms Cabinet In Ince Move

Batavia, March 2 (AP).—Sutan Sjahrir resigned last night as premier of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, but tonight was renamed to head a broadened cabinet to negotiate with the Dutch for Indonesian independence.

A Dutch official, meanwhile, declared he had "definite proof" Japanese were organizing and inspiring disturbances in the Celebes, where yesterday four Chinese were killed by Dutch naval guards who fired into a crowd of dock workers at Makassar.

The resignation of the 36-year-old Sjahrir occurred as a preliminary move in reshuffling the Indonesian cabinet, Hadji Agus Salum, Indonesian government spokesman, declared.

No Lack of Confidence

The action was taken at Soerakarta in Central Java, where the Republican Central National Committee adopted a working committee recommendation that Sjahrir's non-party cabinet be replaced by one representing the major parties.

While Sjahrir's resignation was viewed as amounting to a vote of no confidence in his administration it did not represent lack of personal confidence in Sjahrir, the government spokesman maintained.

Some sources had said that if Sjahrir was invited to form a new cabinet, he would insist upon being given full responsibility for additional talks with the Dutch.

Trouble Laid to Japs

Meanwhile Dr. William Hoven, acting director o fthe Netherlands East Indies Internal Administration Department, said he had "definite proof" that recent disturbances in the Celebes, Borneo and New Guinea were Japanese-inspired and organized. He said armed bands of rebels under Japanese leadership were concentrating at Ratang, in the Celebes.

The arrival of 2000 Dutch troops on the south coast of Bali also was announced today.

Terror Suspects Held

Batavia, March 2 (U.P.).—British troops have seized extremist leader Mohammed Jasim, his brother and 29 other Indonesians for suspected terrorist activity, it was announced today.

Another 38 Indonesian suspects are held at Palembang, Sumatra, in connection with the disappearance of two British sailors.

Official British reports said Dutch troops from Morotai had been sent to Galela, on northern Halmahera, to crush a rebellion by Indonesian Republican forces and Japanese troops who reportedly hoisted the Indonesian Republican flag.

British in Indonesia

[New York Times]

"IN REPLY to the proposal at London that UNO take action against the presence of British troops in The Netherlands East Indies, the Indonesian 'Premier,' Sutan Sjahrir, pleads for the British troops to stay. The reason he gives is highly illuminating of the situation throughout the Far East. 'If the British withdrew now,' says Mr. Sjahrir, 'the Japanese might refuse to lay down their arms and might resist.'

"This summarizes the situation in a nutshell. And what Mr. Sjahrir says about the British in Indonesia applies with equal force to the American, the French and other Allied forces stationed throughout the Pacific regions. They are there because they have been assigned to their respective places by the Allied high command to round up, disarm and evacuate the surrendered Japanese forces and to rescue war prisoners and interned civilians. Their task has been impeded in various places by civil strife and terroristic outbreaks, fanned and often led by the Japanese, with the result that in Indonesia thousands of war prisoners are still in captivity and in constant danger.

"This does not mean that the great upsurge of national sentiment throughout the Far East is not genuine, or that the old order can be restored unchanged. But the first step toward a change must be the removal of the Japanese and their collaborators and the cessation of civil strife. Only then will it be possible to introduce a new order which will take account of the interests of the parties concerned as well as the peace and security of the world."

DUTCH AWAITING ACTION IN JAVA

BY VERN HAUGHLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 8—(AP)—Maj. Gen. J. H. Uhl, who is resigning as Dutch chief of staff, declared today that thousands of former Netherlands prisoners of war were ready for action in Indonesia.

The troops have been reorganized and rearmed and are ready for immediate action, he said.

"We don't know when they will be allowed to move in," Gen. Uhl added. Apparently he referred to the action of the British commander who ordered 1,200 of a force of 2,000 Dutch Marines sent to the islands returned to Malaya.

A British communique told of scattered action in the troubled areas. The communique said a raid at Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of Batavia, on a suspected Indonesian arms factory netted many cases of explosives and large quantities of detonators and hand grenades.

The communique announced that the airfield at Semarang, 225 miles east of Batavia, was heavily shelled again by two or three Indonesian guns. Damage to the runway from previous shellings has been repaired, and areas adjacent to the airfield are being cleared preparatory to the operations aimed at capturing Indonesian gun emplacements west of the city.

British Indian rifle units evacuated Oengaran, where a truck exploded a mine and wounded three Indians. Onegaran is 12 miles south of Semarang.

Meanwhile, the unrecognized Indonesian government announced the wholesale arrest of looters and persons suspected by it to be fifth columnists. It was the first wholesale roundup by Indonesian authorities. A spokesman said the arrests were made in Soerakarta, Tegal, Pemalang and Brebes.

Indonesians Charge Dutch In U. S. Uniforms

BATAVIA, Jan. 4—(AP)—The Indonesian newspaper Merdeka said today American-trained Dutch Marines who arrived this week were wearing U. S. Marine uniforms and were carrying equipment including pistol holsters, first aid kits and other items marked with the letters "U. S."

The newspaper said, "Americans should insist that the Dutch uniforms be lettered with Netherlands insignia or that they should use the Dutch tri-color to convince Indonesians that the soldiers are Dutch and that Americans remain neutral."

New fighting was reported near Soerabaja, where British artillery repulsed about 100 Indonesians who attacked with three-inch mortars and machine guns. Four British soldiers were wounded.

Indonesians Will Evacuate Bandoeng

BATAVIA, March 24 —(AP)—Indonesian commanders were reported to have informed the British that they would evacuate the southern portion of Bandoeng by midnight tonight, but there was some fear that extreme elements among the Nationalist troops might offer resistance.

It was understood that Premier Sutan Sjahrir had instructed the republic army command to comply with the British demand to move out of the southern half of the city by midnight, and a telephone report received here from Bandoeng said the order would be obeyed.

The time for the British to begin occupation of the southern half of the city, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, has been agreed upon but has not been made public.

"It would obviously be sometime within the next few days," a British report said. "Our forces in the town are prepared for all eventualilties."

Headquarters of the Twenty-third division said that Bandoeng, long a trouble spot in Java, had been quiet for the past four days.

An Indonesian request for extension of the deadline for the evacuation was refused by the British, who ordered the move after a recent increase of Indonesian resistance activity in the area had been noted. Considerable mortar and machine gun fire had been reported.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said a battalion of Netherlands Indies army troops had occupied Depok, an the Batavia-Buitenzorg Railway south of the capital. Some resistance was met and one officer was wounded.

INDONESIA

Birth of a Nation

The United States of Indonesia, conceived as an equal partner with The Netherlands under the House of Orange, was born in Batavia last week. Dutch and Indonesian representatives initialed a draft agreement providing for a three-way division of The Netherlands East Indies: first, the Indonesian Republic, comprising the islands of Java, Sumatra and Madura; second, Borneo; third, "The Great East," made up of Bali, the Celebes, the Moluccas, Dutch New Guinea and the Lesser Sunda Islands. These three autonomous areas would be linked as equal partners in the United States of Indonesia, and within two years the U.S.I. would be rated a sovereign power under Queen Wilhelmina.

This was not the stringless independence Java's rebel President, Dr. Soekarno, had sought, but it was close enough to be palatable to most Indonesians. However, extremists attacked Dutch soldiers at Buitenzorg, and the mother country had a few extremists of its own.

This week at The Hague Dr. Johannes A. Ringers, Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction, quit the Cabinet in protest over the agreement, and some leaders of the Catholic party's right wing also objected. Premier Louis J. M. Beel (Catholic party) stood pat, said: "The kingdom will neither be broken nor murdered. It will be remodeled and named according to the requirements of our time."

Indonesia to Be a Sovereign State

Robert Trumbull in the New York Times

BATAVIA, JAVA—The world's richest island empire, the fabulous Netherlands East Indies, is in process of becoming a sovereign nation as a result of negotiations in Java between delegations from the kingdom of The Netherlands and the unrecognized republic of Indonesia.

The solution reached at Cheribon, after 15 months of dispute and armed conflict, is hailed by both the Dutch and Indonesian leaders as a tribute to the willingness of both sides to make concessions. The agreement initialed here emerged as a blueprint for establishment by Jan. 1, 1949 of a sovereign state with a relationship to The Netherlands unique in the structure of empires.

At the base of the new political structure of the East Indies will be three autonomous states: (1) the republic of Indonesia, consisting of Java, Sumatra, Madura and probably the adjacent smaller islands; (2) Dutch Borneo, a country almost as large as France; and (3) the "Great East," comprising Celebes, the Moluccas, Dutch New Guinea and the Lesser Sunda Islands. These three states are to be theoretically equal, but the strongest voice will undoubtedly come from the republic of Indonesia.

The three states are to form a federation, to be called the United States of Indonesia, which will be sponsored by The Netherlands for admission to the United Nations.

At the same time, the United States of Indonesia will remain welded to the Dutch empire through an alliance with the kingdom of The Netherlands to be known as The Netherlands-Indonesian Union.

In this union the United States of Indonesia and the Kingdom of The Netherlands will be partners of equal rank, bound together by common fealty to the reigning King or Queen of The Netherlands.

This peculiar coequal relationship is still subject to approval by the Dutch Cabinet—for which purpose the Commissioner General has returned to The Hague—and then by Parliament. The Dutch who participated in the formation of this accord have stated that they feel that the present arrangement is the only possible basis for a peaceful settlement of the Indonesian problem.

During the interim period while The Netherlands-Indonesian Union is being formed the Dutch will retain sovetreignty over the East Indies.

The Republic of Indonesia has gained sovereignty of a sort for a brief time in that the republic and the government of The Netherlands will operate as partners in formation of the U. S. I. The structure of the other two states is to be worked out in conferences with representatives of those areas.

When it is set up, the Federal Government of the United States of Indonesia will have sovereign status on the same basis as the Kingdom of The Netherlands. These two sovereign states of Indonesia and The Netherlands blend in The Netherlands-Indonesian Union.

Joint interests of The Netherlands and Indonesia listed in the Cheribon agreement are foreign relations, defense and "as far as is necessary, finance as well as subjects of an economic or cultural nature."

All actions taken under the authority of the government of The Netherlands-Indonesian union will be promulgated in the name of the King (or Queen) of The Netherlands.

Indonesia as a prospective sovereign nation enters now a tense formative period in which the republic and the Dutch play the major role jointly in formation of the United States of Indonesia. Delicate situations will arise in which both sides must restrain their sentiments if co-operation as planned at Cheribon is not to suffer harm.

President Soekarno and his premier, Sutan Sjahrir, first of all, must "sell" the Dutch Queen to the fervid nationalists in the interior. Then Indonesians must settle down to the hard dull business of forming a government. An orderly future for Indonesia demands now a national consciousness that can thrive without the inspiration—so dear to the Oriental—of revolution.

Charge Dutch Kidnaped Indonesian Premier

The Worker

Special to The Worker

AMSTERDAM.—(By Mail)—The Indonesian Government now has proof that Premier Sutan Sjahrir was kidnapped last June under orders of foreign secret services. The idea was to force through a right-wing cabinet which would come to terms with imperialism.

The tactics of the British and Dutch is to recognize the Indonesian Republic on condition that they can establish military bases in the country. Pretext would be to purge so-called extremists—along lines tested in Greece and India.

New York, N.Y.

ALTHOUGH the kidnapping was foiled, various right-wing leaders, including some corrupted by the Japanese Gestapo, continued to press for a "coalition" cabinet in which they would have the upper hand. The Dutch and British even buttered up President Soekarno, whom they denounced not long ago as a "Japanese agent," because he seems inclined to the ideology of the right-wing Nationalist Party, (PNI).

Sun. 12-8-46

Premier Sutan Sjahrir did form a broad coalition cabinet, but he and M. Sharifoedin remained the key figures, while the most reactionary leaders of PNI and Masjoemi were excluded.

Dutch UN Officials Hail Indonesian Pact

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LAKE SUCCESS — (NNPA)— Officials of the Netherlands (Holland) at the United Nations Assembly last week, acclaimed the tentative draft agreement between the Hague and the proposed Republic of Indonesia, as "a compact between two peoples with equal rights seeking the normal development of the Indonesians to independent nationhood." Sat. 11-30-46

The tentative pact was signed last Friday at Cheribon, and Netherlands Foreign Minister C. G. W. H. Van Boetzelaer voiced confidence that it would lead to a United States of Indonesia. Van Boetzelaer, his country's chief representative, is assisted by the permanent Dutch delegate, Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens.

Time

INDONESIA

"A Lot of Whiskey"

Britain's diplomatic cleanup man had another vanquished crisis under his belt. Beaming baronially as he deplaned in Amsterdam last week after an 8,900-mile flight from Batavia, hump-nosed, ruddy Lord Inverchapel (Sir Archibald Clark Kerr in his pre-peerage days) gave a thumbnail report on his Indonesian peace-making excursion. The Indonesians, he said, "really want the Dutch to stay." Indonesian Premier Sjahrir is "wise, cool and reasonable." Modestly he summed up his own efforts—to create an atmosphere in which the Indonesians and The Netherlands Indies Acting Governor General van Mook could get together. "It cost me a lot of whiskey but I succeeded." Wed.

His sweetness & light dispensed, the Baron hurried off with the moody Van Mook and three Indonesian representatives to isolated St. Hubertus Lodge in Holland's De Hooge Veluwe National Park. In the secluded hunting estate, the conferees wrestled with the last loose ends of an agreement which had been fashioned in preliminary Java meetings. The stubborn Dutch and fanatic Indonesians had found a middle ground. Indonesia would become an autonomous "full and equal" partner with The Netherlands, Surinam and Curaçao, under the Dutch crown.

One remaining snag was the presence of British troops in Indonesia. To liquidate this problem, Clark Kerr shepherded The Netherlands' rotund Premier, Willem Schermerhorn, across the Channel for a chat with Clement Attlee. From the talks came quick results and a crisp communiqué: "An agreement was reached as regards the measures still necessary to liquidate the war with Japan and the gradual withdrawal of British troops and their replacement by Dutch forces." 2-22-46

His job nearly done, Baron Inverchapel of Loch Eck could look forward to relaxing in his ancestral home in Argyll, Scotland with his paints, his books and his inevitable Scotch & water, before taking up his next assignment as Ambassador to the U.S. Chicago, Ill.

Indonesians fight deportation

Tribune

NEW YORK — Fearing death and imprisonment for their countrymen at the hands of the Dutch, the Indonesia League of America has appealed to President Truman and other government officials in behalf of 1,000 Indonesian seamen, now in Ellis island facing deportation. 6-8-46

The League asks a guarantee that repatriated Indonesians be returned to the Indonesian Republic; that they sail on American ships, accompanied by an American observer; and that those married to Americans be permitted to stay here until settlement of the Indonesian problem.

According to John R. Andu, president of the Indonesia League of America, not only Indonesian seamen, but Indonesians who have lived here with wives and families for several years, face deportation. Los Angeles, Calif.

Andu said deportation at this time, during the civil war between Indonesians and the Dutch and British governments, "is a life and death question, especially if Indonesian nationals are to be deported on Dutch ships, which, in line with official Dutch policy, may imprison these Indonesian nationals in the concentration camps and prisons of Borneo, New Guinea or Curacao, W. Indies.

In an effort to prevent deportation until action is taken by Congress on two bills now pending which might affect the status of Orientals now in the United States, the League has also requested that the State Department desist from deporting resident Indonesians until these two bills, H.R.5454 introduced by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter and S. 2120 introduced by Senator Elbert Thomas, are acted upon.

A Duty to Indonesia

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

By G. WAGENAAR

(Chairman, Communist Party of the Netherlands)

AMSTERDAM (By Mail). Sun. 10-29-46

THE first anniversary of the Indonesian Republic is being hailed with joy and confidence by the Dutch working class.

For Indonesia it has been a year of struggle for political and economic freedom, struggle for independence.

It was also a struggle for the recognition of the republic, against reaction and particularly against Dutch imperialism.

Much has been accomplished, but much more will have to be accomplished before 100 percent freedom is assured. One hundred percent is not possible immediately and the struggle for this will be hard and long. But we go forward on this path with confidence.

The Indonesian Republic, born of and by the will of the people, will have to be defended in its own country against many enemies. This task can be accomplished only if the people maintain their unity and further strengthen it.

The unity of the Indonesian people is the condition for the defense of the independence of the Indonesian Republic against the imperialist forces abroad.

SOETAN SJAHRIR
Premier, Indonesian Republic

The Dutch imperialists are determined to regain Indonesia as a colony and to start again the colonial robbery of the Indonesian people. The Indonesian people know that they do not stand alone in the defense of the republic.

The Dutch working class, spearheaded by the Communist Party, will continue the struggle with the same force with which it fought against fascism during the occupation.

We shall do our utmost to double this force, to strengthen the struggle and to broaden it. The struggle of the Indonesian people is our struggle. The struggle for the defense of the Indonesian Republic is the struggle of all progressives of the whole world.

The first anniversary must be the rollcall for all who want freedom and who understand that colonial oppression is as degrading as fascism. The Indonesian people have grown stronger in the past year and will continue to grow stronger. The coming struggle will further strengthen the Indonesian Republic.

The Dutch working class knows its task and will wage this struggle together with the Indonesian people to a complete victory.

International

THE SOEKARNOS
Aloof for freedom.

INDONESIA

Republic Acomin'

Time New York, N.Y.

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of The Netherlands Indies, exchanged toasts in Batavia last week with the "Prime Minister" of the rebel Indonesian Republic, though Dutch officers still walked out of British parties whenever Republican Army leaders appeared. The civilian amenities held more significance than the military discourtesy.

Van Mook's banquet for Prime Minister Sutan Sjharir celebrated the signing of a truce designed to limit, and eventually to halt hostilities in the Indonesian Republic (Java and Sumatra). It also symbolized Dutch recognition that Empire days were ended by fiery "President" Soekarno's revolution. Handsome, fezzed Soekarno (he has no first name) remained aloof from both negotiations and banquets; he would be free to repudiate Sjahrir should the Premier concede too much.

Indies "U.S.A." When negotiations collapsed in Java last June, old-line Dutch imperialists went down with them. Van Mook called leaders of outlying Indonesian islands to a conference at Malino in the Celebes, proposed and got approved a semi-autonomous "United States of Indonesia." At the same time, the Dutch Parliament established a special commission to deal with the Indonesian Republic, named Holland's brilliant ex-Premier Willem Schermerhorn as its chairman. Schermerhorn will now negotiate with the Indonesians on 1) the degree of autonomy to be granted the Republic; 2) the territory to be included in the Republic's area.

"Always a Chance." With the British slated to pull out their 20,000 "peace police" troops Nov. 30, and with 90,000 Dutch troops in the islands and more coming, the Indonesians were ready to negotiate. Soekarno had won much already—now he might yield on complete, immediate independence in exchange for inclusion of disputed Sumatra in the Republic. Mon. 10-28-46

No matter how the details were worked out, both Holland and Indonesia (and Britain, because she wants a peaceful India and Asia) would gain from settlement. Said pragmatic Dutchmen: "We are politically losing Java and Sumatra, but there is always a chance for Dutch private enterprise in Indonesia."

THE NEW INDONESIAN-DUTCH AGREEMENT appears to provide a solution for this knotty colonial question satisfactory to the legitimate interests of all concerned. The Indonesian Republic is recognized as the government for Java, Sumatra, and Madura. This republic is then to be federated with the autonomous states of Borneo and the Great East in a United States of Indonesia, which will be linked with the Netherlands in a partnership under the Queen. Dutch and other foreign business men are assured of equal tax rights in Indonesia, and the Dutch are guaranteed equal treatment with Indonesians in civil rights. Foreign relations and national defense fall under the authority of the new Netherlands-Indonesian Union, thus assuring common action in world affairs. Although the pattern is similar in many respects to that of the British Commonwealth, the proposed U. S. I. has the advantage, from the Dutch viewpoint, of providing a stronger constitutional bond with the mother country while giving the Indonesians full rights of self-government in domestic matters. It remains to be seen, however, whether the more extreme Indonesian nationalists will accept even these loose ties with the Netherlands.

The Nation New York, N.Y. Sat. 11-23-46

Truce in Indonesia: Siam Yields Land

PM New York, N.Y.

By Associated Press

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The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala

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Fri. 3.29.46

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900 IN JAVA AWAIT EXIT WITH EX-FOE

Times 1-5-46

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By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW INDONESIAN-DUTCH AGREEMENT

The Nation New York, N.Y. Sat. 11-23-46

appears to provide a solution for this knotty colonial question satisfactory to the legitimate interests of all concerned. The Indonesian Republic is recognized as the government for Java, Sumatra, and Madura. This republic is then to be federated with the autonomous states of Borneo and the Great East in a United States of Indonesia, which will be linked with the Netherlands in a partnership under the Queen. Dutch and other foreign business men are assured of equal tax rights in Indonesia, and the Dutch are guaranteed equal treatment with Indonesians in civil rights. Foreign relations and national defense fall under the authority of the new Netherlands-Indonesian Union, thus assuring common action in world affairs. Although the pattern is similar in many respects to that of the British Commonwealth, the proposed U. S. I. has the advantage, from the Dutch viewpoint, of providing a stronger constitutional bond with the mother country while giving the Indonesians full rights of self-government in domestic matters. It remains to be seen, however, whether the more extreme Indonesian nationalists will accept even these loose ties with the Netherlands.

Truce in Indonesia: Siam Yields Land

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Race Hate Overseas

SIR: Possibly you will want to use some part of this enclosed letter from a former student of mine who is now in the Philippines. New Republic 1-7-46

New York City ATWOOD H. TOWNSEND

[ENCLOSURE]

I'd say the Philippine situation is very mixed up. To appreciate and understand it fully, you'd have to be a part of it. . . . The town of San Francisco right now is one of the hotbeds of hate.

The town has one main street. Lining both sides are ramshackle buildings made of native lumber or bamboo. The road is muddy and full of holes. Along this street there are two places of interest. One is the "Phillbar." It has an assortment of tables made from 80-mm. mortar cases. It has an assortment of waitresses and rotgut whiskey. It was in this place four nights ago that three Negroes were shot to death. The only offense they committed was entering the place. 1-7-46

About 200 yards further down the street is the San Francisco bar. That place has a record of five deaths to its credit. The Filipinos in this town hate the Negro. This is due mainly to the hate campaign directed against the Negro by the white soldiers. . . .

The Filipino is treated almost as badly. When he is useful to the GI, he is a friend. The majority of the whites look down on him, although he fought side by side with the GI's. He is still "just a light nigger." . . . All these different races and the mixtures of them are continually at each other's throats. Racial hatred grows all the time.

What worries me is the result in the United States. Over here the hate is openly shown. When these boys go home, this hate is suppressed. I'm afraid it will be just like a balloon that has too much air and blows up. One of these days it will open up and those riots before will seem like a picnic. . . . If trouble is to be averted something will have to be done, and soon.

G. A. J.

Filipino Naturalization

Post—Washington D.C.

In 1943 Congress altered our Oriental exclusion policy to permit Chinese to enter the United States on the same basis as other nationalities for the purpose of becoming citizens. A quota of 105 per year was set by the Department of Justice. No flooding the country with cheap labor or other dire result ensued. If anything, our prestige was enhanced at a critical time in the Orient, where "face" means so much, by removal of the bar to immigration on a purely racial basis and the recognition of the Chinese as equals. Now Congress has the opportunity to do the same for the Filipinos. HR 776, authorizing the naturalization of Filipinos already in this country and permitting immigration, has passed the House and is now before the Senate Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Once the bill becomes law, any desired quota can be established on the number of Filipinos who actually emigrate to this country. Wed.

It is particularly important that the Senate enact HR 776 before adjournment. On July 4 the Philippines will become an independent nation. The American guardianship of the Philippines is generally recognized as a model in preparing colonial areas for self-government. It would be appropriate, and at the same time would augur well for future relations, to give Philippine independence a final needed implementation in this legal recognition of the fact that we now consider the Filipinos a fully equal and sovereign people. 6/5/46

The Filipinos deserve this recognition if any people ever did. Their war record was one of wholehearted loyalty and cooperation with the United States. Many Filipinos served courageously in our armed forces. Aside from these considerations, there is the problem of some 84,000 Filipinos now living in the United States and its Territories. Although as yet ineligible to become American citizens, these Filipinos have been classed as American nationals. Many of them have lived in this country for long periods. If the Senate should fail to pass HR 776 in time, they would be reduced to the status of outright aliens, with undetermined effect on the rights and privileges they have enjoyed. This is an injustice which is entirely preventable and should not be allowed to happen. 6-5-46

By removing the ban on naturalization of Filipinos, Congress will be taking a wise step in reorienting our immigration policy on a sound basis consistent with our democratic way of life. We have just fought a war one of whose principles was to establish the equality of all peoples regardless of race or color. It is only logical that our immigration laws should reflect a principle for which we fought. 6-5-46

The Negro In Latin America

Louisiana Weekly

IS JIM CROW GAINING GROUND IN LATIN AMERICA?

If we don't tear down every nest that filthy Old Jim Crow has built in these United States, there won't be an inch of ground in the Western hemisphere where Negroes and other colored peoples will be free from the curse of the lynch rope. Sat 3-2-46

All of us know what happened to Negroes in the once free northern section of the United States when Old Jim flapped his wings and crossed the Potomac to inflict his way of doing things upon Chicago and Detroit and New York. Who would have ever thought in the days of Garrison and Douglass that the streets of the North would have ever been stained with the blood of Negroes slain in Dixie-inspired race riots?

Now, his craw already full of black men's flesh has been stuffed with American dollars and he has flown across the Rio Grande, as he flew across the Potomac, to wipe out equality and fraternity in Latin America where Negroes, Indians, and mixed-blood people form the great majority of the population.

GREASING JIM'S PERCHES

Letters and newspapers that I have received in the last few months from Latin America all reflect the rising fear of the people that Old Jim came flying in with the American sailors manning Uncle Sam's naval bases on their soil. The hordes of American commercial representatives and governmental officials, now basking on the fat of the land while the people remain desperately poor, are also accused of greasing perches for Old Jim in a section of the world where all races have been considered equal.

Just a few weeks ago, the people of Negro Haiti rose up against their president, Elie Lescot, because he had turned out to be Wall Street's Uncle Tom and chased him out of the country. As the Chicago Defender pointed out, Lescot had filled his cabinet with the whitest people he could find in that mainly black nation and made it a practice to send only very light-skinned people to Washington as Haiti's diplomatic and consular representatives.

Moreover, the country liberated by the great slave general, Toussaint L'Overteure, now jumps to the whip of Jim Crow Dixie overseers sent down to the country by the Wall Street controlled Haitian-American Development Corporation.

TRUJILLO "THE SPANIARD"

In the adjoining Dominican Republic, separated from Haiti by a range of mountains, Director Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, ex-convict and ex-stool pigeon for the U. S. Marines who put him in office, follows a policy of discouraging colored immigration in his unfortunate country where the majority are colored. And Trujillo, the Negro, now denies his colored blood claiming that he is a descendant of Jim Crow's first ambassadors in our hemisphere—the Spanish conquerors who burnt and tortured and enslaved Negroes and Indians.

In Brazil, now rapidly becoming the biggest colony of Wall Street, it is increasingly difficult for a Negro to get a commission as an army officer. This is in a country where at least half of the 40 million population have Negro blood and where one of the outstanding national heroes is the 18th Century Negro soldier, Henrique Dias. But until Wall Street which feeds Jim Crow on gold and flesh came into Brazil, black men had the same chance as white men to become army officers.

American Negro troops are barred from the soil of Panama where the population is more than 50 per cent Negro by agreement between the State Department in Washington and its servile little lackeys, the men who constitute the government of Panama.

Panama also has a law prohibiting foreign-born Negroes from settling on the soil of the republic. That law was passed during the regime of former president Arnuflo Arias, like Lescot and Trujillo a renegade Negro. Now Arias is trying to appeal to the jim crowed Negroes in the republic and the American-controlled Panama Canal Zone as their champion against discrimination. You can't beat Old Jim Crow for working both sides of the street or both sides of a hemisphere.

The situation is becoming increasingly serious in Mexico as more and more American dollars stamped with the image of Jim Crow as well as the American eagle trickle into that country. Mexican labor leaders have joined with other progressive citizens to set up the Mexican Committee Against Racism which I wrote about in last week's column.

The big Mexican landlords, brothers of the big Dixie landlords, find that they have the same ideas about the Indian peon and keeping him tied to the slavery of the soil that their Mississippi kinfolks have about the Negro.

Chile, which owes its freedom partly to great battles staged by Negroes, also forbids Negro immigration. So does Argentina whose thousands of Negroes all "passed" and don't like to be reminded that they are colored people.

Well, Old Jim hasn't yet been able to establish any perch that would hold up for long in Latin America. But we'd better start seeing that Wall Street stops feeding the old buzzard to make us lose whatever we may have gained in four centuries of blood and sweat and struggle.

Women in Brazil Keep Up With Northern Sisters

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women workers in Brazil are keeping briskly in step [illegible]ay with their Northern sisters; they now enjoy similar political and civil liberties, and their present status in the labor force is the well-earned reward for achievement and ability.

The report of the Brazilian women was made by Miss Mary M. Cannon of the Inter-American Division of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, after a three months stay in South America.

There, as everywhere, women work in paid employment because they need to . . . to support themselves, to help their families or to support their homes and children. While women in the United States are still embroiled in an up-hill fight to pass a bill requiring equal pay for equal work, Brazilian women can point to Article 5 of the first section of the Labor Code which states that "equal wages shall be paid for all work of equal value without discrimination because of sex."

CANNOT FIRE PREGNANT WOMEN Sat. 4-13-46

Neither marriage nor pregnancy can be a basis for discharging women workers. She is not allowed to work during six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth, and in her absence, she must be paid her full salary based on her average earnings in the last six months. The right to return to her old job after childbirth is guaranteed.

Women were first granted the right to vote in national elections as late as 1932, but in some States they were granted political rights earlier. In 1929 a woman was elected mayor of a city in Rio Grande de Norte. Since then, women have served as mayors, chairmen of municipal councils and in [illegible] of peace.

Racial Mixture in Brazil a Necessity; All Are Equal

Afro-American 1-12-46

NEW YORK—No social stigma is attached to "racial intermingling in Brazil which started as a necessity," an article in the Brazilian Bulletin, published by the Government's Trade Bureau, recently pointed out.

"In Brazil," the article emphasized, "it is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that all men are born equal; it is taken for granted." Baltimore Md.

As to the future, "Brazilian ethnologists foresee the creation of a new Brazilian type, the pardo man, or the brown-skinned individual, a blending of all the racial groups which have gone into the making of Brazil."

Population Trends

The article said further:

"What is interesting, however, is the fact that within less than a century after discovery in 1587, there were some 57,000 people belonging to three different racial groups of which, at that time, the whites were a minority.

"It was this nucleus which served as the core of the present Brazilian population. Sat.

"From the mingling of the white and red races, to that of the red and black, and then the white and black, and lastly the red, white and black in the same individual were fairly easy steps once they were begun.

Racism Ignored

"Today, there are about 46 to 48 million people inhabiting the nation. Precise counting is not possible, especially in many sections of the north and west where large portions of the population are nomadic in habits. 1-12-46

"These nomads still speak an Indian language, and do not have family names to register them in the census taker's record book.

"Perhaps no other country on earth has so heterogeneous a population living in close proximity—jostling each other with the same familiarity and yet with the complete absence of what is called either the race question or the color question."

The article also revealed that 5,000,000 immigrants, nearly all members of the white race, have sought a new life in Brazil since 1822. These have either married within their own group or with native Brazilians, chiefly of Portuguese extraction.

The Negro In Latin America

Louisiana Weekly La.

KAYE McKINNON — WHO INTERPRETS THE PERUVIAN NEGRO

White Boston abolitionists helped free the English-speaking Negro of North America from slavery in that great 19th Century of Garrison and Phillips. Kaye McKinnon, a white Boston girl now living in Peru, is carrying on in the tradition of Garrison and Phillips by utilizing folk music of the Spanish-speaking South American Negro to create dances that will express the free spirit of our quick, awakening world.

I don't know Kaye McKinnon, personally, but she is one of the friends whom I have acquired by correspondence since starting this column. Writers, scholars, and musicians specializing in the rich material to be found in the life of the Latin American Negro form a sort of a little international circle whose members keep in touch with each other to exchange ideas and information. I can say, too, that the circle is inter-racial as well as international. Sat. 3.16.46

I'm told that Kaye McKinnon is to Peru what Kay Dunham the Negro artist is to the United States. In fact, there is much that is similar between these two women who have found in the Afro-American music and dances of our hemisphere so much that is of permanent value to that human culture which includes the cultures of all peoples wherever they live.

Kay Dunham, as we all know, has founded an entirely new school of the dance, based upon the rhythms of the Carribbean Negro, here in North America. To my mind, Miss Dunham is one of the greatest artists that this nation has ever produced or is likely to produce in the next couple of centuries.

Inter-Racial Ballet

Kay McKinnon, wife of Peru's foremost symphony director and composer, founded the Peruvian national ballet in Lima, the nation's capital. The students whom she selected for the ballet were representative of all three of the major racial elements in the country—Negro, Indian, and Spanish.

Several months back, Miss McKinnon visited in her home town of Boston where she made her American debut under the auspices of the Tufts College Alumni Association. She, herself, is a graduate of Tufts. And she did me the honor of writing me a let-

ter telling about the influence of the Negro on the culture of Peru.

"I am very much interested in racial problems," she wrote in the friendly manner which, I understand, is characteristic of her. "However, the 'color line' in Peru refers to Indians rather than to Negroes, the Negro population being rather small there now."

"Negro art has had, nevertheless, a tremendous influence in the folklore of Peru, an influence which has inspired me in my choreographic compositions and my husband in his music.

"Practically all the folk music of the coastal region of Peru is a delightful mixture of Spanish and Negro rhythms with Indian cadences in the melody. From this fusion of three widely different racial elements arises a new music, full of unexpected harmonies and a rich variety of rhythms."

Then Miss McKinnon gave the names of some typical songs and dances of the Peruvian coastal regions where the majority of the country's Negroes live—La Marinera, El Tondero, El Festejo, La Sayna, and El Vals Criollo.

"The general title applied to this type of mixed folklore," Miss McKinnon wrote, is 'musica criolla' (creole music) to distinguish it from the 'musica indigena' (indigenous music) of the Indians in the mountains." Sat. 3-16-46

"Several of these negroid rhythms were used to excellent effect by my husband, who is musical director of the Peruvian National Radio, in his suite, 'Fiesta in Lima.'" Miss McKinnon said that this suite "served as the musical background in one of my ballets and was performed in the United States with much success by the NBC concert orchestra in one of its 'Music of the New World' broadcasts."

Miss McKinnon enclosed a copy of one of the programs of her solo dance performance, devoted entirely to Peruvian numbers, sponsored by the alumni of Tufts College. "As you may see," she wrote, "one of the selections was based on "La Marinera" and was received with great enthusiasm, the Boston Traveler critic naming it the best number of the performance." Sat. 3-16-46

Then Miss McKinnon told of having been "fortunate enough, during an engagement in Algiers before the war, to attend a three-day festival of music and dancing given by African regiments of the French army, formed by Negro soldiers from the interior of Africa."

"Their work was unusually original" Miss McKinnon said. "It made a deep impression on me, an impression which undoubtedly helped to mold my personal style of dancing in its blend of modern with classic movements. It helped also in arriving a quick understanding of the basic elements in the Peruvian dance."

"Generally speaking, "Miss McKinnon said in closing her cordial letter, "South American countries have achieved a degree of racial democracy, if not always political democracy, which we are still far from possessing in this country."

Argentine Racial Theorjes Charged

City, New York, N.Y. ... 6-4-46

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES, June 4.—Santiago Peralta, Argentine director of immigration, has adopted racial theories as a basis for Argentine immigration policy, the Argentine Committee against Racialism and anti-Semitism charged yesterday. 6-4-46

The charge was based on a recent newspaper interview quoting Peralta as saying it was "necessary to defend the blood, by avoiding inferior and non-adaptable types," and that in order to carry out this policy, "I have created the Ethnical Institute, with the task of establishing the human types that Argentina needs."

HAROLD PREECE'S

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Tampa Bulletin, Florida

How Negroes Fought Spanish Tyrants

Sat 5-11-46

Throughout Latin America, Negroes are getting ready to fight if events require them to fight. They are getting ready to drive out of their homelands, Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco's international ku klux, the Spanish Falange, which seeks to re-enslave them to the Spanish "gentlemen" whom they fought continuously from 1521 to 1898.

Next week, I'm going to reveal exclusively in this column how the Spanish Falange, represented by certain fascist priests in this country, is trying to undermine their fight by trying to take over the Negro press in the United States. I have the dope on these gentlemen and it's going to make them squirm.

But, now, a word from the lifted pen of James B. Browning on the part that the Negro played in the liberation of this continent from the ancestors of Franco and his ku kluxers, now accused before the United Nations of trying to drag us into a World War III. Mr. Browning needs no introduction to the readers of the Negro press and the following is a condensation of his article, "The Negro in the Hispanic-American Wars of Indepence," which appeared originally in that fine magazine, the Journal of Negro History for January, 1944.

Mr. Browning says:

The story of Negro's participation in the wars of the United States rather widely known. Less clearly understood is the part played by Negroes in the liberation of Hispanic America. In that area developed a large number of Negroes than those within the limits of the United States.

Long before Columbus sailed for the new world Negroes from Africa had lived in Spain and Portugal. Indeed, a letter from King Ferdinand attests to the fact that same Negroes had formed communities controlled directly by colored officials.

It was only natural, therefore, for Negroes to assist Spanish explorers as guides, burden bearers, and interpreters in a wild country very much like Africa from which they had been taken. This latter fact is brought out in the records left by such notable conquerors as Cortez and Coronado in Mexico, Balboa in Panama, Pizarro in Peru, and Valdivia in Chile. During the colonial period Negro slaves organized, independent communities.

Two developed in Jamaica under the leadership of Cudjo and Quao. The most durable of these was Palmares in Brazil. But there were less conspicuous yet most significant communities in Florida, on the island of Haiti and on the site of a colony located on the Carolina coast.

When the spectacle of the successful American Revolution and the more far reaching French Revolution motivated the Spanish Americans to strike a blow for independence, Negroes were among the first and most active participants.

When San Martin made his passage through the Andes, 710 Negroes set out from Cuyo in 1817. In the same year on the plains of Chacabuco one of the famous battles was fought and won by loyal patriots. Mitre adds "one month later San Martin passed by the scene of his late victory and saw there a mound of earth under which lay the dead of the 12th of February of the patriot army, most of them Negroes from Cuyo. This mound was the first mark of the War of Emancipation." Sat 5-11-46

After San Martin had completed the War of Independence in Rio de la Plata, he watched the war of independence under Jose Gaspar Rodriguez Francia in Paraguay and the Uruguayan War under Jose Artigas. Still not being satisfied he pressed on to Peru by land while Cochrane and his navy came by sea.

In Peru the forces of San Martin drew plentiful supplies from surrounding country, took charge of their calvary and recruited their infantry with 600 slaves who became free upon joining their ranks.

In the northern part of South America the population was made up of 1,200,000 whites and European Creoles, 173,000 indigenous races, 615,000 of mixed races, and 138,000 of Negro slaves.

Greatest Soldier a Negro

Undoubtedly the most outstanding Negro soldier in the war of independence in South America was Emmuel Piar. Abo t him there are 17 references in Mitre's The Emancipation of South America.

(Note: This columnist does not agree with Mr. Browning that General Piar afterwards "betrayed" the cause of independence. Some evidence indicates that this brave military fighter may have been framed by jealous white officers.")

More significant is the aid which Alexander Petion gave to Bolivia, and the liberation of slaves in South America which Simon Bolivar gave in return for aid received from the budding black Republic of Haiti.

The very name of Haiti and its deliverer, Toussaint Louverture, became anathema to the government of the United States which was proslavery until 1861. This hostile attitude accounts more than anything else for the failure of the United States government to participate in the First Panama Congress called by Simon Bolivar in 1826. Haiti was to be received and recognized along with other nations invited to participate.

Fear also of hostile action on slavery delayed matters. It was finally decided to send representatives to the Panama Congress but too late for the United States government to influence matters there. One of the delegates, designatd, did and the other did not go. Sat 5-11-46

Our attachment to the fortunes of slaveocracy thus caused the United States to lose its first oportunity to establish and assume the leadership of a league of American nations.

South America's claim of racial amity refuted

Tribune, Los Angeles, Calif. Sat.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It's no secret that there are U.S. Negroes who dreams of someday going to live in South America, where, it has been claimed, the darker-skinned peoples lead a life free of racial discrimination.

That dream has had a potshot taken at it by Edward Tomlinson, NBC's expert on Latin America, who recently toured his field and came home with the impression that racial affairs there were not so much better off than here. 10-5-46

For instance, said Mr. Tomlinson in a recent broadcast, many Argentinians have always looked down on certain of their neighbors who have Indian or African blood. "'We are a white man's country' has long been an expression in Buenos Aires. Hitler's agents and propagandists played up this idea for their own purposes, of course. In any case, it is now a well developed philosophy on the part of the principal ideas of President Juan Domingo Peron, who during the war openly admired the reachings of the master race."

Tomlinson asserted that "totalitarianism of various stripes is on the march" in most of the countries from Mexico to Patagonia, and that while fascism for the most part is discredited as such, the reaction and isolationism on which it fed still flourishes.

"In fact," concluded the newscaster, "throughout the other Americas, the democratic idea is threatened both from the far right and far left. In their ultimate effect on the individual there is little difference between the two extremes. They enslave the minds and souls of men. They stir up the inferiority complexes, and foster suspicion and hatred."

South America Seeking Whites

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Countries Bar Darker Races as Immigrants

Sat. 8-24-46

WASHINGTON (ANP)—South American countries want to increase their populations by holding out special inducements to encourage settlers to come to the respective sections, but there is a discriminatory attitude of races involved.

Although there is considerable percentage of colored people in Brazil, with a greater area than that of the United States, but with only one-third the population, it will bar non-whites. Portuguese are preferred, whose language is spoken there.

May Get 400,000 Poles

Arge[illegible]a wants Poles. At pres-ent there is a deal on to transfer to Argentina virtually all Polish citizens in Gen. Wladislaw An-ners' self-exiled army, which with their families, would total 400,-000 persons. There were never

black people in Argentina. Chile wants Scandinavians and Baltic people. Especially does it desire Scandinavian fishermen to develop the large fish resources in the Pacific Ocean. Peru, Colombia and Venezuela want Europeans of any sort.

60g 1946

Brazil

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Los Angeles Doctor Has Painful Experience Explaining United States to Brazilians

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-19-46

FROM Rio, I have a letter from Dr. Thomas Roy Peyton, extolling the Brazilian metropolis for its beauty as a city, its beauty of color and line and mass, but also its beauty of human relations.

"It is such a happy experience to walk the streets and see such happy, unaffacted friendship between people of all colors," he writes. "Everywhere one goes there are Brazilians of all colors represented. To date I have seen nothing resembling prejudice.

Mr. Le Berthon

Dr. Peyton went to Rio to address the Inter-American Medical Congress held there last month. He spoke, in French, on cancer. So well was his talk liked that he has been invited to speak before medical schools in Bhai, and San Paulo, and before a military medical school and several hospital staffs in Rio.

Dr. Peyton, Philidelphia-born Negro who was obliged to study medicine in Europe in order to gain access to adequate research and clinical resources, writes "I have made so many friends in such a short time it is almost unbelievable. Life here is very much like life in Paris before the war. There are many inconveniences, but I cheerfully accept them because of the compensatory feeling of freedom, of a living democracy."

* * *

IN A SENSE, Dr. Peyton is reconnoitering Brazil. He may return to Los Angeles, where he is President of the Catholic Interracial Council and enjoys a large practice as a proctologist. But Brazil tempts him. There is no Jim Crow in Brazil.

"Futhermore," he elucidates, "the Brazilians are doing fine work in their medical schools and hospitals, and I have met some outstanding proctologists who share my conviction as to the growing importance of this branch of medicine and surgery. The medical fraternity here is more than gracious, it is intellectually hospitable, it is color-blind, its members are men of large culture who tower above small prejudices."

Whether Dr. Peyton remains in Brazil or returns to the United States, his letter is a most favorable report on Brazil. He writes that he feels like an ambassador of good will. South American doctors have asked innumerable questions about the United States, innocently regarding him, a Negro, as a spokesman for American business, social and professional life.

"I cannot let my country down," he writes, "so I try to paint as kind a picture as I can."

Dr. Peyton is a tall, handsome symmetrically built man in his middle forties, a man of poise, mirth, depth, charm. His wife is as personable as he is, a quiet woman of a warm wisdom who seems never to say a superfluous word. His son, 19, and daughter 14, are products of French and English schools. The family went to Brazil. Not just Dr. Peyton. Their home life would be hard to match in point of unassuming dignity.

* * *

THE PEYTONS are living symbols of the problems confronting educated, gently reared non-Caucasians in these United States. Regardless of their moral and intellectual stature and their value to any society, they are confronted at every step with the fiction that they are somehow mysteriously inferior because of their race.

In most American communities—I should say in most communities in the United States—the average white family would prefer letting a member die to calling in a Negro physician whose availability or specialized knowledge might have restored the patient to health.

Granted that there are historical and economic reasons for all manner of prejudices in the United States which only time can modify and ultimately eradicate. Granted that ours is a melting pot of diverse peoples from all over the globe, polyglot, heterogeneous. Granted that regional isolation has bred some fantastically stupid and bigoted persons in various sections. These facts do not console the victims of prejudice nor ease their mental pain. The terrible disparities between the theory and practices of democracy are disturbing.

* * *

ONE OF THE most poignant lines in Dr Peyton's letter to me is one wishing the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles success in his absence, yet regretting that "such a council is even needed." The Brazilians, he found, could not understand the necessity for such a council. He decided he would not even try to explain. It was too painful.

The Brazilians obviously would have been appalled had Dr. Peyton told the agonizing truth, that the Catholic Interracial Councils in the cities of the United States attract only a feeble minority of Catholics, that the vast majority are as prejudiced as the Protestants whose influence they come under. Brazilian Catholics, it is said—they are ninety-seven per cent of the population—are not great churchgoers. Most are pitiably poor. But I cannot help thinking they are more really Catholic or universal, and more profoundly Christian, than our prosperous variety.

Brazil Colored

Baltimore, Md.

14 Million of Country's 41 Black, or Mixed

Sat. -10-19-46

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The first Brazilian census to classify its people by color has been released here. The figures are as of Sept., 1940.

Figures show that 14 out of 41 million Brazilians are either black or mulattoes.

Of the 41,236,315 inhabitants of Brazil included in the census, 26,171,773 classified themselves as white, 6,035,869 as black, 242,320 as yellow and 8,744,365 as pardos. There were 41,988 who made no racial or color declarations.

Marital Status

Marriage statistics reveal 27,177,242 unmarried Brazilians, 12,286,256 married; 67,183 separated, deserted or divorced; 1,722,019 widowed; 33,615 made no declaration. The breakdown according to sex follows:

Claimed Status	Men	Women
Married	6,068,333	6,167,923
Separated, deserted, divorced	25,789	41,394
Widowed	437,097	1,284,922
Undeclared	12,390	21,225

Nationality

Under nationality the classifications show 39,922,487 native-born, 122,785 naturalized, 1,283,833 foreigners and 7,260 who did not declare their nationality. Among the foreigners the following nationalities were indicated:

Portuguese, 354,311 (218,901 men and 135,410 women); Italian, 285,029 (142,812 men and 138,217 women); Spanish, 147,897 (76,950 men and 70, 947 women); Japanese, 140,693 (77,200 men and 63,493 women);

German, 88,939 (47,730 men and 41,209 women); Syrian, 42,786 (27,689 men and 15,097 women).

Literacy and Religion

The number of literates was set at 13,292,605, not including the 207,570 who did not declare their education or literacy status.

Some 39,177,880 Brazilians declared themselves to be Roman Catholics, 1,074,857 were Protestants, and Greek Orthodox Catholics numbered 37,953, making a total of 40,290,690 Christians.

There were 463,400 Spiritualists, 123,353 Buddhists and 107,392 of other religions while 87,330 disclaimed any religion. The total number of Jews was 55,666, Mohammedans — 3,053; Shintoists—2,358.

Occupations

Occupations were represented as follows:

Agriculture, stock raising and forestry claimed 9,453,515 employees; extracting industries—390,560; transformation industries—1,400,056; merchandising — 749,143; real estate, credit, insurance, stocks and banking—51,177; transportation and communication—473,676; public administration and service law, teaching, national defense, national and public security—172,212;

Liberal professions, religious professions, private teaching, private administration, etc. 118,687; services and social activities—899,774; domestic activities and students—11,909,514; no employment, miscellaneous and undeclared—3,106,212.

Over One Third of

The Afro-American

South America Seeks 'Pure' Races To Increase Population

Defender Chicago, Ill.

BUENOS AIRES—In an effort to increase their populations by blending "pure" races, Negroes reportedly will be barred from the migration plans of South American countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

Boldly reflecting the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority, Dr. Santiago M. Peralta, Argentina's Director of Migration, said last week that nearly 1,000 Norwegian "quislings" would be permitted to settle in Argentina as a part of a 50-year plan to reach a 100,000,000 population.

Wants "Best" Races Sat.

"We are indifferent to European politics," said Dr. Peralta, as he disclosed that the "superior Argentine of tomorrow" would evolve from "technically superior people of the world," carefully chosen from the "best racial types."

Dr. Peralta further revealed that plans were underway to bring over Lieut. Gen. Wladislaw Anders' Polish army of 200,000 and their families—along with their entire equipment, "including tanks." The Anders army is the recognized tool of the exiled Polish government and is under constant criticism for alleged fascist sympathies.

In denying charges that his theories smacked of "racism" and anti-Semitism, the migration director said that he has just allowed entry to 5,000 Arabs, whom he classified as "brethren of the Jews."

Will Avoid "Inferior People"

While stating that Argentina needs "strong, healthy" people, Dr. Peralta emphasized that it is necessary "to avoid the settlement of racially inferior people." Dr. Peralta believes that in four generations Argentina will be a powerful nation after the population has mingled with the "blood strains of pure people." 8-24-46

Brazil, mapping plans to induce immigrants is expected to extend the quota system and put into effect group colonization plans when parliament meets this summer. Brazil now has a mission abroad looking for "suitable" settlers.

Based on the premise that certain "blood strains" would blend well with existing blocks of Brazilians, Brazil prefers Portuguese, which is the common language of country, next they will encourage Spaniards, Italians, or Germans.

Negroes Barred 8-24-46

With an area greater than that of the United States but with hardly one-third of its population, Negroes and Orientals will be barred from immigration. A considerable percentage of Negro blood is recognized in many Brazilians. However, Negroes have always had difficulty getting into Brazil to live.

Chile wants Scandinavians and Baltic people, especially Scandinavian fishermen to develop the large fish resources in the Pacific ocean, feeling that they are accustomed to their cool climate and similar agriculture. Peru, Colombia and Venezuela want Europeans of any sort, while Argentina will avoid "useless human wreckage" left of war-torn Europe.

All Bahamians Can Now Vote

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 8-3-46

NASSAU, Bahamas.—(ANP)—Every Bahamian, whatever his degree of wealth or his station in life, can now vote. The house of assembly unanimously passed a bill Tuesday which extends voting by secret ballot to the outer islands. Formerly citizens living on the principal island could vote but the outer islands inhabited for the most part by humble blacks who were fishermen and truck gardners could not.

The Duke of Windsor was active in proposing that the franchise be extended to all last year, but the proposal was defeated in the assembly. Nevertheless in his closing message as governor he reiterated the jutice and the necessity of giving all Bahamians, no matter how underprivileged, the ballot. Under the old system legislative control was vested in the hands of the few, the wealthier group dominating.

Others who were active in bringing about this change were Barrister Adderly, Barrister T. A. Toote and Bert Chamberlain, all members of the assembly. Another ardent and effective supporter was Etinne Dupuch, editor of the Tribune.

Race Issue Mentioned In Plan To Boost Tourist Trade

The Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS — (ANP)—The possibility of foreign race bigotry being brought along with tourists was discussed recently in the house of assembly during discussion of a $5,000 appropriation passed after a full discussion of the importance of encouraging tourist trade.

Foreign race prejudice made Mr. Springer, a member of the house, react negatively. The question had been discussed from the financial angle, he said, but money was not all. Fri. 3-22-46

The tourist trade brought with it racial discrimination and development of professional hangers-on. He had no objection to people who spent a day or six months; those who came for three or four weeks on a specific budget to live at a luxury palace did not want their mental habits disturbed. They wanted things turned upside down to suit them, he declared.

Another objection to the resolution was that poor people would not benefit by the tourist trade, according to Mr. Garner. Mr Lewis like Mr. Garner a member of the house, pointed out that tourist brought with them "peculiarities and disease" and he understood that "there was a certain vice on the increase in the colony which had been given a filip by rich resident tourists and persons in high places." Fri. 3-22-46

There is no excess profit tax nor rent-control in the islands.

60h 1946

Carribean Commission

Agreement Follows 10-Day Negotation

atlanta Daily world
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands last Tuesday agreed after ten days of negotiation to a reconstitution of the Caribbean Commission, a colonial project initiated by the late President Roosevelt.

The agreement which the representatives of these governments initiated restates the purposes and functions of the Caribbean Commission, an international advisory body, which grew out of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission established by the United States and British Governments in March, 1942, and was expanded at the end of last year to include the French and Netherlands Governments as full members. Sat. 7-20-46

Lawrence W. Cramer, former governor of the Virgin Islands and chairman of the defunct Fair Employment Practice Committee, was selected to be the first secretary general of the newly-created Caribbean Commission. It was decided that the international secretariat should be located at Trinidad, British West Indies.

NATIONAL SEEN

It was further agreed that a deputy secretary-general should be appointed who should be either a French or Netherlands national. The appointment of three assistants to the secretary-general—one French, one Netherlands and one British—was also decided upon.

A clause in the agreement states that the staff of the secretariat "shall be recruited as largely as possible within the Caribbean area and with a view of obtaining a balanced national representation.

The preamble to the agreement states that member government subscribed to the document, "being desirous of encouraging and strengthening cooperation among themselves and their territories with a view toward improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories, and

"Being desirous of promoting scientific, technological, and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a cooperative basis and recommending further research, and Sat. 7-20-46

U. NATIONS ACCORD

"Having agreed that the objectives herein set forth are in accord with the principle of the Charter of the United Nations."

The new agreement was not born without considerable pain, according to participants, particularly because of the nervousness of French representatives with regard to the situation in Martinique, where Communists control the legislature and have named the two Martinique delegates to the French Assembly.

While Cuba is a sovereign nation and not a colony, there also was some concern about that country, the most important sovereign nation in the Caribbean area, because the Communist party is reported to be in control of the major labor unions there, and, through the unions, to have considerable power in the national Legislature.

The new commission is the first adviser to the United States representative.

COMPLICATED STATUS

Sat. 7-20-46

The French situation was complicated by the fact that on January 1, 1947, Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana are to become departments (like States) of France, shedding their colonial status.

Atlanta Daily World

Each of the four powers, following the example of the Big Five on the Security Council of the United Nations, has a veto over substantive (other than procedural) decisions of the commission.

Atlanta, Ga

Although sovereign nations in the area, such as Cuba, are not represented on the commission, their cooperation is to be solicited by the commission on social and economic matters. 7-20-46

Only Puerto Rico and Jamaica had their own local representatives at the negotiations just concluded. They were responsible for inclusion of the words "or futures" in the following proviso:

"Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to conflict with the existing or future constitutional relations between any member Government and its territories, or in any way to effect the constitutional authority and responsibility of the territorial Governments."

The agreement specifically provides that the commission shall "cooperate as fully as possible with the United Nations." Sat. 7-20-46

Cramer Named Secretary of Caribbean Commission

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-27-46

Four Nations Sign Agreement in D.C. to Improve Conditions in Territories

WASHINGTON — (AFRO BUREAU)—Lawrence W. Cramer, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, was named First Secretary General of the Caribbean Commission at the conclusion of sessions held at the U.S. State Department, Monday.

What was interpreted as an anti-discrimination clause was found in an agreement calling for the recruitment of personnel of the secretariat from the Caribbean Area as much as possible. The unit is to be located in Trinidad.

The Caribbean Commission is an advisory international body, growing out of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established by the United States and England in March 1942, and now including the French and Netherlands Governments.

To Improve Territories

The preamble to the agreement just intitaled states that the member governments have subscribed to the document "with a view toward improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories.

The member governments agreed to co-operate in "promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems."

Commission Leaders Named

Representatives of the various nations present at the signing of the agreement were:

The French Government, Georges H. Parisot of the French Ministry of Overseas Territories; the Netherlands, Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Netherlands minister to Mexico; Great Britian, George F. Seel in charge of West Indian matters in the Colonial Office.

United States representative was Charles W. Tausig, co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, who served as chairman of the conference.

New Caribbean Agency Set Up

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Advisory Body Formed, 4 Nations Sign Pact

Sat. 11-9-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—An agreement for the establishment of a Caribbean Commission was signed at the State Department last Wednesday on behalf of the governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The agreement formally establishes the Caribbean Commission, its auxiliary bodies, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference, as an international advisory body to the four signatory governments, each of which has territories in the Caribbean area.

Agreement Provisions

It provides for the establishment of a permanent secretariat in the area. Lawrence W. Cramer was appointed secretary-general, while two members of his staff also were appointed, and further staff is being recruited in the Caribbean.

A suitable building has been acquired in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to accommodate the Secretariat. Purposes of the agreement as set forth in the preamble are:

To strengthen co-operation in their territories with a view toward improving economic develment in the Caribbean; to facilitate the use of resources; concerted treatment of mutual problems; avoidance of duplication work in existing research agencies, survey needs;

Gov. Hastie and Dr. Bunche In Tourist Islands Paradise Plan

The Argus St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 9-13-46

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10—(NNPA)—Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic are among the countries invited to attend a four-day conference at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, New York September 30 to discuss the development of tourist trade in the Caribbean countries and form a permanent tourist development association.

Invitations were issued by the Caribbean Commission, an official advisory body of which France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States are members.

Calling of the conference is one of a number of moves being sponsored by the Commission to develop the Caribbean area into a "Riviera of the Western World" by making it more attractive to tourists.

The Commission stated that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a member of the Commission, is expected to attend the conference and that Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands would send a personal representative.

More Happiness in Store For Caribbean People

The Times-Union
The Florida Times-Union

Without fanfare but with high hopes the Caribbean Commission was formally established recently in a regional effort to improve the standards of living and the social well-being of more than five and one-half million people of 15 territories in the South and Central American area, and from it there might well emanate suggestions for a more harmonious future for all regions of the world.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The United States, Great Britain, France, and The Netherlands set in motion an official arrangement providing for a permanent secretariat at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, bi-annual meetings of the West Indian Conference composed of representatives of the 15 territories, and permanent sessions of the Research Council, all seeking to evolve ways of improving regional cooperation as well as improving economic and scientific development. It is not a power bloc. There are no bickerings over anything, not even a possible veto. The Commission's responsibilities are only advisory and the cooperation of those concerned voluntary. This area has deeply-felt needs but no deep-seated fears, and this regional effort seeks a better way to supply those needs.

Regional interests are as natural as local community interests, and world-community interest should also be as well-expressed. If each home within the community, each community within each region of the world, and all regions would seek in some such humanitarian manner to meet more satisfactorily its own problems, the results should be a distinct improvement in world relationships and human betterment, for the United Nations can hardly succeed by building from the top down to its foundation. Wed. 11-6-46

Caribbean Commission Meet To Map Far Reaching Plans

Amsterdam - New York N.Y.
Saturday 7-13-46

WASHINGTON—When the Caribbean Commission meets in the nation's capital this week, far-reaching plans and decisions will be made in connection with the future of the Caribbean. Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will confer on matters regarding the establishment of permanent headquarters and a secretariat of the Commission. A secretary-general is also to be selected, it was said.

Among the commissioners who are scheduled to attend the conference are at least two recently appointed members, Norman W. Manley, barrister-at-law, and leader of the People's National Party of Jamaica, and Dr. Rafael Pico, chairman of the Puerto Rican Planning Board and a delegate to the Second Session of the West Indian Conference at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Other commissioners include Charles W. Taussig, Rexford G. Tugwell, andn Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U. S. Sir John Macpherson and R. D. H. Arundell, Great Britain; Jean de la Roche, Governor-General Georges H, Parisot, Minister of French Overseas Territories, and Henri Claudel, France; and Dr. J.C. Kielstra, Netherlands Minister to Mexico, and L. A. H. Peters, for the Netherlands. Madame Eugenie Eboue widow of Governor-General Felix Eboue, is chairman of the French Section of the Comission. C. F. Steel, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the British Colonial Office, are among thoce who will attend the conference, it was reported.

COMMISSIONER: N. M. Manley, leader of the People's National Party, of Jamaica, W. I., who was recently appointed a member of the British Section of the Caribbean Commission.

REALITY IN PUERTO RICO

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The recently announced decision of Britain, the United States, France and the Netherlands to establish a four-power Caribbean Commission to "improve the economic and social well-being of the people" there should be welcomed for what it is—a gesture.

There was a time when we might have hailed such a step as a considerable advance over the old-type colonial thinking of all these powers.

In point of fact, the agreement signed by the British, French and Dutch ambassadors for setting up a Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference may yet be a useful arrangement.

Sat. 11-30-46

At least some West Indian spokesmen will be able to speak their minds on conditions in their countries, and it is probable that a degree of united action by the West Indian peoples can be forged through such an opportunity.

But we cannot go overboard in acclaiming this step. As with most of the other moves towards cooperation for progressive purposes among the countries today, its aims are laudable, but its true merit will not be revealed until some effort has been put forth to achieve those aims.

And especially in view of the situation in Puerto Rico, we are reluctant to say "Bon Voyage" to this new development. For it may also become a device of imperialism, a sort of super-cartel arrangement whereby the four powers will allocate spheres of influence in which the research apparatus will merely explore possibilities of doing business, and the West Indian Council will provide a facade of liberalism and indigenous nationalism for the entire operation.

Such a development seems extremely likely in the event of a sharpening of economic rivalry amongst the powers, which will inevitably be a consequence of an economic slump in this country.

There, nearly fifty years after having promised the people independence, the United States still governs with an iron hand, though the hand is concealed with a glove made of native lackeys of the sugar and fruit trusts.

Of the two million odd inhabitants, 1,300,000 are engaged in small-scale unproductive, debt-ridden agriculture. Illiteracy is about 30 per cent of the population.

The national movement is suppressed and its leaders jailed. And as in the Philippines, where MacArthur picked a traitor to his people to goverr as a puppet of the United States, so in Puerto Rico the appointment of Governor Pinero, longtime fair-haired boy of the sugar trust, was condemned by Puerto Rican patriots as merely a means of prolonging the yoke of U. S. imperialism on the island.

That is the reality of U. S. policy in the Caribbean.

VISIT IN CUBA

afro american

JC Gives Repeat Performance

afro american Sat 1-5-46 Baltimore, Md.

By IRENE WEST

HAVANA, Cuba—"Are the Cubans aware of a color problem in the States?" I asked the American woman editor of the Havana Post, English-language daily, in an interview. "Oh yes, we get plenty of that," said the woman. "And it's whites in America who are stirring up the trouble, trying to bring it to a head."

That was a direct slap at me. "I must disagree with you on that," I answered quickly. "Those working for bloodless revolution in race relations are the true patriots of democracy."

She said, "I don't believe in mixing the two races; it will deteriorate the white race. Colored people should be kept segregated." "We are not advocating the mixing of colors," I corrected, "but equal citizenship. As for deteriorating the white race, that is not the opinion of professors who study such matters.

She grew nervous and hostile and said, "I try to be broad minded and just, but every time I think of our color problem at home, I fill up with fear. "I am from Louisiana, maybe that has something to do with it." "Tell me this," I said. "Are colored Americans welcome in the best places in Havana as in Mexico City?" "I'm afraid not. They will find it mighty uncomfortable here. Colored Cubans keep to themselves," she said.

Irene West

Grew Haughty

"But isn't that discrimination and segregation?" I asked. "They have full rights in the Cuban Constitution," she remainded me.

"So reads the Constitution of the United States, but it is not upheld," I told her.

She grew more haughty and said, "There is no special article covering it in the American Constitution, but in the Cuban Constitution there is. They have equal rights, but they keep to themselves."

What she meant was that they keep up their place, in segregated zones and out of the white man's path. *Sat 1-5-46*

I told her, "colored Americans fighting for first-class citizenship will not be a minority when it comes to a crisis, or a head, as you express it."

"You frighten me!" she exclaimed. "That can't be the situation; it would be terrible to contemplate."

That was a good time to leave, and I did. Fancy a prejudiced Southerner holding a press job in Cuba, upholding white supremacy!

I also interviewed the editor of a white Cuban newspaper, "Informacion," which issues a Sunday edition, copied after the New York Herald-Tribune.

I opened up: "I take it, there is complete harmony between all colors of Cubans, including the blacks, in your beautiful island?"

Troubles Tourists

He replied, "Oh yes, look at that (slapping his hand at the photograph of a colored man's picture).

"We have colored politicians, lawyers, doctors, dentists and professors. They are in very part of Cuban life."

"That is fine," I said, "but so are colored in the States. Still we have discrimination and segregation. Have you none here?"

That burned him up. He exploded. "The only trouble we have is with the American tourists who come here. Certain hotels and restaurants do not like to offend the tourists. That is the 'second crop' in Cuba.

"Grind (sugar) is first and tourist trade second in financial importance, then tobacco and coffee last."

"I continued to ask questions: Do you have any property restrictions against black Cubans; that is, any restricted zones for pure Caucasians?"

"Certainly not," he said. "Colored live in all parts of Havana, wherever they can afford the price. *Sat 1-5-46*

"There is a district of sugar-barons, including many Americans, where no colored are living. But that is only because they are not wealthy enough to afford a house in that district."

"Are colored Cubans aware of the color problem in the States?" I asked. "I presume they are," he said, "but they seem indifferent to it. Any distinction here is more cultural than racial."

"The pity is that we haven't even that in America," I told him. He showed no interest in asking me anything on our Afro-American problems, and I could get no commitment from him.

Low Ebb

High-class night life in Havana is at low ebb. The reason is lack of tourist during the war to support it. The famous Sans-Souci, winter and summer casinos are closed, but will open by the time steamers are coming in.

The present Government closed down open gambling. Lottery goes full blast, also jai-alai (indoor Spanish basketball), horse racing, and cock and bull fights.

Taxi drivers tell me tourists ask to see the real Cuban cabarets, often get drunk and dance with the blacks. Some frequent the casino at Havana's own beautiful beach resort, Marianao.

The States buy all of Cuba's sugar. Cuba in return buys many things from the States. Commercial relations between the two are first-rate.

The merchants want our money; we want to see their country and their wares.

I recommend Mexico City for colored American tourists. I was told that when a black Cuban wants accommodations in the best Havana hotels, he takes with him to the desk a white Cuban of importance, and usually gets a booking. *Sat 1-5-46*

If he applies alone, he is told there is no vacancy.

I have toured the colored, Jewish and Chinese districts of Havana, and can find no actual squalor.

The Chinese population of 20,000, mostly Cuban citizens, is very interesting because of the great number of inter-marriages between black and white Cubans.

CUBANS PRESENT 'RIGHTS OF MAN'

Birmingham, Ala. age Herald

LONDON, Feb. 13—(AP)—The Cuban delegation to the United Nations introduced today a draft of a declaration of the rights of man. *2-14-46*

It is to be used as a bases for study by the Economic and Social Council's Commission on human rights. The 22-point document includes the four freedoms, the right to seek asylum abroad from political persecution and to fight against any form of oppression.

Draft Provisions

The Cuban draft said:

'Every human being has a right to:

"Life, liberty, personal integrity and the others' respect to his integrity as a human being;

"Lead a life in accordance with his leanings, to develop his personality and to seek happiness within the standards of social life;

"Free investigation to reach his own opinions and to express such opinions with equal freedom, under responsibility for his actions;

"Choose and profess freely his religion with no other limitations than the respect to morality and to public order;

"Equality before the law, with no discriminations for reasons of race, religion, color, class or sex.

"Be free from unjustified interferences in his person, his family, his home, his reputation of his private activities;

"Have equal opportunities to develop his life, raise his level of living and render useful work to society; *2-14-46*

"An education which allows him to improve his condition; to be useful to society and to participate in the material and spiritual advantages of civilization;

"A job adequate to his quality as a human being and to receive from it compensation proportionate to the value of his own contribution to society;

"Receive in the event of unemployment, illness or invalidity a contribution large enough to pay for his own and his family's material and spiritual needs;

"Ample food;

"Healthy housing and clothing adequate to the climate;

"Life in an atmosphere free from avoidable illness;

"Adequate medical assistance;

"Meet and associate with other people for all legal purposes of life;

"Not to be deprived of his property without legal proceedings;

"Protection by competent courts, free from all influence contrary to justice;

"Be tried with no undue delays and to be condemned only on the basis of legislation previous to the facts he is charged with;

"Not to be arbitrarily arrested, and to expect that regular courts decide on the legitimacy of his arrest; *2-14-46*

"Resist any form of oppression;

"Seek asylum in a foreign country from any political, religious or racial persecution;

"Elect his rulers and to participate in his country's government."

Cuban Negro Gets Interior Minister Post

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. Sat 8-10-46

HAVANA, Cuba — The Negroes of Cuba made history this week when Dr. Jose Manuel Casada was appointed Minister of the Interior, succeeding Senor Sagundo Curti Messina, who resigned from the Cabinet of President Ramon Grau San Martin. Senor Messina was one of the original cabinet members of President San Martin, who assumed office on October 10, 1944. In addition to its President, the Cuban Republic has a Prime Minister, a Minister of State, and twelve other ministers including a Secretary of the Cabinet.

The Negro has always played a prominent part in Cuban affairs, and while the color classifications are not the same as in the United States, the so-called Negro constitutes 30 per cent of the Cuban population. *Amsterdam News*

It should be remembered that a mulatto is not classed as Negro but as white (blanco). The black Cuban, or Negro, has long been a leader in the professions and business life of the nation. Cuba has always been proud of its Negro liberator, Antonio Maceo, and there is no so-called Negro or race problem in the Republic except what the Americans have been able to foment among fascist minded Spaniards and even Cuban mulattos. *New York, N.Y.*

In the Province of Oriente, which is nearest to Haiti and Jamaica, the Negro population is more than 50 per cent, and in Camaguey, where the Americans have established settlements, the Negro population is lowest, being only 18 per cent. In Habana, the capital, the Negro population is about 25 per cent of the city's population. *Sat, 8-10-46*

Paper Hits Batista's Plea for Aid to Negro

Courier Pittsburg, Pa. 2-16-46

HAVANA—(ANP) — The Cuban newspaper, Somos, rapped a recent appeal by Gen. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's ex-president, to aid Negroes in this country. Batista is in New Mexico.

Now that he is far away from his country, enjoying at great distance a leisure life, he sees clearly among very important things "this great national necessity," the newspaper commented. "But, when he was in power here in Cuba, with the reins of power in his hands, he closed his eyes if he had to look at this painful picture of his country. *2-16-46*

"Clothed always with great and unjustifiable fears he maintained 'opportunities for people of color' at 100 fathoms of water or 1,000 miles distance. In all branches of his government the most unjust discriminations were made especially in the armed forces of the republic," the editorial said.

Newspaper Raps Batista's Appeal for Colored Cubans

afro american Baltimore, Md. Sat 3-23-46

HAVANA (ANP)—The Cuban newspaper Somos rapped a recent appeal by Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, Cuba's ex-President, to aid colored people in this country. Batista is in New Mexico.

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"But when he was in power here . . . he closed his eyes at this painful picture."

"Clothed always with great and unjustifiable fears he maintained 'opportunities for people of color' at 100 fathoms of water or 1,000 miles distance. In all branches of his government the most unjust discriminations were made, especially in the armed forces of the republic."

The Athens of Cuba

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Blacks Defy Whites Who Would Suppress Them

By IRENE WEST 1-12-46

MATANZAS, Cuba—This is "the Athens of Cuba," so-called, because it has been the birthplace of so many intellectuals. Poets, writers, musicians, critics, and those who stand most high in Cuban letters, were born in this province.

A three-hour bus ride through the lush countryside, fields dotted with royal palms, past sugar cane and pineapple plantations, and at least one small tobacco plantation lands one in the ancient city of Matanzas.

It has a population of 90,000 more than 60 per cent Cubans. Nearby is a large sugar mill. A seaport town, it also has a large fishing industry. Founded in 1593, the city has the charm of the Old World. Uneven streets and buildings, centuries old, recall the ancient custom of making love through barred windows. The Bellamar Caves, near Matanzas City, are one of the geological wonders of the world. It is a subterranean wonderland, with endless caverns of beautiful crystal formations illuminated by hundreds of electric lights.

Miss West

Arriving in this typical old Spanish City, I was fortunate in meeting a colored Cuban who had lived for three years in the States. We sat and talked in a cool, shady plaza.

The ancient Spanish had a lovely way of laying out a plaza and then building a city around it.

Receive $2 Daily

It served as a forum for discussions, a flirtation ground for lovers and afforded the maximum of comfort for loafers.

My acquaintance was a mill hand. In good English he told me about two-thirds of plantation and mill workers were black Cubans.

They receive $2 and up per day, since the Revolutionary Government is in power. Some live in company houses at reasonable rent; others commute from Matanzas by bus; a few live in native thatched huts.

He said, "The blacks in Cuba have more economic independence than in the States." Many Cuban sugar mills are American controlled; a few British; the rest, white Cubans.

He then showed me around the market place with its wonderful variety of vegetables, tropical fruits and native crafts. On the surface, one sees only the poor, the beggars, and the laborers.

I paid him for taking up his time and got in an old horse phaeton and started a sight-seeing tour so native it was frightening to be alone.

I did not meet another soul who spoke English. A few hours, and I had seen the caves, the heights, the harbors and cathedrals crumbling with age.

I saw the City of Gardenas, more native, if possible, than Matanzas, but not as large.

Pester Tourists

It is the same province, and the same region. Cattle ranches were scattered on the scene.

Its streets were filled with bedraggled Cubans of all colors. Many beggars meet the busses to pester tourists for coins. Here one changes busses for two of Cuba's most famous watering resorts.

And right here I saw a color incident that was enlightening: A Yank, with a Spanish Cuban girl, was bargaining with a black peddler. We were sitting in the bus. Conversation was in Spanish. I couldn't understand it, neither could the Yank.

She hollered at the peddler; he hollered back. Then the girl said, in English, "Shut up, you are a black man."

That brought in the peddler's companion, a ragged, tough looking hombre, who was standing in the bus door. He stepped toward the white girl, and said in English, "G-- d--you!"

With that the peddler pushed his hand in this man's face to silence him. For once in my life, I saw a Yank keep quiet, even when a black man cursed a white woman.

I heard him whisper to her, "I don't want any trouble."

The man who swore was still glaring at the girl. The bus was full of black and white passengers. I was in the seat behind the girl and Yank.

"To Many Blacks"

I tremble to think what would have happened had that Yank added his "n----r" to the girl's "shut up."

She turned to me, and said, "You see, there are too many blacks in Cuba." (She was Cuban.) I made no reply. The bus driver returned, and the two men fled, probably fearing the police.

There it was — color, between Cuban and Cuban. The amazing part was, not one passenger in the bus interfered or spoke a word. But had the Yank and that irate black man come to blows, I wonder what would have happened.

We proceeded on to San Miguel de Los Banos, noted for its medicinal springs. Cuba has several Spas, claiming equal health properties with those of Europe.

Nearby is the famous bathing beach of Varadero—a long sandy beach lined with frame hotels of Spanish style, with miles of "season homes" and bath houses.

It is the more famous because our multi-millionaire dePont built himself a walled-in castle at Varadero Beach. Guards stand at the locked ornate iron gates, and police are on the inside as watchmen.

$10 Is Cheap

It is as protected as the King of the Gangsters' home in Shanghai. The Gangster rides through the streets in a closed armored car; the dePonts in a super-limousine or by plane.

The cheapest hotel in Varadero is $10 a day, room and meals. I had dinner in one — that was enough. It was dark now. I had had five hours of bus travel over highways that still have many weary miles of cobblestones, and in a rickety, rattley bus, guaranteed to dislocate one's vertebras and float their kidneys.

Island Menaced by Reactionaries

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Native Official Blames Struggle on Uncle Sam

Sat. 11-16-46

SECRET POLICE USED

Race Policy Prevents Union Collaboration

NEW YORK—Charging American imperialists, foreign secret police and the AFL with using increasingly heavy pressure against the Cuban government and its population, Lazaro Pena, 35, Cuban Senator and president of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, said reactionary elements threatend Cuba's economic and political survival.

"We are facing an increase in internal reactionary elements which reflect the struggle of American imperialists against the Cuban workers and against the policies followed by our government," he revealed in a press conference Wednesday.

"Reaction placed a great deal of trust in our government, expecting it to oppress our people and block the people's movement. These reactionary elements are both from within Cuba and without.

Rule Called Communist

"The government is now under severe attack and being called Communistic, although the majority of working people do not belong to the Communist Party."

The Senator told of a letter which he had received threatening him with "elimination." This came right after the American AFL could make no headway in organizing Cuban workers.

"In Cuba, there are a great number of American secret police who go about investigating people's political ideologies. Government and political leaders are not spared from such investigations."

Investment Picture

British investments in Cuba have decreased considerably and are now mostly confined to railroads and insurance businesses. American capital is supreme, Pena explained.

During the war, Cuban capital increased in textiles and other industries, but are now threatened with disappearance because they can't face competition from Amercan industries.

Cuba has tried to establish a merchant marine, a national banking system and other measures to aid the economic development of the country," he continued, "but American pressure has been against such measures, and used this pressure in an economic and political way.

U.S. Embassy Tie-Up

"In the present Cuban government, there are sections or groups who are very closely tied to the American Embassy, while other sections have no such tie-ups.

"The AFL has such Embassy connections and exerts considerable pressure against our people. However, our Confederation of Workers is not agreed with the AFL's policies toward colored workers."

Asked whether it was true that discrimination in Cuba is only social, he replied. "It is not true, but discrimination does not exist in the same sense that it does in the U.S.

The Jim Crow Pattern

"We have private schools where they do not register colored, and jobs, such as trolley car conductors, where they have never employed colored. Yet, the vice-sectretary of labor is colored, and so is the Minister of the Interior," the Senator explained.

He said lodging in three or four aristocratic Cuban hotels was restricted to colored guests; however, colored American visitors are sometimes accommodated there.

In the Cuban Senate, there are three colored Senators out of a total of 54, and in the House of Representatives, there are six out of 126.

Society Fights Race Bias

Cuba has a Confederation of Cuban Societies, similar to the NAACP, which fights discrimination. There is an article in the Cuban Constitution which condemns race discrimination, although it does not outlaw it. Currently, a bill is being discussed to make it a crime to discriminate.

Colored comprise one-third of the Cuban population of 4,800,000, and they are scattered in all sections of the country.

The Confederation of Workers is composed of one-half million workers, mostly from the sugar, tobacco, needle-craft and transportation industries. It is the only single labor federation in Cuba.

Struggle for the Union

Senator Pena serves for a two-year term. He pointed out that his Confederation was formed under duress, but is not recognized by the government. A former cigar maker, he was elected president of the Confederation when it was organized in 1939.

He came to New York to speak last Sunday at a meeting of the coordinating committee of the Spanish Republic against recognition of the Franco government, and was scheduled to leave the U.S. on Wednesday.

Senator Pena said that Cubans are aware of the vicious jim crowism practiced in the U.S., and repeatedly send protests against discrimination here.

"Cuba's struggle needs the support of the whole progressive population here," he added. "We have to struggle against a double obstacle, our own reactionaries and those from America.

"The U. S. is the world's greatest capitalist power; as progressivism or reaction rules there, so will it rule Cuba. Cubans receive support from the world's most exploited people and there are no more exploited people than the colored race."

CHICAGO GRADUATE WINS HIGHEST CLASS HONORS

CHICAGO—(ANP)—James W. Eichelberger Jr., recently graduated from the Chicago College of Laboratory technique with an average of 96, the highest in the class of 22 members.

60h 1946

Dominican Republic

Dustin' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

WATCH OUT FOR TRUJILLO; HE MAY DIE LIKE MUSSOLINI.

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

THERE was an incident that occurred in a small Florida town some weeks ago that attracted but passing interest insofar as Americans are concerned. It was an outright murder of a Latin-American subject who was mistaken for an American Negro. A Florida sheriff filled the brown lad's body with lead when he attempted to purchase lunch at a roadside inn. Our state department at Washington had to apologize to a foreign government for the murder, and the American taxpayers had to defray the expenses of sending the murdered boy to his parents. He was the adopted son of Rafael Trujillo, president of the Dominican Republic. We will hear more of this later. Some American in the confines of Trujillo's domain will, or may be, rubbed out in like fashion for this rash Florida act. Trujillo operates in that manner.

L. C. Harper

Sat. 11-30-46

Known as the "Beast of the Caribbean," his murderous acts have reached from far away Santo Domingo to New York City. He is a megalomaniac; a form of insanity in which the patient has grandiose delusions concerning himself. America, in murdering his son, has insulted his pride. It is not that Trujillo abhors murder; he has ordered thousands of men slaughtered, but it is under the condition that his son was slain that injures his feelings: he was mistaken for a "Negro." Although a Negro himself in the true sense of the word, President Trujillo hates Negroes. He has done everything that he possibly can to keep the black subjects of Santo Domingo suppressed and in a state of poverty, and on every occasion has consorted with whites, even refugees of the recent war, to further place his iron-heel on the necks of black men. As a result of this policy, he is forced to ride in a bullet-proof Packard automobile through the streets of the country that he so tyrannically rules.

Defender

TRUJILLO has indeed had a strange and spectacular career. He began life, more or less, as a cattle thief. As head of the small army of Santo Domingo at one time, he double-crossed the president of the country in favor of a rebellious subject, Rafael Estrella Urena, then in turn double-crossed Urena and took over the affairs himself, making Urena his puppet, who later died under mysterious circumstances. Hitler and Mussolini did give their enemies some kind of farcical trial. Not so with Dictator Trujillo; he orders his hatchet-man, Ludovino Fernandez, now chief of the Dominican police, to murder them on sight. Then to cover his tracks, Trujillo appears at the funeral, places a wreath on the grave, and goes back to his castle in his bullet-proof car. This is exactly what he did in the case of General Desiderio Arias, a senator from the province of Monte Cristy, whom the people were grooming to elect as president of Santo Domingo. Fernandez trailed Arias to a mountain resort and chopped his head off. Later at a cafe reception in the town of Mao, Fernandez to impress his chief, appeared before Trujillo holding the head of Arias.

The world has been so busily engaged in getting rid of two master tyrants of hate—Hitler and Mussolini—that Rafael Trujillo, the Beast of Santo Domingo, has been somewhat overlooked. His record in dealing with mankind is worse than either of the two dead dictators. Recently it was brought more vividly to the attention of Americans through the investigation conducted in Santo Domingo by an American newspaperman, Albert C. Hicks, who has put his findings in book form under the title: "Blood in the Streets." A native of Chicago, Mr. Hicks is a veteran newsman. He knows the Caribbean area thoroughly and was for a long time a reporter on the World-Journal of San Juan, Puerto Rico. It was while working there that the first details of Trujillo's life and rule filtered through an almost impenetrable censorship, moving Mr. Hicks to take a plane for Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The results of his investigation are now offered for public inspection. And what an inspection it is: a sadist, a madman, a very lewd man ruling over some two million people.

• • •

"THERE is a man in this hemisphere about whom the people of the United States should know more," begins Mr. Hicks. And he continues: "His name is Rafael Trujillo, and for further identification there is a choice of titles, more or less self-bestowed, the simplest of which is president of the Dominican Republic. Among his more respendent and evidential titles are 'El Generalissimo,' 'The Honorable Chief of State,' 'Benefactor of the Fatherland.'" Over the vice-president palace Trujillo recently ordered a large blinking electric sign, it reads, "Dios y Trujillo" (God and Trujillo). A becoming modesty seems to have impelled the dictator to put his own name last. These evidences of megalomania, Mr. Hicks tells us, might be harmless enough, merely entertaining, if it were not for other considerations. For, make no mistake, Rafael Trujillo is not merely a comic dictator of a tropical island.

Chicago, Ill.

Following Mr. Hicks through the pages of his on-the-scene investigations, and to put it more clearly, the citizens of the Dominican Republic die suddenly and violently. It is as simple as that. They die in the streets, shot down by revolvers. They die in the jungles, cut down by machetes (20,000 Haitians along the Dominican border turned the river that flows there red with blood. The place is known as Massacre River). They die in filthy prisons by "self-destruction," suicide, so says Trujillo, after his political enemies once fall in his clutches. They die in poor apartments and rooming-houses in a New York exile, when the door bursts open suddenly and the room rings with gun-fire and smells of cartridge smoke from gunmen sent to America to do Trujillo's dirty work here. And over this phantasmagoria of violent death, Mr. Hicks says, stands Trujillo, "Benefactor of the Fatherland," a living embodiment of the kind of rule so many Americans died in the hope of removing forever from the earth.

Sat. 11-30-46

IN THE last chapter of his book, Mr. Hicks gives the names of the prominent men that Trujillo has murdered, and he adds: "The counterpart of such a list for the United States would include your congressman, your senator, a former favorite presidential candidate, your favorite author, your favorite columnist, the Army general you admired, your favorite entertainer, and, very possibly, a relative. Keep in mind, too, that the Dominican Republic has a population of less than two million persons, and that the U. S. has a population of some 135 million. If the Dominicans murdered by Trujillo total three thousand—a modest figure—the same proportion of persons killed in the United States for political reasons only would be well over 300,000." The students of the New World's oldest university, the University of Santo Domingo, have begun to issue "underground pamphlets" and they read: "Now that Mussolini and Hitler have been killed, it is Trujillo's turn; let's hang Trujillo by his heels!" That's probably why there was no weeping in Santo Domingo when the dead body of Trujillo's son—murdered in cold-blood by a Florida sheriff—was borne in the harbor by airplane from America. His subjects considered it a sort of act in revenge, or colloquially speaking, "chickens coming home to roost."

60h 1946 Gambia

Andrew Wright

New Governor Of Gambia

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LONDON—(ANP)—Appointment of Andrew Barkworth Wright, former Colonial secretary, Trinidad, to the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gambia, was announced here. Wright succeeds Sir Hilary Blood, white, who has taken over the governorship of Barbados. Sat. 12-14-46

He served with the Cyprus Regiment during World War I, winning the M. C. decoration and bar. Following this war service, he received his Trinidad appointnement. He is also the holder of the C.M.G. and C.B.E. decorations.

This monument to the invincible general Toussaint L'Ouverture was erected by the people of Haiti, first Latin American nation to proclaim its independence from a European master. L'Ouverture not only liberated Haiti's blacks, but offered generous assistance to Simon Bolivar, Liberator of Argentina. At first glance there is the impression that a live man is paying tribute to the great Negro leader, but it is a bronze figure.—Ewing Galloway photo.

France Approves

NEW STATUS FOR ISLANDS

Sat. 3-23-46
Pittsburgh Courier

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR,
(Courier Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS—A new era has dawned upon the French West Indies.

The French National Assembly adopted last Thursday, a bill that will give the islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique in the West Indies, and of Reunion in the Pacific, the same status as the departments in metropolitan France. This status has only the precedent of the three coastal departments of Algeria.

EFFECTIVE IN JANUARY

Marius Moutet, minister for France overseas, in pointing out the difficulties of the immediate application of the measure, asked and obtained a delay of nine months, which would make the law effective Jan. 1, 1947. Reason for this is on account of the heavy financial strain on the metropolitan treasury.

Legal effect of the new law would be to establish such close connection with these distant points of the former French Empire as to make them exempt from any consideration for trusteeship or for bases for any power that could not be established within France itself.

CLOSER AFFILIATION 3-23-46

This move also aims to give the native population a feeling of closer affiliation than it had under colonial status.

The islanders will be subject to the same laws as the inhabitants of France.

Debate on the question came to the floor Tuesday of last week when Amie Cesaire, poet, politician and Negro deputy for Martinique, introduced the bill. The measure was voted on two days later. Other authors of the measure are Gaston Monnerville Bissol and de Lepervanche.

Money Can 'Whiten' Black Man's Skin In Latin American Countries

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill

Dr. Luis-Alberto Sanchez, Peruvian lawyer, lecturer and professor who was exiled when the Aprista Party was ousted, has now resumed his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

Sat 2-23-46

By LUIS ALBERTO SANCHEZ

One of the masterpieces of South American literature is "Martin Fierro," written by the Argentine poet, Jose Hernandez, and published in the middle of the nineteenth century. In it we find these verses:

God made the white man and the black
And never said which one was better—
He sent them both the same misfortune
Beneath the self-same cross.
Then too he made the light
To better distinguish between colors.
Thus none is injured
None is slighted or offended—
A spade must just be called a spade
And none be robbed of his just fame
Which is his birthright.

Thus wrote the Argentine gaucho in expression of his robust democratic sentiment. It must not be forgotten that "Martin Fierro" is the most representative epic poem in the Castillian language.

No Latin American Bias

It has always been so. The Negro was never really considered less than a man and subjected to blind racial discrimination. In Latin America there is no such feeling and if race prejudice has raised its head in some parts of our land it is due to foreign influence and not to native impulses. Latin peoples are accustomed to distinguish between colors but not between human souls and, although dominated by a profound social decency, we see the color of one's skin change when it is whitened by a little money. Sometimes our "Indians" cease to be "Indians" when they rise to power and the "poor whites" lose their prerogatives of whiteness when they lose their cash. But of all this it would be well to speak more calmly.

The first Negro slaves arrived in America in 1501. Many writers have claimed that the search for slaves in Africa was due to the express recommendation of Bishop Bartolome de las Casas, ardent protector of the Indians and enemy of Spanish imperialism, who, nevertheless, lacked such humanitarian feelings for the blacks. The truth is, though, that the Negro was hunted in Africa long before Las Casas wrote his dictum. The Portuguese were, in fact, the first to be the Negro's masters and executioners.

From then on no European nationality was free of the taint of slave-trading in "pieces of ebony." The Frenchman, Gomenot, conniving with the Queen of Spain, the Germans, Cigner and Saille and the Portuguese Gomez Reynal were among the first to share the responsibility. The last named person spent only nine years bringing 38,250 slaves to the Spanish colonies in America.

Queen Isabella did, it is true, revoke the permit for this nefarious enterprise but only because the Negroes were becoming hardened into centers of unrest and rebellion throughout her American domains. This they never ceased to be. Furthermore, this was one of the reasons for the equal treatment accorded them by Spanish colonials who saw in the use of the Negro an aid to liberty from the Spanish crown. The Negro was the ally of foreign pirates who brought new ideas also to the colonial atmosphere. The Negro was a singer and a dancer awakening the beatitude of these Catholic lands. He brought along superstitions and legends. And a refusal to conform as well. He was the one element of the population which, after two and one-half centuries of Spanish domination, enthusiastically joined the liberators.

Negroes' Vital Role

In all of America from the riots of Boston with Cripus Attucks to the wars of independence in Venezuela, Chile and Argentina, Negroes played a vital role. One of the first acts of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, was to free the slaves. And it was the blacks who were his most fervent partisans. General Bartolome Mitre, an important Argentine historian and later President of the Republic, says in his "History of General San Martin," the other Liberator of South America, that his black battalions were the crack units in the decisive battles of Chacabuco and Maipu which resulted in the consolidation of Chilean independence and Chile's final emancipation. One of the legendary heroes of Argentina's independence was one Sergeant Falucho, a Negro, who received the honor of a dedication of a poem by the celebrated poet, Rafael Obligado.

In the Cuban struggle for independence Negroes also played a fundamental role. "Placido" was the literary name of one of Cuba's greatest writers. He was shot by the Spaniards in the middle of the nineteenth century because of his poetic songs for Cuban freedom. During the final war of Cuban independence, Antonio Maceo, a Negro, was one of the great leaders of the patriot army. He gave his life also for the cause of freedom and today his equestrian monument rises on one of the principal boulevards of Havana.

No South American ever forgets two other famous Negro contributions to the cause of freedom: those of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Black Napoleon, and of Alexandre Petion, President of Haiti, who offered generous assistance to Bolivar when the latter appeared completely beaten by the Spaniards. Haiti was also the first Latin American nation to proclaim its independence from a European master. This was done on Jan. 1, 1804.

Real Freedom Comes

Most Negroes' freedom did not come so early, however. It was not until 1855 that real freedom began to appear. Until that time those slaves born in America were being granted freedom but those born in Africa continued in slavery. Beginning in 1855 changes set in. Liberal parties in Latin American politics began to organize on a basis of freedom for the Negro and new relations with the Catholic Church.

The Spaniards had, of course, maintained a principle of racial discrimination, but it was subject to modification through economic independence. Race mixture was neither a sin nor a crime. In Venezuela at the beginning of the nineteenth century out of one million inhabitants some 400,000 were of mixed blood, and 72,000 were Negro slaves. Thus about 47 per cent of the total population had

some Negro blood.

In Peru at the same time approximately 15 per cent of the population had Negro blood. And in Argentina, one of the nations furthest removed from the path of the slave traders, there were some 30,000 out of a total population of 300,000 at the end of the eighteenth century.

Spaniard's Economic Bias

In Brazil and Haiti as well as along the coast of Colombia, the proportion was much greater.

But the Spaniards themselves, beginning at the end of the seventeenth century permitted modifications in their primitive race discrimination laws to take care of economic alignments. If on the one hand Negroes and mulattoes were not permtted to wear jewels and silks, on the other they enjoyed laws which permitted them to rise in social class with the payment of a legal fee. It was even possible to buy one's way out of the legal class of a black or a mulatto.

For this reason, some historians consider the race business in South America under the Viceroyalties as a petty legal and social matter. Race, instead of being based on one's parentage, turned into a practice of discrimination based on economic factors or legal statutes. From that time on this concept has changed very little. The concept of race in Latin America is definitely linked to economic standing today, to ownership of land and to political power. Many large landowners are mixed bloods—especially Indian and white, or, in some cases, pure Indians, but from the moment that they come into possession of land they pass into the "white" category.

Negroes Lead Revolts

One of the leading bacteriologists of Lima, capital of Peru, is a person of considerable Negro blood but none would think of barring him from society for that reason. Likewise, one of the most outstanding educators of Panama is a Negro but he moves in the highest university circles.

Negroes were partisans of the most important liberal and even radical parties during the struggle for independence. To them is due, in part, the popularity of some of the strong political leaders of South America: Eloy Alfaro in Ecuador, Nicolas de Pierola in Peru, Oribe Oribe in Colombia. In Brazil the Negro's hand is seen in almost every political movement. Furthermore, some important movements have had Negroes as their leaders. One of the most violent of naval mutinies was led by a Negro sailor in Brazil.

During her formative years Argentina had an absolute dictator who was the sworn enemy of the colonial aristocracy. The Negroes venerated him as their champion. This was Juan Manuel de Hosas, a blond with blue eyes. He knew that the Negro was in constant revolt against the existing order and would, therefore, be his most faithful ally. Rosas counted upon this during the long years of his regime.

Without the handicap of social disdain, the Negro can make progress. Whoever attempts to study Brabil today should acquaint himself with the Brazilian Negro contribution. It is one of the most decisive ones. Some of the most eminent Brazilian sociologists have done this. Sylvio Romero, Arthur Ramos and Gilberto Freyre are good examples. Senhor Freyre took a doctor's degree at Columbia University in New York submitting an imprtant thesis dealing with slavery in Brazil and the Negro question in that country.

In Cuba the name of Fernando Ortiz stands out. He has dedicated a life-time to this kind of investigation. He invented the term Afro-Cuban which designates one of the predominant characteristics of the Cuban social structure.

Catholicism And Voodoo

The Negro accepted the Catholic religion which the Europeans brought with them but he never discarded his own superstitions. The white man in turn was affected by the impact of African fetishism. He injected some of it into his own religious practices.

One of the most famous religious ceremonies in Peru is called the Lord of Miracles Procession (Procesion del Senor de los Milagros). At first it was purely a Negro devotion. A company of slaves **from Angola and Mozambique paid homage to an image of Christ saved by means of a miracle from the terrible earthquake which destroyed Lima in the eighteenth century. This wall portrait painted on linen was the object of homage by the Negroes of Lima from that time on.** Soon, however, the cult extended to all of the city and to all classes of citizens. Today from October 18 to 20 each year one may see an immense procession of devotees of all races following the venerated image of Our Lord of Miracles. But even today the "brothers," that is, those who have the privilege of carrying the heavy shrine loaded with gold and silver offerings, are almost all Negroes.

In many other festivities one may see a curious mixture of old African myths and Catholic liturgy. It is not strange that the whites could not escape the African influence. The "mammies" of the aristocratic families were almost always Negroes or Indians and they enlivened the imaginations of their little charges with old legends passed on from generation to generation in the African jungles.

African Poetry Trend

The African influence can also be seen in the poetry of Latin America. Ruben Dario (1867-1916) was a great Nicaraguan poet. Creator of the Modernist school of poetry which is the most important movement in the recent literature of South America, Dario, according to the well-known Argentine critic, Ricardo Rojas, revealed an unmistakable African ancestry. His tendency towards musicality in verse, his cult of perfect form, the pastic tone of Modernism, all can be traced to a source which is not American, Spanish or French—it comes from far-away Africa.

Today there is a notable "Negrist" movement in Cuban and Antillean poetry. The most important representatives are Nicolas Guillen of Cuba and Luis Pales Matos of Puerto Rico. Their verses reveal an extraordinary capacity for metaphor. They sing of the Negro with the Negro's voice. They speak with gutteral voices of the practices of the witch-doctors in Africa. This movement is known in Latin letters as the "Negro school," and, perhaps, it is the most important and original of all the lyric poetry in our countries today.

Among the North American writers who enjoy great popularity in Latin America are Langston Hughes and Richard Wright. William Faulkner's "August Night" and Erskine Caldwell's "Tobacco Road" have many readers and have received high praise from our critics. In the 1944 Latin-American prize novel contest the prize went to a Haitian novel, "Canape Vert."

Advent of Prejudice

Nevertheless, prejudice against the Negro is coming into some of our countries, especially those where the North American influence is most powerful. Southerners from the United States arriving in Panama instituted the distinction between "silver" and "gold" in the Canal Zone, a distinction which has gradually extended to other parts of Panama.

The movies have contributed much to this new movement south of the border. Although there are a few American films which present the Negro sympathetically, the great majority of them show only flunkies, fools and cowards. They are presented as an inferior people. Each film has its impact on the popular fancy and the idea is becoming predominant that the Negro is always filled with timidity and absurd superstitions. Nothing of this kind existed before. True it is that the Latin Negro rarely has important positions but this is due to this standard of living, the fact that he has had less education, that he is making his way but when he "arrives" in Latin America **he is always treated as an equal. When he is treated thus, the Negro is not, as so many believe, the author of every crime in the book and a potential rapist. Latin American Negroes are far from occupying top rank in the criminal lists and even when they are guilty of crime, they are never menaced with lynch law.**

Latin America, is, of course, a galaxy of nations in which those which are politically democratic are in the minority. But, socially and intellectually, they are better prepared for political advancement for they lack the penchant for discrimination along racial lines. If Fascism has not progressed among the common people of Latin America as much as it did in other parts of the world, it has been because we do not admit that "Mein Kampf's" racial theories be valid. Had it been otherwise, South America would have been an easy prey to the totalitarians. We have been freed not by our own policies or those of our neighbors but by the essence of living open-minded to all men, from all countries, and of all races and holding to the concept that men are all members of one race—the human race.

Translated By
BEN FREDERIC CARRUTHERS

Parley Analyses Causes For Tension In Colonies

(Our Special Correspondent by Airmail)

LONDON, April 13:

Over 100 people, about half of whom were West Indians and West Africans, spent this week-end at Clacton analysing the reasons for the tension which undoubtedly exists in many colonies between the local governments and the populations.

The conference was directed by Professor T. S. Simey of Liverpool University. Mr. N. N. Nethersole, deputy leader of the People's National Party of Jamaica, was unavoidably absent as he left this weekend for New York on his way home to Jamaica.

The speakers included many young teachers, lawyers and students from the colonies.

TWO MAIN ISSUES

An extraordinarily high level of frankness was achieved in these discussions out of which two main issues emerged.

The first was the sense of resentment among the colonial peoples aroused by a feeling of exclusion from the government and the most important posts in their own countries. Mingled with this was a frank criticism of the reserve and social exclusiveness of British officials, and the feeling of inferiority and lack of selfrespect which this bred among the colonials themselves.

The second issue was the gulf between the new colonial intelligentsia and the masses, who are often illiterate, of the colonial people.

NEED FOR CONTACT

The advance to successful self-government was impeded by this gap, and the present difficulties in Jamaica were cited over and over again as an example of the chaos that may ensue when leaders are chosen from among the illiterate mass who are divorced from their own educated class.

An outstanding conclusion reached was that, in the coming years of transition before self-government is attained, there is need for close co-operation between wellwishers in Britain and the educated young men and women who are to be the colonial leaders of the future.

It is planned that this should be the first of a series of conferences to carry further the very valuable analysis and self-criticism, on the part of both British and colonials, which was begun at this gathering.

MR. L. N. CONSTANTINE

Mr. L. N. Constantine who was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List is a native of the West Indies and a famous cricketer. He captained the West Indies Cricket team on many occasions in international matches.

He has lived in Lancashire for fifteen years. For the past three years he has been a welfare officer for the Ministry of Labour, North West Region, in charge of West Indian technicians and trainees on Merseyside.

Juvenile Farm Clubs In The West Indies

The Gold Coast Independent

LONDON (B.M.)

Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa

IN Western Britain it is not unusual for a child to have a cat or dog and for him to say that this animal is his own. A child in Britain can often assert that it owns a pony or a singing-bird in a cage, but save in exceptional cases no child in Europe is the owner of animal other than those mentioned.

But things are different in the West Indian Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, where there are juvenile farm clubs having a special educational mission. Animal husbandry in a tropical climate is no simple matter indigenous animals are usually not robust while those that have been imported do not always react favourably to the climate, and cross-breeds if no fresh blood is introduced degenerate. It is for this reason that animal husbandry is one of the great difficulties of farming in hot climates and the British Colonial Office is constantly concerned with giving advice and assistance in the matter of raising the standard of living of the native population especially if this can be achieved by means of improvements in one of the methods of livelihood in which this population is engaged.

Sat: 11-9-46

It is for this reason that Professor William C Miller, M R C V S, F R S E, Principal of Britain's Royal Veterinary College toured the West Indies in 1945 and undertook a study of animal husbandry feeding management and veterinary service in the Islands.

In the report recently published on this study tour Professor Miller said that the peasant owners in the West Indian Islands were greatly lacking in education and above all their knowledge in the matter of animal husbandry was in need of improvement. In this connection Professor Miller gave an account of an interesting kind of educational work which following a Canadian pattern was introduced in Tobago by Dr. Des Isles Juvenile farm clubs were founded in collaboration with schoolmasters and veterinary officers in a number of elementary schools Those children to whom their parents have presented an animal are members of these clubs The schools in the clubs do not discriminate in matter of animals and in one school that he inspected Professor Miller saw ponies foals calves pigs of all ages goats and lambs as well as poultry and rabbits which had been brought to the school by the children In many schools the number of animals owned by children amounted to 150.

11-9-46 Sat.

The children received elementary instruction in animal husbandry on the living model so to speak They learn how the animals should be fed cleaned and kept healthy

Residential Segregation Persists, But

Oil Refineries Have Brought Higher Living Status to the West Indies

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Courier

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

Sat. 10-19-46 *(First in a Series)*

WASHINGTON—The refining of oil in the two small but vitally important Dutch West Indian Islands of Curacao and Aruba has given the people there, about 90 per cent of whom are colored, a much higher standard of living than that of the masses of the people, colored or white, elsewhere in the Caribbean. Indeed, there is perhaps no country other than the United States in which such a large percentage of the population at the present time is able to buy so many products that most Americans consider necessities of life.

The writer, who recently spent a month observing conditions in these two islands, was immediately struck by one fact unusual in most parts of the Caribbean. Practically every one in Willemstad, Oranjestad and San Nicolaas, the three principal cities, wears clothes and shoes. Only those persons who have travelled in the Caribbean, even in the three independent republics, can fully appreciate the impact of this impression. For elsewhere in the Caribbean, a very large number of persons wear make-shift garments and go barefooted.

Mr. Logan

Another striking difference in these cities is the very small number of women who carry burdens on thier head. One sees a few of them in Willemstad where the so-called African survivals are still apparent, but the writer does not recall having seen any in Oranjestad or San Nicolaas where most of the colored people are young migrants from other parts of the Caribbean.

AUTOMOBILES NUMEROUS

A third indication of the comparative prosperity of Curacao Island and Aruba is the number of automobiles. Curacao Island, for example, with a population of about 80,000 has just as many automobiles as Haiti with a population of three million.

A fourth important difference, which explains in large measure this comparative prosperity, is the considerable number of persons in what might be loosely called a lower middle class. Most of these are skilled workers employed especially by the refineries and subsidiary industries. Many of these skilled workers earn $200 (American) and more a month. Because of the scarcity of labor, skilled workers in other industries are paid approximately the same wages, for oitherwise it would be virtually impossible to find workers for these latter industries.

HANDLE INTRICATE MACHINERY

Fifth, the ceiling of employment for colored people is higher than it is in the United States, for example. It was fascinating to see two young men, they would be termed colored in the United States, serving as operators of the intricate and delicate machinery that controls a vital part of the process by which crude oil is "cracked" into a number of different products. Similarly in government, colored men fill higher positions than they generally do in the United States.

These favorable conditions are offset, however, by two very unfortunate aspects of racial discrimination. While the ceiling of employment is, as just indicated, higher than in the United States, all the top jobs in the oil industry, in the banks, mercantile establishments, shipping industry and in government are reserved for whites only.

The excuse advanced for this discrimination is the lack of qualified colored men or women. The answer to this excuse is obvious, practically no opportunity is given them to be trained for these top jobs.

RESIDENTIAL POLICY BIASED

The second aspect of racial discrimination is found in the residential policy of both the Curacao Oil Industry Company, a subsidiary of Anglo-Dutch Shell, and in the Lago Oil and Transport Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil. Both these gigantic corporations are almost independent entities in Curacao Island and Aruba, respectively. The area of the refineries is surrounded by barbed-wire fences, with the companies' policemen guarding the entrances and various places within the area. In these almost self-governing areas there is a residential section rigidly reserved for whites only. Not only are colored persons not allowed to reside in this reserved "colony," but it is most unusual for them even to visit in it.

On Aug. 31, the Queen's birthday, there was a small parade in Oranjestad. One of the marchers carried a placard "No Discrimination." My friends explained that this was a protest against the segregation within the Lago refinery. Some of the American employes would like to change the policy but there are too many Texans there for any immediate change to be possible.

While it is not to be wondered at that an American company should follow this rigid policy of residential segregation, it was somewhat surprising to find that the Dutch, whose refinery on Curacao Island was established some ten years before the Americans on Aruba, should have instituted this policy. The segregation by the Dutch is all the more surprising and disappointing because of the almost complete absence of segregation in Holland and in the islands outside the refineries. Not even the American troops in the islands could change this no-segregation policy in public establishments. Except for three or four private clubs, colored persons who can pay the price go where they please.

EXCUSES WEAK

The excuse offered for the segregation wthin the Dutch refinery is that the Dutch who came over recently from Holland expected to find virtual savages in the islands. But the Dutch have been there long enough now to have seen that many of the colored Curacaoans are at least their equal in culture. The fact that the colonial government has done nothing about the segregation is convincing evidence that in many respects the oil refineries are a kind of supra-state.

PRICES HIGHER THAN WAGES

Despite the comparatively favorable condition of the workers, one should not conclude that they are satisfied. Increases in wages have not kept pace with increases in prices. Most of the food products and other articles are imported from the United States, and to a less degree from England, Holland, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil. The almost complete collapse of price control in the United States has therefore resulted in a very considerable increase in the cost of living.

Prior to the coming of the oil refineries, the two islands were dismal, poverty-stricken areas. Although the refineries are almost entirely to be credited with the remarkable change, it is regrettable that they have spoiled a very commendable record by introducing racial residential segregation and by following the existing pattern of not allowing all workers to be trained for posts for which they could undoubtedly qualify.

Curacao, Aruba Boom Due to U. S.:

Dutch Government Is Due Little Credit for West Indies Prosperity

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-26-46

60h Gen.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Second in a Series)

WASHINGTON—Oil refineries in the Netherlands West Indian Islands of Curacao and Aruba, as pointed out in last week's article, have given Negroes there a higher standard of living than they have elsewhere in the Caribbean. The Dutch Government, however, deserves little credit for this higher standard of living which is comparable to that of the workers in the United States.

Until the refineries were established, beginning about twenty years ago, these islands were as poverty-stricken as most of other West Indian islands. At the present time, the Dutch Government does not impose sufficiently high taxes upon the refineries to give the people the social services that the high profits of this industry would permit.

ECONOMIC STEP-CHILD

The Netherlands Government moreover, is continuing to make abundantly clear one of the worst aspects of colonialism, namely, tieing the colonies to the economic apron strings of the metropolitan country. (More and more writers are substituting "metropolitan country" for "mother country," especially in view of the stepchild treatment described in this article.)

So long as this economic tie-up continues, the West Indies are colonies and not overseas territories, as the Netherlands Government insists that they be termed.

Curacao and Aruba, geographically, are a part of the Western Hemisphere. Curacao is only seven hours (six hours coming back with the trade winds) by plane from Miami. But Curacao is thirty-six hours from Holland. A comparable difference in time is, naturally, necessary by boat. From the tip of the Lago Oil Company site in Aruba, forty minutes by plane from Curacao, one can see the coast of Venezuela and can almost see it from the porch of the Hotel Americano in Willemstad, Curacao.

PROSPERITY DUE TO OIL

Economically, therefore, the ties of Curacao and Aruba with the countries of the Western Hemisphere would seem to be more logical than those with Holland or other European countries. The very prosperity of the islands derives from the refining of crude oil, brought in a few hours by tankers from Venezuela, with a little from Colombia. Bananas and fresh fruit, so sorely needed in these extremely dry islands, come over night by schooner from Venezuela.

The principal streets of Willemstad, Oranjestad and San Nicolaas are lined with stores that are filled with American canned goods, cosmetics, clothes, automobiles and accessories, electric refrigerators and other appliances, books and magazines.

Coco-cola and Pepsi-cola compete with each other as strenuously as they do, comparatively, in the United States. (The writer would like to repeat that whatever the reason may be, wages have been set at a level that permits workers to buy these goods at prices that are slightly higher than they are in the United States.)

It is obvious that geographical proximity and the availability of necessary commodities make it more advantageous for the people of these islands to buy from neighboring countries than from Holland, England, or other European countries.

NEGRO MERCHANTS

But importers are subject to a quota, fixing the value of goods that they may import annually from the United States and from the other neighboring countries. Incidentally, some of the importers who own agencies importing the best known American products are colored.

Practically all importers are constantly complaining that they are prevented by this quota system—a system for which Hitler was roundly condemned—from buying the quantity of goods from the United States that the people want, need, and can pay for. This quota system is imposed upon the people of the islands by a Government several thousand miles away. It is precisely this quota system that adds to the desire in the islands for a larger degree of autonomy.

Holland's reasons for imposing the quota system are understandable from the point of view of Holland. Holland, like most nations, must export goods in order to be able to buy commodities needed in Holland, but not produced there. Consequently, even if the people of Curacao and Aruba pre-

er goods from the United States and can get them at a cheaper price from the Unted States, they are compelled to buy some of these same commodities from Holland or from other countries, particularly England.

This compulsion, which has helped to formulate the dictum that "colonial peoples are among the most easily exploited customers," constitutes one of the severest indictments of colonialism. When advocates of independence or self-government proclaim that "colonialism must go," this specific evil of colonialism is one of the basic reasons for their demand.

BRED REVOLUTION

This compulsion to buy goods from Holland or England, even when they can be procured at a cheaper price from other countries, especially from the United States, reminds the historian of one of the principal reasons for the revolution of the Spanish-American colonies from Spain. They could buy better goods at a cheaper price from other countries than they could from Spain, but Spain tried to compel them to buy from her.

The quota system is enforced, in part, because of the foreign policy of Holland. Holland is part of the "sterling bloc," that is, it is one of the countries committed to buy goods that are paid for in sterling rather than in dollars or other currencies.

This commitment in turn is based upon the close economic ties between the Netherlands and England, a commitment that is hardly avoidable in view of the close alliance between Dutch and English capital in the Anglo-Dutch Shell Oil Company. Holland's membership in the "sterling bloc" is governed also by her dependence upon England for the recovery of the Netherland East Indies and for immediate military aid in the event of attack by another nation.

For these reasons, it does not necessarily follow that even if Holland could get dollars through the Bretton Woods Agreement she would do so. Unless the Dutch Government is able to release itself from its economic and political ties to England, autonomy may well be the necessary step by which the people of Curacao and Aruba can buy in a completely open market instead of in a partly closed market.

AVOID TRUSTEESHIP

For these reasons also one can understand more fully why the colonial powers have made no mad rush to place their colonies under the trusteeship system. So long as colonies remain colonies, the metropolitan countries are, theoretically at least, bound by Chapter XI rather than by Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Under Chapter XI the colonial powers have pledged themselves to insure for their colonies "their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses."

Unfortunately, there has not been provided adequate machinery in the Charter to guarantee that the colonial powers will fulfill this pledge. They are required, by the Charter, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General of the United Nation for **information purposes** statistical and other information of a technical nature about the economic, social and educational (but not political) conditions in their colonies.

It has subsequently been agreed that the Secretary-General will incorporate this information in his report to the General Assembly, where it can be discussed. But it should always be remembered that the General Assembly can only study, discuss, consider and recommend. It can not legislate.

NO "COMPELLING" POWER

In other words, it has no power to compel any nation to make any changes in its colonial system. It is for this reason that most writers refer to the General Assembly as the "sounding board" of the United Nations. It is for this reason that The Courier is presenting this series of articles so that there will be some intelligent listeners to the "sounding board."

Now, under the trusteeship system, the nations administering trust areas, have accepted as one of their basic objectives the obligation to "insure **equal** treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations **and their nationals**" (bold not in the original).

If this pledge were carried out, the people of a trust area could buy in an open instead of in a partly closed market. Of course, there is no adequate power to compel any nation administering a trust area to live up to its pledge. But trust areas have a specific pledge in this respect that colonies do not have.

LOOK TO ATLANTIC CHARTER

The writer was impressed during his many conversations with leaders of thought in Curacao and Aruba by the total lack of interest in the Charter of the United Nations. They talked about the Atlantic Charter, but the Charter of the United Nations and specifically the trusteeship system were not mentioned until the writer introduced these subjects into the conversation.

It may therefore be defintely concluded that leaders of thought in Curacao and Aruba do not look to the Charter to release them from the "sterling bloc" or other economic inequalities that are inherent in the colonial system. Since, as pointed out above, the Bretton Woods Agreement probably will not provide the means for this release, a greater degree of autonomy would seem to be the solution.

What Government officials, executives in the oil refineries and leaders of the autonomy movement are saying about this vitally important question will be discussed in next week's article.

Faith in Queen's Pronouncements

Netherland West Indies Believe Battle for Autonomy Has Been Won

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-2-46

By **RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs**

(Third in a Series)

WASHINGTON—The quota system which compels the people of Curacao and Aruba to buy some of their goods from Holland and England even when they can get some of them at a cheaper price from the United States is one of the principal reasons why leaders of thought in the islands desire a greater degree of autonomy. A second reason, pointed out in the first article, is the fact that all the top jobs in industry and government are reserved for whites only. The argument that this monopoly is necessary because there are no Negroes qualified to fill these top jobs points up the fact that Holland has failed to provide adequate opportunities for training.

A third reason for the demand for autonomy is faith in the Atlantic Charter. In the United States most persons have forgotten about this document which aroused the enthusiasm of many liberals during the early days of the war. But Curacaoans and Arubans remember especially the third point in which the signatories (Holland adhered on Jan. 1, 1942) declared that "they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

FAITH IN WORDS

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This faith is based primarily upon the reception given to a delegation from the islands that visited the Queen's government for the purpose of discussing autonomy. The delegation was not only convinced of the sincerity of the Dutch press and of the public both of which heartily endorsed the grant of a large degree of self-government.

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Nor are these leaders unduly impatient. They accept the fact that **self-government will have to result** from a conference of the four "partners" in the "Commonwealth," Holland, Indonesia, Curacao Territory and Surinam. So long as fighting continues in Indonesia, the conference can not be held. If, as the American press has recently stated, an agreement is soon to be reached that will end the fighting in Indonesia, one may look to an early convening of the conference.

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goods from the United States and can get them at a cheaper price from the United States they are compelled to buy some of these same commodities from Holland or from other countries, particularly England.

This compulsion, which has helped to formulate the dictum that "colonial peoples are among the most easily exploited customers," constitutes one of the severest indictments of colonialism. When advocates of independence or self-government proclaim that "colonialism must go," this specific evil of colonialism is one of the basic reasons for their demand.

BRED REVOLUTION

This compulsion to buy goods from Holland or England, even when they can be procured at a cheaper price from other countries, especially from the United States, reminds the historian of one of the principal reasons for the revolution of the Spanish-American colonies from Spain. They could buy better goods at a cheaper price from other countries than they could from Spain, but Spain tried to compel them to buy from her.

The quota system is enforced, in part, because of the foreign policy of Holland. Holland is part of the "sterling bloc," that is, it is one of the countries committed to buy goods that are paid for in sterling rather than in dollars or other currencies.

This commitment in turn is based upon the close economic ties between the Netherlands and England, a commitment that is hardly avoidable in view of the close alliance between Dutch and English capital in the Anglo-Dutch Shell Oil Company. Holland's membership in the "sterling bloc" is governed also by her dependence upon England for the recovery of the Netherland East Indies and for immediate military aid in the event of attack by another nation.

For these reasons, it does not necessarily follow that even if Holland could get dollars through the Bretton Woods Agreement she would do so. Unless the Dutch Government is able to release itself from its economic and political ties to England, autonomy may well be the necessary step by which the people of Curacao and Aruba can buy in a completely open market instead of in a partly closed market.

AVOID TRUSTEESHIP

For these reasons also one can understand more fully why the colonial powers have made no mad rush to place their colonies under the trusteeship system. So long as colonies remain colonies, the metropolitan countries are, theoretically at least, bound by Chapter XI rather than by Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Under Chapter XI the colonial powers have pledged themselves to insure for their colonies "their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses."

Unfortunately, there has not been provided adequate machinery in the Charter to guarantee that the colonial powers will fulfill this pledge. They are required, by the Charter, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General of the United Nation for **information purposes** statistical and other information of a technical nature about the economic, social and educational (but not political) conditions in their colonies. It has subsequently been agreed that the Secretary-General will incorporate this information in his report to the General Assembly, where it can be discussed. But it should always be remembered that the General Assembly can only study, discuss, consider and recommend. It can not legislate.

NO "COMPELLING" POWER

In other words, it has no power to compel any nation to make any changes in its colonial system. It is for this reason that most writers refer to the General Assembly as the "sounding board" of the United Nations. It is for this reason that The Courier is presenting this series of articles so that there will be some intelligent listeners to the "sounding board."

Now, under the trusteeship system, the nations administering trust areas, have accepted as one of their basic objectives the obligation to "insure **equal** treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations **and their nationals**" (bold not in the original).

If this pledge were carried out, the people of a trust area could buy in an open instead of in a partly closed market. Of course, there is no adequate power to compel any nation administering a trust area to live up to its pledge. But trust areas have a specific pledge in this respect that colonies do not have.

LOOK TO ATLANTIC CHARTER

The writer was impressed during his many conversations with leaders of thought in Curacao and Aruba by the total lack of interest in the Charter of the United Nations. They talked about the Atlantic Charter, but the Charter of the United Nations and specifically the trusteeship system were not mentioned until the writer introduced these subjects into the conversation.

It may therefore be defintely concluded that leaders of thought in Curacao and Aruba do not look to the Charter to release them from the "sterling bloc" or other economic inequalities that are inherent in the colonial system. Since, as pointed out above, the Bretton Woods Agreement probably will not provide the means for this release, a greater degree of autonomy would seem to be the solution.

What Government officials, executives in the oil refineries and leaders of the autonomy movement are saying about this vitally important question will be discussed in next week's article.

Faith in Queen's Pronouncements

Netherland West Indies Believe Battle for Autonomy Has Been Won

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-2-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Third in a Series)

WASHINGTON—The quota system which compels the people of Curacao and Aruba to buy some of their goods from Holland and England even when they can get some of them at a cheaper price from the United States is one of the principal reasons why leaders of thought in the islands desire a greater degree of autonomy. A second reason, pointed out in the first article, is the fact that all the top jobs in industry and government are reserved for whites only. The argument that this monopoly is necessary because there are no Negroes qualified to fill these top jobs points up the fact that Holland has failed to provide adequate opportunities for training.

A third reason for the demand for autonomy is faith in the Atlantic Charter. In the United States most persons have forgotten about this document which aroused the enthusiasm of many liberals during the early days of the war. But Curacaoans and Arubans remember especially the third point in which the signatories (Holland adhered on Jan. 1, 1942) declared that "they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

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Mr. da Costa Gomez told the writer that he speaks nearly every night to similar crowds. He constantly emphasizes universal suffrage and a planned economy. This latter part of his program, as indeed of that of other leaders of the autonomy movement, is of the utmost importance. The oil refineries were established in Curacao and Aruba partly because of the unsettled political conditions in Venezuela, the source of the crude oil that has made the islands prosperous. If autonomy should result in the withdrawal of the refineries, the people would be faced with the prospect of returning to the former poverty-stricken days unless other means of gaining a decent livelihood were created. This crucial problem as well as other aspects of the autonomy movement will be discussed in next week's article.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Oil Is Economic 'Life Blood' of Jamaica

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Curacao, Aruba May Prove 'Test Cases' On Power of Colonial Self-Government

Sat. 11-9-46

(Fourth in a series)

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—Curacao and Aruba may well become Exhibit A in post-war self-government for colonies inhabited predominantly by Negroes. The success or failure of the experiment would therefore be vitally important in determining the future of other colonies inhabited by Negroes.

Similarly, the success or failure of the experiment in Jamaica will probably help to decide the extent to which England will grant self-government elsewhere, especially in Nigeria and Trinidad. Opponents of Negro suffrage in the United States have cited, usually without regard for all the facts, Haiti and Liberia (and sometimes Ethiopia) as "proof" of the inability of Negroes to govern themselves.

OIL REFINERIES VITAL

It should therefore be observed, at the very beginning, that the oil refinieries hold the trump card in "proving" the ability of the colored people of Curacao and Aruba to govern themselves. If, after the grant of autonomy, the oil refineries should pull out, the prosperity of the islands would be greatly reduced. Enemies of the Negro could, unfairly, assert: "I told you so. As soon as the white government (Holland) left, the Negroes lapsed back into poverty."

Race, as a matter of fact, would have little if anything to do with the question. It has been previously pointed out in these articles that prior to the coming of the refineries the islands, under Dutch control, were proverty-stricken. If the Dutch remained in power and the refineries left, there would be the danger of return to the same poverty just as there would be if self-government were granted.

Leaders of the autonomy movement, both colored and white, are thoroughly alive to this danger. Moises da Costa Gomez, the colored leader of the Catholic Party, told the writer that he has already a system of "planned economy" which would maintain the present high standard of living. E. Jonckheer, the white leader of the Democratic Party, and most other autonomistas place their faith primarily in a greatly expanded tourist trade should the refineries leave.

Plans are already on foot for the construction of a magnificent hotel in Curacao and there is some talk of another hotel in Aruba. Enthusiasts declare that the projected hotel in Curacao would be an even more luxurious establishment than the justly famous Hotel Jaragu a in Ciudad Trujillo, the capital of the Dominican Republic.

TOURIST INCOME SMALLER

The writer is not convinced that expanded tourism would give the islands the prosperity that the refineries do. He was in Willemstad when a big ship poured its 900 passengers into the stores and other business establishments. Some even invaded the dining room of the Hotel Americano reserved for the regular guests of the hotel. But several big ships would have to come in every day to provide the income lost by some twelve or fifteen thousand workers directly employed in the refineries. Only a relatively small number could come by plane. One should also remember that Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, all closer to the United States than the Netherlands West Indies, as well as other islands in the Caribbean will be competing for the American tourist trade.

There are, moreover, few local industries which could employ any considerable number of additional workers at high wages for the sale of products to tourists. The hat making industry could be revived; some sandals could be sold. Perhaps fine needle work could be developed as in Puerto Rico. But the mere enumeration of these small local industries is sufficient to give pause. The islands that now sell them to the tourist trade (or, indeed, for export) are among the poorest in the Caribbean. Unless the distillation of sea-water is greatly improved, Curacao and Aruba would have to continue to import most of their food stuffs.

SEGREGATION MAY BE AN ISSUE

The writer is all the more skeptical of an expanded tourist trade because of a perhaps unguarded comment dropped by a Dutch official in Aruba. He stated that there would have to be some changes at the hotel operated by a colored man in Oranjestad before Americans would freely patronize it. Would American tourists demand that colored customers be excluded or be denied limited privileges in them? At the present time, when there is no necessity to cater to the whims of some Americans, public places do not discriminate. But, if the prosperity of the islands came to depend upon American tourists, would there be the danger of a change in this policy? Segregation would be a high price to pay for self-government.

Although autonomy is freely discused, the oil companies, especially the Anglo-Dutch subsidiary in Curacao, are greatly expanding their refineries. It is difficult to determine whether this expansion results from a conviction that autonomy will not be granted, form a belief that self-government by Negroes would be so stable that the refineries could continue operation substantially as at present, or from the realization that revolutions in Venezuela are still such a likelihood that even under Negro rule the islands would be preferable to Venezuela.

The situation is all the more intriguing in view of the fact that an oil refinery in being built in Venezuela. The best available information is to the effect that it is being constructed in order to appease the Venezuela government in its demand that some of the prosperity resulting from the refining of Venezuela's crude oil be allocated to Venezuela. There seems, however, to be no intention at the present time on the part of the refineries to transfer their major establishments to the mainland. The rise of Communism in Venezuela is certainly a probable deterrent. But the construction of this refinery is considered by some acute observers to be a gentle reminder that if conditions should be made too difficult in Curacao and Aruba, the refineries would pull out, lock, stock, and barrel.

OIL FOR 50 YEARS?

There is finally the question as to how long the oil fields of Venezuela (or Colombia) will continue to send their "black gold" to the islands. One oil official estimated that there would be oil for another fifty years.

At all events, it should be clear that autonomy will demand the highest order of statesmanship on the part of the new rulers if autonomy is granted. They must establish a stable government and tax the refineries so that the government will obtain a larger revenue for social services without driving out the refineries, or they must develop their own engineers and executives to run the refineries and retain a sufficient market. The writer believes that there is sufficient acumen among the leaders of the autonomy movement and enough experience among the colored electorate to keep the prosperity and to establish and maintain a stable government.

Next week's article will examine another danger to the movement for self-government and the details of the plan.

Dr. Logan Warns:

Success of Indonesian Self-Government Dependent on New Dutch Constitution

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-16-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Fifth in a Series)

WASHINGTON—Reports that a settlement will soon be reached in Indonesia should spur students of colonial problems to keep a close watch on the conference and on the structure of the new Dutch Commonwealth promised by the Queen in her statement of Dec. 6, 1942. A study of the new Dutch constitution will have to be all the more closely scrutinized because the French Constitution of Sept. 28, 1946, fails lamentably to give the colonial subjects the first-class citizenship that friends of France had been led to expect.

Last week's article emphasized the need for assuring economic well-being after self-government shall have been granted to the Dutch West Indies so that captious critics will not be able to say that after the Negroes took over, poverty ensued. In addition to this economic problem, there is some danger that self-government might result in control by selfish white interests in the island.

"HOME RULE"

In order to understand this danger, one should remember that in Kenya (British East Africa), for example, there is a strong demand for "home rule." But "home rule" would mean the opportunity for some thirty thousand whites to rule and exploit the three million natives without the restraining influence of the British Colonial Office. Similarly, a few white planters and business men in the Netherlands West Indies favor self-government so that they can rule and exploit the Negroes without the restraining influence of the Dutch Government.

Not only high Dutch officials but also some leaders of the autonomy movement emphasized this fear which the writer has previously expressed in his book, "The Negro and the Post-War World." They are especially suspicious of a few large plantation owners who have survived the emancipation of the slaves in 1863. While no one, of course, fears the return of slavery, these plantation owners were accused of being obsessed with the old slave-holding psychology. It was alleged, moreover, that they pay their plantation workers the lowest wages in the island.

Allied with these plantation owners are a few big businessmen who believe that they can control the voters so that a majority of the members of the legislature will speak for them rather than for the masses of the people.

SUFFRAGE

Although this danger can easily be exaggerated, it is possible. The possibility derives from the fact that the autonomistas want a wide extension of the suffrage. One of the worst indictments of Dutch colonial rule is the fact that only about 6,000 out of a population of 130,000 have the right to vote. Moises da Costa Gomez favors universal suffrage. Some other autonomistas propose only manhood suffrage and a few would limit even manhood suffrage, but to a much less extent than it now is.

No matter which of these proposals is adopted, there will be a considerable increase in the number of voters. The plantation owners and the business men referred to above evidently believe that they can easily control this inexperienced electorate either directly or by taking advantage of divisions between the major parties, the Catholics and the Democrats. The writer, however, believes that the leaders of the autonomy movement have been carrying on their preparatory campaign long enough and intelligently enough for the masses of the people to be able to see through any designs of a selfish white minority. Moreover, not all the whites belong to this class.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Now that the dangers have been pointed out, the essential details of autonomy may be discussed. Self-government means first of all an extension of the suffrage to all men and women, to all men, to some men and women, or to some men.

Self-government would mean, second, a legislature in which all the members would be elected by the people of the islands. At the present time there is an advisory council of five appointive members and a legislature (Staten) of fifteen, ten

U. S. Could Learn Lesson From Netherlands, W. I.

West Indies Provide Fine Pattern for Racial Harmony, Self-Government

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-23-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Sixth In Series)

WASHINGTON—The Netherlands West Indies provide not only a unique opportunity for the study of post-war development from a colonial status to self-government, but they also constitute a laboratory for the investigation of many social problems. Perhaps the most interesting is the ever-fascinating problem of race relations.

Curacao and Aruba have more nationalities than practically any other country in the world. Dutch officials in the islands, as well as the islanders themselves, justifiably boast about the friendly relations that exist between and among the forty-odd nationalities. The reference is almost invariably to nationalities, and not to races.

Among these nationalities, the most important, from the point of view of numbers, are Dutchmen, Americans, Englishmen, Portuguese, Venezuelans, Colombians and Chinese. Many of the other Latin American and European nations, as well as East India, are represented by varying numbers. The few aboriginal Indians have been virtually exterminated.

PEOPLE OF ALL COLORS

The Dutchmen include those born in Holland, in the islands and in Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Almost without exception, the Dutchmen born in Holland are white. The vast majority of those born in the islands, especially Curacao and Surinam, are colored. These colored people, as well as those from the other countries, run the gamut from near-white to black, with almost every possible combination of hair textures and color, eye color and shape of the facial features. One sees, for example, some brown-skinned persons with reddish or red hair and blue or light eyes. The "scientist" who would seek to determine race by external appearance will find little solace in these islands.

Most of the white Dutchmen are Lutherans, although there is a strong sprinkling of Catholics among them. Practically all the Dutch Negroes are, nominally at least, Catholics. There is an almost complete absence of "voodooism" and other similar cults. The reasons that led the Dutch to allow the Catholics to bring into their fold the vast majority of the Negroes are a subject of interesting discussion. One prominent Catholic in Washington has suggested that the Dutch, during slavery, must have believed that slaves could not absorb religions of the "elect of God." The difference in religion, moreover, would solidify the difference in status. Moreover, the Catholic missionaries in the Nineteenth Century, despite many difficulties, actively worked among the slaves. Even since emancipation in 1863, the Catholics have worked more energetically among the Negroes than have the Lutherans.

LANGUAGES DIFFER

Another factor that separates the white Dutch from the colored Dutch, to some extent, is language. Although Dutch is the language of instruction in the schools, practically all the colored Dutch speak also Papiamento, a language that continues to interest linguists. It is basically Spanish and Portuguese, with some words and expressions from Dutch, English, American, French, African tongues and Indian. It is used so currently that many white Dutchmen, Americans, Englishmen and Latin Americans have learned it. Mass is in Dutch, but the sermons are generally in Papiamento. Moises da Costa Gomez, a great linguist, addresses his audiences on the subject of autonomy in Papiamento. The newspapers read by the white Dutch are in Dutch; those read by most colored Dutch are in Papiamento.

The Jewish religion is strongly entrenched. Jews began arriving in the islands in the middle of the Seventeenth Century. While they were at first subjected to many inequalities, they soon won the esteem of the community, and today, many of the leading families are Jewish. Their preponderant position in the banking and mercantile establishments has led to some private criticism. They have not in many instances married outside their religion, but some well-known Negroes bear the names of the leading Jewish families.

HAS COURIER AGENCY

Almost without exception the Americans are white. But most of the Englishmen are Negroes from the West Indian Islands. A very considerable number work for the oil refineries, at all levels open to colored employes, from the "pick and shovel men" to the best paid mechanics. Others are in business for themselves, as, for example, Wilfred Leonard Archer from Jamaica, who has the agency for The Pittsburgh Courier and one of the best automobile repair shops in Curacao.

While the relations on the whole are friendly and even cordial between and among these and other nationalities, the islands are not in any real sense, a melting pot, for there is not a great deal of intermarriages and only a limited amount of miscegenation out of wedlock. The oil refineries, especially the Anglo-Dutch Shell subsidiary in Curacao, deem it best moreover, to have their workers live in separate nationality villages. There is no racial segregation in these villages. But only Portuguese, for example, are allowed to use the club house in the Portuguese village. "White" Venezuelans, Colombians and Surinamers are barred from this club house, just as are "colored" Venezuelans, Colombians or Surinamers. The same separation exists in the barracks for single men.

The Portuguese are almost entirely employed by the refineries. They come largely from Madeira, and are rated as excellent workers. Most of them are quite swarthy in complexion. Many Venezuelans and Colombians are also employed by the refineries, and a considerable number of Venezuelans ply back and forth in schooners, to bring bananas and other produce from Venezuela.

Experience has demonstrated that a fight between, let us say, two Venezuelans, regardless of their color, is a fight between two individuals. But a fight between, for example, a Venezuelan and a Portuguese, likewise regardless of their color, is likely to result in a fight between the village.

WORK TOGETHER IN HARMONY

On the job, however, there is no separation into shops according to nationalities. The various nationalities are indiscriminately intermingled and work together in harmony. Sports are likely also to be on a national basis with the West Indians, for example, playing cricket, a game unknown to the Venezuelans, Colombians, Surinamers and Portuguese. 11-23-46

The Chinese are not only proprietors of laundries and restaurants, with colored men and women working for them, but they constitute the vast majority of the truck gardeners. Because of the lack of adequate rainfall and the well-nigh constant glare of the sun during the day, the soil is baked almost as hard as rock. Enough water is stored in tanks, however, and made available by windmills to permit these hard-working people to trudge about their gardens, carrying tin cans with holes in the bottom to water their vegetables.

Since many of the workers in the oil refineries are bachelors, the problem of prostitution is inescapable. Most of the "ladies" of the brothels are "white" Venezuelans, with a sprinkling from other nearby Latin-American countries.

Some idea of the mobility of labor that has brought to these islands so many different nationalities, was gained by questioning the employes at the Hotel Americano in Curacao, and at the Hotel Strand in Aruba. The new head waiter at the Americano had just come from Jamaica. One of the waitresses was born in Martinique, and one of the maids in the Dominican Republic. One waiter was from Grenada, and other a "white" Venezuelan. In Aruba, the proprietor was a colored Jamaican; his manager was a colored Curacaoan. One of the waiters was a "white" Aruban, and another was a colored Colombian. As in the refineries, these different nationalities and races worked side by side, without the semblance of friction.

RACIAL COMPLEX MISSING

The social scientist will find in Curacao and Aruba abundant evidence that peoples of different languages, religions, cultures, nationalities and races can work side by side amicably. Except in the refineries, they live side by side. There is hardly any evidence of racial superiority, other than that manifested by some white Dutchmen, the white Englishmen, and the Americans. Even among the Dutch, outside of refineries, relations are cordial and intermarriage, while not common, is by no means frowned upon. The United States could learn much from a study of the relations between and among the forty-odd nationalities in Curacao and Aruba.

of whom are elected and five of whom are appointed. It is proposed that not only all the members of the legislature would be appointed but that their number should be increased.

This legislature would have the power to enact legislation on all domestic matters instead of the limited powers that the Staten now has. There would, moreover, be a real cabinet system of government. That is to say, the ministers would be members of the legislature and their tenure of office would depend upon their maintaining a majority in the legislature. (There could not, then be a situation with which the American people are now confronted, namely, the executive in the hands of one party and one or both houses in the hands of the opposing party).

OBJECTIONS

These cabinet officers would be ministers in the real sense of the term, rather than mere heads of departments who carry out policies formulated by a higher authority. Some Dutch officials objected to this proposal on the ground that the frequent changes in government might mean the necessity for finding more men in the island, qualified for these policy-making posts than are now available. The heads of departments now come from Holland. The obvious answer to this objection is, of course, this—if Holland sincerely wishes to promote self-government, she should appoint, now, men from the islands to these higher posts so that they can gain the supposedly required experience. Further, as the French reminded us long ago, one learns to be a blacksmith by blacksmithing.

Self-government also means an elective governor. At elective governor is all the more necessary because under Dutch constitutional theory the governor is the personal representative of the crown and, hence, above party or criticism. In the British Colony of Jamaica, even prior to the grant of partial self-government in 1944, the crowd-appointed governor was sometimes severely castigated. The governor of the Dutch West Indies, moreover, has an effective veto power which, naturally, would be more frequently exercised in the interests of the crown than in those of the people.

It was generally believed that Moises da Costa Gomez, the colored leader of the Catholic aPrty, would become the first governor under self-government.

EMANCIPATION

Self-government would also mean emancipation from Holland's financial policy of membership in the "sterling bloc" so that the Dutch West Indies could buy in the best market instead of in a partly closed market.

The relations of the self-governing territory to the metropolitan country in foreign affairs remain to be determined. The geographical distance between the islands and Holland has led to some vague proposals about annexation by Venezuela and even by the United States. The writer believes that the oil companies have enough influence with the State Department to prevent the former rather nebulous but not infrequently suggested proposal. An apparently circumstantial but rather sensational story of annexation by the United States probably can be discounted for the time being. What the United States might do if the output of the oil companies became vitally necessary to the defense of the United States is beyond the scope of these articles.

At all events, the autonomistas do not want independence. The writer believes that the problem of the relations of the islands to Holland's foreign policy can be worked out on substantially the same basis as that of the British Dominions. Perhaps the most perspicacious comment on these relations is to the effect that if England tried to make the Dominions support her in time of war they would not do so. But their own enlightened self-interest might make it necessary for them to do so as they have done in two world wars.

The writer of these articles fervently hopes that readers of The Courier will follow with the closest scrutiny the conference at which the future of these islands will be determined. It will mean much not only for the 130,000 inhabitants of these islands but for colonial subjects in general. Unless Holland works out a better colonial system than that provided in the French Constitution of Sept. 28, 1946, international trusteeships will have to be advocated even more strongly than they are at the present time.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 98

Less Illiteracy There Than in U. S.

Mixed Schools in Dutch West Indies Help Mould Fine Race Relationships

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-30-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

(Seventh in a Series)

WASHINGTON—Absence of segregation in the public schools of the Netherlands West Indies is one of the principal reasons for the friendly relations that prevail between and among the 130,000 inhabitants of the islands, of whom there are some forty different nationalities.

Moreover, provision is made for the education of practically the entire popoulation on the elementary level. In 1944 there were about 15,000 pupils in the lower elementary schools that go through the seventh grade. The schools that go through the tenth grade had a few more than 6,000 pupils. There is no tuition in the lower elementary grades, but a tuition from about forty to fifty dollars a year is assessed in the higher elementary schools. This tuition is reduced for large families and there is no charge for the children of poor families. As a consequence Dutch officials may justifiably boast that the percentage of illiteracy in the islands, 3 per cent, is even lower than that in the United States.

Higher education is provided in Peter Stuyvesant College, which corresponds roughly to the last two years of senior high school and the first year of college in the United States. There were 100 students in the college in 1944. In 1946 there had been an increase on all the levels so that there were about 24,000 students in the public schools.

MOST TEACHERS ARE CATHOLIC

One peculiarity of the public school system is the preponderant role of the Catholic Church. About 21,000 of the 24,000 pupils were taught by Brothers and Sisters. These are not parochial schools as those in the United States but Government schools. The teachers are appointed and paid by the government; the cost of the maintenance is borne by the Government; the curriculum is the same as in the schools taught by laymen except for the course in religion. In addition to these Catholic schools there are a few "special neutral" schools which the Government then Protestants and Masons, in which there is no religious instruction.

This peculiarity of allowing private individuals or groups to start schools which the government then subsidizes goes back to the period of slavery when the Catholics almost alone established schools for the slaves. The method was followed for a number of years after Emancipation in 1863, since the islands were too poor to support a public school system and since Holland had not adopted the modern theory that the metropolitan country should look after the welfare of its colonial slums just as it does those at home. By the time that the oil refineries brought sufficient revenues to pay for schools, the pattern was set of leaving public education largely to Catholics and other groups.

SEGREGATION MISSING

The schools opened just before the writer left the islands. He was struck by the absence of segregation at all levels. Since many of the schools were crowded as they are in the United States, it was not unusual for two students to occupy the same seat. In many instances a white and a colored girl or a white and a colored boy shared the same seat. There was also a considerable number of colored teachers of both sexes. Moreover, any student who gives vent to any racial prejudice is severely punished. While such incidents practically never occurred on the island of Curacao, a high school official on Aruba told the writer that some Arubans, who like to consider themselves white, have to be held in check.

Despite this democracy in education, even a casual observer could not fail to note the almost relentless lightening of the complexion of the student body in the higher grades. The reason is basically economic. Even though there is no tuition charge for the children of the poor, they have to stop school sooner in order to help earn a living for the family. Above all, there is the practical assurance of earning a living in the oil refineries. The students who continue in school are therefore those who are preparing themselves for "white collar jobs" or the professions. Since the white collar jobs do not pay as high wages as do the better jobs as mechanics, for example, pride of class keeps in school the children of the "upper classes." These are likely to be white.

The lightening of the complexion of the student body was most noticeable in the college. The writer conducted the class in English for the colored professor and hence had an opportunity to observe closely the members. Of some twenty only about two would be classed as colored. In the French, Spanish, and other classes that he visited, there was an almost similar glaring disproportion. Glaring, because Negroes constitute about nine-tenths of the population.

WHITE PROFESSORS CRITICIZED

There was some criticism about the recent arrival of professors from Holland, naturally white. Since students must go to Holland for their graduate and professional education, only the favored few can obtain this higher education. Indeed, until a few years ago, there was no provision in the island for the higher elementary education. The son of a wealthy colored importer could go to Holland for his studies, but he is a notable exception.

The school system in the Netherlands West Indies thus reveals the same nexus between race and class that one meets throughout the West Indies and in Latin America. There is little race prejudice as such, but the difference in economic conditions acts as a kind of invisible discriminating factor.

DUTCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT

The language of instruction in the schools is Dutch. Some leaders of the autonomy movement are insisting that it be either English or Spanish. Geographically, of course, the islands are closer to Venezuela and the United States than they are to Holland. If autonomy should be granted, there would be even less need for the Dutch language than there is now. The choice of languages as between England and Spanish might well tip the scales ultimately in favor of a closer political union with the United States or Venezuela. The oil refineries would probably prefer English to Spanish, since one of their reasons for opposing autonomy is fear that the islands might not be strong enough by themselves to prevent annexation by Venezuela. (The Courier again invites its readers to observe closely the terms of independence granted to Indonesia which won it by revolution and those that may be granted to the Negroes of the West Indies who are willing to negotiate it.) Sat. 11-30-46

Leaders of the autonomy movement urged the writer especially to advocate the sending of students to the United States for study under the program of intercultural education of the State Department. This program has been confined, in the Western Hemisphere, almost exclusively, to the independent Latin American nations. These autonomistas were all the more urgent in their request because the insular officials and high spokes-

Brown People of Indonesia May Play Vital Role in New Setup

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-14-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

Eighth and Last in a Series)

WASHINGTON—The publication recently of the text of the initialled agreement providing for the independence of a part of the Netherlands East Indies brings into sharp focus the question of the future of the Netherlands West Indies and of Surinam (Dutch Guina).

Regardless of all other considerations, the ominous fact remains that the only "non-white" people who have been promised their independence after this second war to make the world safe for democracy are those who took it by force of arms.

LITTLE HOPE FOS INDIA

Negotiations between England and India hold out little hope, whatever the reasons, that the 400,000,000 Indians will receive their independence in the near future. Similar doubts prevail as to the future of the black inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The Constitution proposed by England for Nigeria is not satisfactory to most of the black Nigerians. The question of the Italian colonies in Africa is to be settled one year after the as yet unsigned treaty determining the fate of Italy.

Moreover, to date not one single inch of territory has been placed under trusteeship. The trusteeship council has not been constituted, no draft agreement for any area has been approved and Jan Smuts has declared that, despite the opposition of the rest of the world, the Union of South Africa intends to incoprate the former mandated area of South West Africa as a

fifth province in the Union.

The French Constitution, as pointed out in last week's Courier, was a prievous disappointment to the Friends of France.

"FAITH" TOUSSAINT'S MISTAKE

The colonial powers are thus forcing observers to agree that Wendell Phillips was right when he said that Toussaint L'Overture made one mistake, namely, he had faith in the white man's word. The Netherlands Government has a better opportunity than any other nation in convincing the colored peoples of the world that this faith has not been entirely unfounded.

The test of this faith should not be too long delayed. It is generally believed that the Netherlands Government will approve the initialled agreement providing for the recognition of the independence of most of Indonesia. Sumner Welles, among other competent writers, pointed out long ago that this war had so weakened the European powers that they could no longer maintain by force their exploitation of the dark peoples of the Far East.

Approval by the Dutch Government of the Indonesian agreement would, therefore, not mean necessarily that there had been any change of heart in Holland but rather that there had been a recognition of the truthfulness of the statement attributed to Lenin: "Facts are stubbon things."

TEST OF FAITH

The real test of the degree of faith that should be accorded to the Dutch Government will come when the status of the Netherlands West Indies and of Surinam is settled at the conference of the representatives of these two colonies and those of Holland and Indonesia.

Previous articles in this series have made clear that most of the usual arguments against granting independence to a predominantly Negro country are not valid in the case of the Netherlands West Indies.

The writer talked with many Curacaoans and Arubans who hah enough administrative and executive experience in either Government or business to justify the conclusion that they could run an efficient Government if a larger measure of autonomy were granted. There is no ill-will on the part of the overwhelming Negro majority against the white population that would warrant any fear of discrimination against the white minority.

Mr. Turgot, the famous French statesman, once remarked that colonies are like fruit; as soon as they become ripe enough, they fall off the tree. The writer believes that the Netherlands West Indies have reached the stage of maturity that makes difficult any subtleties which try to show that they are not ready for self-government.

QUESTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Some careful students of the problem have now raised the very important question. Will two independent nations, Holland and Indoesia, be willing to accord "complete partnership" to two colonial territories, the Dutch West Indies and Surinam? One observer has already seriously questioned whether partnership on this basis could even be expected.

This writer would like to extend the scope of the inquiry and ask whether the brown people of Indonesia will insist that the black people of the Dutch West Indies and Surinam be granted substantial equality with Indonesia. The term "substantial equality" is used because the 130,000 inhabitants of the Dutch West Indies and the 180,000 inhabitants of Surinam could hardly expect to be accorded

complete equality with the 80,000,000 inhabitants of Indonesia.

The answer to this quetsion resides largely in the degree of autonomy granted to the two colonies that have not risen in rebellion. If they reecive the right to govern themselves in their local affairs, they probably will not object to proportional representation in a legislature that determines the policy of the Dutch Commonwealth in foreign affairs.

VITAL ROLE POSSIBLE

It is precisely here that the representatives of the brown people of Indonesia may play the vital role. If they insist upon self-government for the black people of the Dutch Indies and of Surinam, it should be difficult for Holland to reject it. But if the Indonesians, having obtained independence for themselves, join Holland in making the Dutch West Indies and Surinam "junior partners" in their local administration, Negroes will have added reason for doubting that faith of not only the white man but also of the brown man.

Instead of remembering Wendell Phillips, they may recall Oliver Cromwell who sternly warned: "Every sect saith, 'Oh, give me Liberty.' But give him it, and to his power he will not yield it to anybody else."

The Courier again invites its readers to keep a watchful eye on the quadripartite conference at which these crucial questions will be determined. The writer, in concluding this series, would like to express his appreciation to The Courier for performing a public service in publishing this series of articles. He would also like to express his appreciation to many Curacaoans and Arubans, some of whom have had to remain anonymous, not only contributed valuable information but who also made his sojourn a memorable event.

He fervently hopes that the future status of the Netherlands West Indies will justify the cynicism of neither Wendell Phillips nor of Oliver Cromwell.

The Courier will report to its readers, in due time, whether the cynicism is justified or whether there is any likelihood in these fascinating islands at least, that there will be, in the words of the Charter of the United Nations, "respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Haiti's Bid for Freedom

BY RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER

Philadelphia lawyer and writer. Mr. Alexander has spent many years in the West Indies, particularly in Haiti.

The Nation New York. N.Y.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

FOUR and a half hours by plane from Miami, on the northern rim of the Caribbean, lies one of the most picturesque, historic, and misunderstood countries in the Western Hemisphere. Christopher Columbus, convinced that he had at last arrived in Asia, discovered the island of Haiti on December 6, 1492. In gratitude to his patrons, the King and Queen of Spain, he called it Hispaniola. The Indians had a word for it, however—Haiti, land of the mountains, and that name was afterward restored to use. In 1804, after more than three centuries of Spanish and French rule, Haiti won its independence. Since 1844 the island has been divided politically into two parts—Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Today Haiti has a population of 3,250,000, settled on 10,800 square miles of land, which means a very great density. Except for between ten and fifteen thousand whites, some foreign, some naturalized, these people are all "colored," or "Negroes" as we define race in America; perhaps 600,000 of them are mulattoes ranging from "light brown" to white. Sat. 5-4-46

The color question was one of the underlying causes of the unrest that erupted in the students' strike of January 7 and the overthrow of the regime of President Lescot on January 11. It is fantastic to say that the unrest in Haiti is of Communist origin. The students' uprising was merely the first breaking into flame of a long-smoldering resentment against the maladministration of Elie Lescot and his predecessor, Stenio Vincent.

Lescot's pre-election promises of greater democracy were sharply contradicted by his acts as President. Soon after taking office he forced the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to pass legislation extending his term of office, which was due to end January 15, 1945, until 1952. He assumed the right to extend the life of the parliament and to name successors for members who resigned or died. He took it upon himself to appoint the city mayors, who had always been elected by the people. He made his twenty-eight-year-old son Gerard Lescot, who was mentally and physically a child, Foreign Minister and head of the Haitian delegation to San Francisco, and named many other members of his family to high office.

While minister to Washington, Lescot received $30,000 from his government with which to buy arms in America; no arms were bought but the money was spent. To square his accounts he borrowed $30,000 from President Trujillo of Santo Domingo and in letters which have since been published pledged himself and "his family as eternal slaves" to Trujillo. Three months after becoming President, Lescot purchased a beautiful $80,000 estate from the president of the American-controlled Haitian-American Sugar Company. Afterward a monopoly of all Haitian cane was given to HASCO.

If anyone in the employ of the government uttered a word of complaint he was immediately discharged. If liberal newspapers were critical, they were suppressed and their editors imprisoned. Pierre Louis, editor of *L'Opinion*, died in jail. Max Houdicourt, editor of the *Nation*, fled to New York, where he worked for the Haitian underground until last January, when he returned to become a leader of the vigorous left-wing Parti Socialist Populaire. This group, with others, is trying to give a new deal to the Haitian workers.

The University of Haiti is supported and controlled by the government. Vincent and Lescot dictated all appointments. The student paper *La Ruche* (*The Hive*) bitterly criticized the stifling of academic freedom and demanded that the Four Freedoms, which Haiti had subscribed to at San Francisco, be established at home. Lescot suspended the paper. Sat. 5 4-46

The students showed their defiance in streets parades. Demonstrations by clerks in stores, laborers on the roads, and transportation workers paralyzed the economic life of the capital. Lescot's Cabinet, badly frightened, resigned and began to leave Haiti. After four days of rioting, the learned Dr. Georges Rigaud formed a committee which pointedly told the President that the people demanded his immediate resignation. Lescot refused and called in the head of the military, Colonel Frank Lauvaud, and his chief aides, Majors Antoine Levelt and Paul Magloire, ordering them to restore order at any cost. These men proved to be better administrators and truer democrats than Lescot. They talked with the popular leaders and then told the President that for his own safety he had better resign.

Colonel Lauvaud and Majors Levelt and Magloire, as a military junta, took over the government of the country. To this junta and its Cabinet must be given credit for an intelligent and fair administration, which has shown special concern for the depressed workers. When the junta was ready to return the government to civilians, it asked the Supreme Court to take over, but the court refused. Various citizens, including Dantes Bellegarde, were then asked to form a Cabinet, but all felt the military was doing a fine job. It was decreed, therefore, that a general election for a new parliament would be held May 12. Writing a new democratic constitution would be the parliament's first task; a presidential election would be held immediately after adoption of the constitution.

The banned parties and liberal newspapers are now flourishing. The dominant political philosophy is decidedly "left." The dark-skinned Haitians who make up 75 per cent of the population are belligerent because under Vincent and Lescot, who were mulattoes, they were denied places of responsibility in the Cabinet and diplomatic services. One of the junta's first acts was to appoint black Sylvio Cator, Haiti's great Olympic athlete, mayor of Port-au-Prince. Emile St. Lot, leader of the black party in Haiti, the Parti Populaire National, was made dean of the Law School of the University of Haiti. St. Lot is now actively campaigning for the Presidency.

The leader of the so-called Communist Party is Felix Dorleans Just Constant, a handsome, well-educated, and respected black priest of the Episcopal church, United States Diocese. He is a strong and colorful figure and an avowed Presidential candidate. In his open attempt to loosen the grip of the Catholic church on the government he is supported by a group of Protestant ministers who, though they do not share his political views, have joined him in a Protestant Front Party. They insist on the separation of church and state and oppose the government's annual cash grants to the Catholic church.

The Communist Party in Haiti is not actually a Marxian party. It is a strong socialist movement to end the oppression of the working classes and the corruption in the government. It wants to institute an educational program for the masses, still 75 per cent illiterate; to legalize labor unions; to end the granting of monopolies to foreign-owned corporations, chiefly American; and to begin an era of intelligent planning for Haiti's economic, social, and cultural recovery. Its leaders hope to see the Haitian-American Cooperative Commission on Education, of which our State Department is sponsor, broadened to become a vital part of Haitian cultural and economic life. This commission has greatly extended the average Haitian's knowledge and understanding of the United States and of the accomplishment of the American Negro. Sat. 5-4-46

All Haiti's democratic leaders urge an end to the American control of Haitian finances—instituted in order to protect a loan to Haiti of less than $12,000,000. They demand better-balanced commercial relations with the United States. Haiti is one of the world's greatest producers of fine coffee, sugar, bananas, and cotton, but the wealth thus created has been kept from the people by the monopolies granted Standard Fruit, the Haitian-American Sugar Company, and other firms.

Haiti deserves a better break from our State Department. Recognition of the new government, which was granted on April 8, will contribute to a revival of trade and agriculture, but a policy such as Adolph Berle recently introduced in Brazil, which would assure the country's planned economic development, is badly

needed! A commission of capable Americans, including some outstanding American Negroes, might well be sent here as friends of Haiti to aid in its social, economic, and—even at the risk of the cry of intervention—political recovery.

Situation in Haiti Told Journalists by Ambassador

Afro American, Baltimore Md. *4-20-46*

Bellegarde Denies Recent Revolution Was Coup by Military Personnel

By MERCER COOK

WASHINGTON

At a press conference held at the Haitian Embassy this week, Ambassador Dantes Bellegarde announced that 15 countries, including the United States and Great Britain, had recognized the Provisional Haitian Government.

M. Bellegarde also explained the background of the recent revolution and the procedure to be followed in the forthcoming elections.

Speaking to the group in French, with the AFRO representative serving as interpreter, the Ambassador insisted that the January revolution was in no sense a military coup.

The Military Committee had taken over to prevent bloodshed, restore order, and allow the people time to prepare for the May 12 elections.

Election Plans Made

Ex-President Lescot had announced that there would be no elections until after the Peace Treaties had been signed; when he fell, the machinery for immediate elections was not ready.

The Committee had hoped to select a civilian cabinet, but there being only six posts and about one hundred political parties demanding representation, the sole alternative was to appoint six competent members of the Garde d'Haiti to serve temporarily.

Ambassador Bellegarde praised these provisional ministers who have decreed "that no member of the military may be a candidate in these elections, and the members of the Committee have stated that they themselves intend to retire from political activities as soon as power can be assumed by a constitutional civilian regime." (This quotation came from a statement issued on April 8 by the U.S. Department of State).

By election time, M. Bellegarde believes that public opinion will have crystallized into two or three large political groups: possibly a Democratic Reform Party, and a Socialist Party.

New Constitution Planned

The 21 senators and 35 deputies elected on May 12 will immediately start to work on the new Constitution, which will determine how the next president is to be chosen. In addition, M. Bellegarde expects the new Constitution to include important clauses guaranteeing a higher standard of living for the masses, more social justice, improved labor conditions, and a better break generally for the peasants. *4-20-46*

The Ambassador referred to the 1945 Constitution of Ecuador as a possible model. e also expressed admiration for constitutions recently devised by Cuba and one or two other Latin American countries.

Attending the press conference were representatives of the Associated Press, the United Press, the Courier, France Press (formerly Hayas), and the AFRO.

Also visiting the distinguished Haitian Ambassador that afternoon were three Howard University trustees: Judge Myles Paige and Dr. Peter M. Murray, both of New York, and Dr. Charles C. Garvin, of Cleveland, who had just returned from a short vacation in Haiti, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

LESCOT THROUGH IN HAITI, MEMBER OF FAMILY ASSERTS

Pittsburgh Courier *Pittsburgh Pa.*

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI, Fla.—The report circulated in diplomatic quarters in Miami recently to the effect that former President Elie Lescot would return to power in Haiti by a possible coup was refuted Wednesday by one of his spokesmen. J. Lescot, who told newsmen in a telegram that, "ex-President Lescot neither is interested in, nor has any intention of, interesting himself in any way, in the elections in Haiti." The spokesman further stated, "He has definitely and irrevocably retired from politics. Any rumors assuming the contrary are absolutely false." *4-20-46*

This seems to disprove the fantastic reports of revolutionary plotting, hints that Lescot might have left Canada on board a Haitian banana boat and rumors that he already was in Haiti.

LESCOT STILL HAS POWER

Despite his overthrow, Lescot is believed still to have a strong personal hold on the people of Haiti. Numerous observers believe he could be elected president easily if he were in Haiti when the elections take place.

But apparently he has no such intentions. His official family is reported broken up. A number of his former cabinet members and other former high officials of his administration, have opened shops and other commercial ventures in Port-au-Prince and apparently are withdrawing from politics.

It is thought possible that coup rumors reaching Washington may have expedited action by the State Department, which was reported Monday as having announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Haiti.

Haitian elections have been scheduled for May 12, by the military junta which overthrew Lescot. Monday, the United States Navy announced a Caribbean training cruise which will take heavy naval and air power into waters not far from Port-au-Prince just before and during the elections. This is thought of as being most significant in diplomatic circles, and has created a great deal of speculation.

Propaganda Makes Haitians Try To 'Pass' In U. S., Scribe Finds

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The oft-repeated charge by American Negroes that Haitians visiting the states usually try to identify themselves with white society was placed before a number of Haitians here for explanation.

All the people with whom I discussed the matter seemed familiar with the allegation, and only a few denied that it had any basis of truth.

"Americans are so informal and so thoroughly democratic that they are inclined to regard as aloof any person who is reserved and formal," a prominent dentist who has visited the states several times declared.

"The cultural background of the average Haitian who goes to the states," he continued, "is French and Catholic and neither of these two influences makes for the easily-met, casually-mannered persons one finds in the states.

Don't Snub Americans

"Actually the Haitians do not snub the American Negroes. It is a mistaken notion of the Americans which they would recognize as having no foundation were they to make the first step toward the Haitian visitor instead of sitting back and waiting for him to introduce himself."

The explanation given by the dentist, however, was attacked by members of the younger intellectual group. First, they asserted the young Haitians who have been going to the States to study in the colleges and universities and members of the diplomatic group are the ones most guilty of trying to "pass."

Then, they listed several reasons why Haitians have tried to ally themselves with the dominant white group in America.

Press Propaganda Bad

First, they pointed out, the American Negro gets a "bad press" in Haiti. He is described as being lowest in the economic and social scale. He is devoid of culture. For these reasons, principally, he is shunned by Americans generally, and even by the few Negro exceptions such as scholars and artists. Feeling that his opportunities would be impaired by identifying himself with Negroes, the Haitian tries, therefore, to avoid the Negro.

They also declared that the Haitian believes, because of what he has heard, that he would have more in common culturally and economically with the whites in America. *2-9-46*

Second, the students assert, is the white psychology of the Haitian. This, they said, has a historical explanation.

Ever since the occupation of Haiti in 1915 by white American troops the Haitian has thought of America as a white man's country. They pointed out that in referring to the white and colored elements of the population in the States, the former are usually called "Americans" and the latter "Negroes," a word that carries no association in the foreigner's mind with citizenship. It would be more accurate, they said, for colored citizens to call themselves "black Americans." *Saturday*

Haitians 'Color-Struck'

Another reason for the white psychology of the Haitian, they said, is his own color consciousness. For 30 years mulattoes and whites have controlled the government of Haiti. Even before going to the states, they continued, most students have tried to ally themselves with the small fair-skinned clique. In rebuffing Negroes in the states, therefore, they are simply acting as they would at home.

In the United States, it is easier because as foreigners they are usually immune to restrictions placed upon native colored Americans.

Finally, the students observed, many of the Haitians going to the States are members of the fair-skinned set in Haiti who feel they have nothing in common with blacks anywhere.

As anxious as they are at home to divorce themselves from their people, one should not expect them to go elsewhere and be different.

All the people with whom I talked while in Haiti expressed a desire to know the American Negro better. Federal agencies charged with publicizing the United States consistently omit the Negro.

I was given several copies of "En Garde," a picture magazine published during the war years by the United States Bureau of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, and distributed throughout South and Central America.

None of them has a picture of or makes any reference to American Negroes. This publication has been consistent, since its first issue, Haitians told me, in omitting Negroes. *2-9-46*

Differences in language have also been a barrier to a closer association of Haitians and American Negroes, and may have been partly responsible for the fact that only a few Negro tourists visit Haiti.

American films have certainly not made Haitians anxious to know the American Negro. This is true not only of the Hollywood films where the American Negro is consistently portrayed in menial and degrading roles, but in the educational films exhibited more widely than any others in Haiti by the United States government.

U. S. Officials No Help

Horace Ashton, cultural relations attache at the American Embassy, here, admitted that none of the clippings sent him from the State Department in Washington on the affairs of Negroes in the States come from Negro papers.

It is only information published by the white press in the United States about the American Negro that is passed on to the Haitians.

The fact that the man charged with establishing cultural relations between Haiti and America is a white man seems to me to carry with it the subtle implication that Negroes are not qualified for such a post where certainly a Negro is needed.

Executive secretary of the Haitian-American Committee de Rapprochement, another United States agency, interested in bringing about a closer relationship between Haiti and the United States through films, posters, press releases, literature and lectures, is also a white man, Joseph Montlor.

He admitted that none of the hundreds of reels of film in his office which are shown throughout the country have to do with the American Negro.

This is just as true of all the other facilities used by his office to promote better relations between the two countries.

While none of the Haitians with whom I talked attempted to justify the behavior of their people, who in the United States snub the American Negro, they felt that little improvement in the situation could be expected until some of the causes have been removed.

Haitian Envoy Hands Credentials To President

The Defender *Chicago, Ill.* *Sat. 10-19-46*

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)—In a formal ceremony at the White House, last week, Dr. Joseph D. Charles, newly appointed ambassador from Haiti presented his credentials, and a letter recalling his predecessor, Dantes Bellegarde, to President Truman.

In making the presentation, Dr. Charles said that Haiti has just emerged from one of the greatest revolutions in its history, which was undertaken for the most lofty objectives. The revolution had but one objective, he continued: Complete liberation of the Haitian man. Continental solidarity and humane democracy were other points, he said.

Welcoming the new emissary to Washington, President Truman assured him that he was deeply interested in the nature and the purpose of changes that have taken place in Haiti in the past several months. He said the U. S. was pleased with the steps toward liberty and democracy taken by the new government.

"At the same time it is my expectation that our respective countries support all efforts to apply on a world wide scale through the United Nations the principles which have proved so successful in uniting the several American republics," the president continued.

Courier-Journal Photo

Formerly a nurse in Haiti, Miss Alice Herzig has been loaned by U. S. Public Health Service to City-County Health Department T.B. Clinic.

She Helped Haiti In Health Drive

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. 2-21-46

By Agnes Snyder

SUPERSTITION is slowly yielding to science in the insular culture of Haiti, according to Miss Alice Herzig, new nursing consultant at the Louisville-Jefferson County Tuberculosis Clinic, who returned to the States last fall after two years' medical duty in the Caribbean.

A graduate of Hunter College and the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing in New York, Miss Herzig received a master's degree in public health at Columbia University. She served as an instructor in medical nursing at Mount Sinai until 1941, when she joined New York's famed Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service as a case worker.

Taught Nurses In French

In 1943 Miss Herzig became affiliated with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, an agency of the Pan American Union operated by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, now known as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. With two other nurses, she was sent to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to organize a public health nursing service.

"Our trainee nurses were native girls, and all the teaching had to be done in French," Miss Herzig recalled. But the language barrier was easier to overcome than that of general illiteracy and voodoo beliefs. At first, only a small percentage of the patients could be persuaded to abandon their witch doctors and accept therapy at the hospital. 2-21-46

"Haiti's industry is on a minor scale; its most versatile natural resource is sisal, which is akin to hemp and was used throughout the war as a rope substitute. For the tourist trade it is made into pocketbooks, mats and shoe soles. Oddly enough, the profitable mahogany craft has been taken over by a group of Austrian refugees, who turn out handsome carved trays, utensils and other accessories for the American market."

Among Miss Herzig's souvenirs are fine native linens with intricate needlework, and a solid mahogany head, almost life size, with primitively hewn Negroid features. It always provokes comment from visitors to her Douglass Boulevard apartment.

Co-operation from the Government of Haiti was not dependable, and funds for establishment of the Haitian General Hospital came largely from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Its supporting members are the United States and 28 Latin-American republics which contribute according to a population ratio, Miss Herzig explained.

"When we arrived in Port-au-Prince, we moved into a nursing school which had been started in the late '20's, during the U. S. Marine Corps occupation, and which was being operated by a French-Canadian Catholic order. We renovated the old structure, set up a new maternity ward and induced the Government to build us a health center on the beach.

Facilities Were Crude

"But the general facilities were crude; hospital laundering was spread out to dry on the lawn, and we used ancient stoves which burned charcoal and fagots. Since the kitchen facilities were inadequate, we could provide the patients only with soup. But at noon and at 4:30 every afternoon, the gates to the compound were opened briefly, and it was funny to watch the stream of relatives bringing in food on their heads!"

Lectures carried little weight with the natives, but they loved demonstrations and responded in increasing numbers to the prenatal, baby and nutrition clinics. Miss Herzig and her colleagues had some difficulty convincing the natives that biscuits and coffee were an inadequate diet. 2-21-46

Yaws, malaria, dengue fever and tuberculosis were prevalent on Haiti, and the three nurses had a large order. U. S. Army physicians on the island found penicillin effective in combating yaws, which are skin eruptions of venereal origin, but the natives were reluctant to bring cases of T.B. to light.

T. B. Viewed As Stigma

"Tuberculosis was regarded as a visitation for a family crime, and even the native nurses had to be re-educated to view its symptoms and treatment objectively," Miss Herzig said.

Commerce between Haiti and the other half of the island, occupied by the Dominican Republic, was not heavy, and tourists were surprised at the congested population of Haiti, which has a smaller area.

The Haitian General Hospital has a contract which runs through 1947, and Miss Herzig believes it will be renewed. Her two colleagues remained there when she left for the United States and a position with the U. S. Public Health Service, from which she is now on loan to the City-County Health Department.

West Indian Jigsaw

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 2-2-46

How Much Do You Know About Haiti?

By ANNE S. BROCK

The revolt in Haiti and the overthrow of Elie Lescot, the President, two weeks ago sent colored Americans scrambling through atlases and history books. Who was Lescot and where was Port-au-Prince? What business was it of the United States if the Haitians went on strike or had a revolution?

Who rules Haiti? What's its population? And who are those historical figures who keep popping up in news articles—Christophe, Dessalines and L'Ouverture?

The spirit of revolution is not something new in Haiti. Its struggle for independence, which it attained in 1804, was one of the bloodiest and violent in history.

Border Disputes

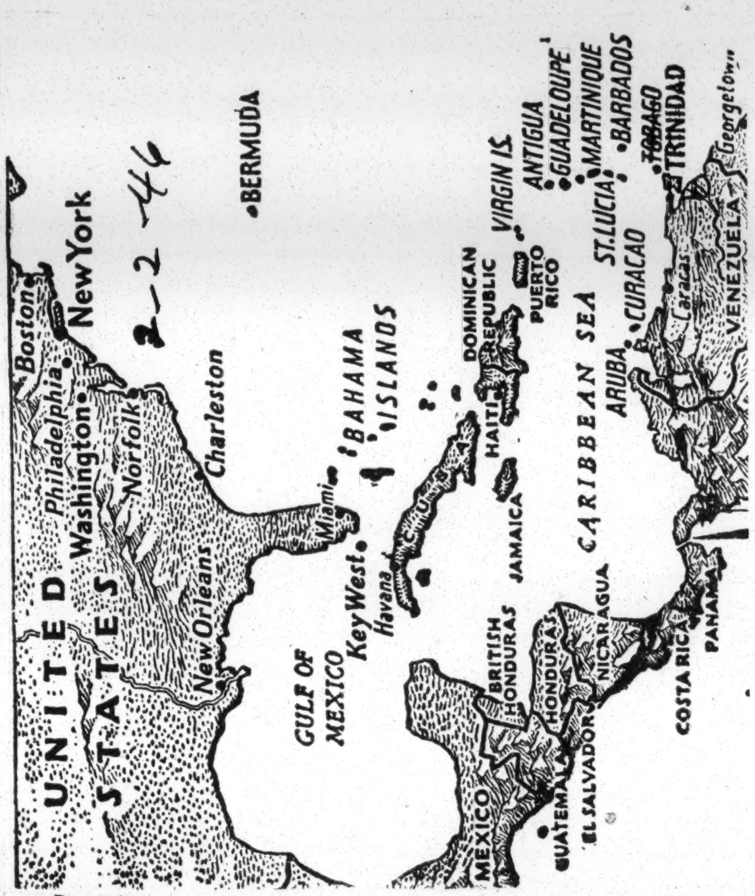
In 1915, 167 political prisoners were massacred in jail during the presidency of General Sam. The U.S. Marines landed "to restore order."

[In 1916, a ten-year treaty between the U.S. Government and the Republic of Haiti declared:

["The Government of the United States will aid the Haitian government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources, and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis."]

Then in 1937, border disputes between Haiti and the Dominican Republic resulted in the massacre of 12,000 Haitians.

The Dominican, known as Santo Domingo, is peopled chiefly by 1,768,630, approximately 19 per cent of whom are colored. The majority are whites and mulattoes.



Map showing the proximity of Haiti to neighboring islands, United States, Mexico, Central and South America. Haiti is wholly in the tropics.

They own 19,332 square miles. The Haitians have twice as many people and only half as much land.

It has been estimated that over 90 per cent of Haiti's three millions are colored—a pure strain. They are distinguished from the mulattoes and from the 3,000 whites who live there.

When Columbus landed at Mole St. Nicholas on Dec. 6, 1492, he called the island La Espanola. One to three million Indians lived there.

The Spanish either slaughtered or worked these Indians to death in their search for gold. In 1512, they imported slaves from Africa.

Treaty of Ryswick

Spain lost interest and evacuated most of the western section of the island by 1630. French and English buccaneers settled there.

By the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, the English ceded Haiti, the western portion of the island, to France. Santo Domingo, the eastern portion, stayed under Spanish rule until the end of the 18th century when it became a French possession.

From the middle of the eighteenth century, the spirit of independence was fanned alive. Both the French and American Revolutions inspired the colored Haitian leaders.

The Spanish had not been "careful" in their selection of Africans. Many tribes which they plundered for slaves were the fiercest in Africa.

The descendants of many of these slaves were among the colored revolutionists. One of the bravest and most intelligent led them.

He was Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was captured in a ruse, taken to France and, it is believed, starved to death in a French prison.

Dessalines succeeded him and accomplished the total defeat of France in 1804. He was assassinated in 1806 after proclaiming himself emperor for life.

Reasserts Control

Henri Christophe stepped into Dessalines's shoes. His slave laborers built the famous citadel La Ferriere. Christophe ruled in the North and Alexandre Petion in the south.

In 1821, Spain reasserted control of Santo Domingo and achieved its independence by inciting a revolution.

Thus today there exists on this small island two independent nations.

2-2-46

Port-au-Prince, the capital, is the largest Haitian city, with 125,000 people. Cap Haitien on the North Coast is second largest with 25,000 people.

Other large cities include Les Cayes, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jacmel, Jeremie and Port de Paux.

The natives speak a French dialect, although English is taught in the schools. The state religion is Roman Catholic.

Haiti, which is wholly in the tropics, produces cotton, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, sugar, rice, and citrus fruits. Coffee is its chief product, along with cotton, sugar and log wood.

Make 10 cents Daily

Skilled industrial workers get approximately $2.50 weekly. Servants get less than $1 a week. Peddlers make approximately 10 cents daily.

The administration of the republic is carried on through a president, his cabinet, departments and by a Congress.

The Garde d'Haiti, its military force, has 5,000 men and officers.

HAITI VOTES FOR CONGRESS

New York Times, N.Y.

Electors Ballot for Assembly to Draft Charter, Name President

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 12 (U.P.)—Trucks filled with heavily armed troops patrolled the streets of this city today as 500,000 voters chose fifty-eight National Assemblymen who will redraft a Constitution and select a new President for Haiti. Mon 5-13-46

The results of this island republic's first national election in five years will not be definite until tomorrow, officials of the military government indicated.

A high percentage of the estimated 600,000 registered voters—about one-fifth of the population—turned out to elect thirty-seven Deputies and twenty-one Senators from more than 400 candidates. This assembly will draw up a Constitution and choose a President to succeed Elie Lescot, who fled to Canada following his overthrow by the Army last Jan. 11. There are more than 100 candidates for the Presidency.

HAITIAN MODERATE RISES

New York Times

Estime Emerges as Outstanding Candidate for Presidency

New York, N.Y.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 18 (U.P.)—Dumarsais Estime, a Democrat, emerged today as the outstanding candidate for the Presidency of Haiti as the result of last Sunday's Democratic landslide in the election for members of a Constitutional Congress, who will choose the President.

M. Estime was Secretary of Education in the government of President Stenio Vincent (1930-1941). Like the majority of the victorious candidates, M. Estime is a "Black Moderate." Only a few of the winners campaigned under the militant slogan of "Power to the Blacks," in opposition to the mulattoes who form the upper crust of the republic's life.

The Democrats won fifty-six of the fifty-eight seats in the Constitutional Congress. The Communist wave, which many had feared, did not go beyond Port au Prince, the capital. Sun. 5-19-46

Bellegarde Back, to Speak for Haiti

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

By MERCER COOK

WASHINGTON.

The Provisional Government of Haiti, still unrecognized by 19 American Republics, has sent one of the greatest Haitians of all time to present its case to the State Department. 5-30-46

M. Dantes Bellegarde, former Haitian minister to Paris, to the League of Nations and to Washington, arrived in this city on Sat-

Haitian Women Organize League For Social Action

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By ENOCH P. WATERS JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—There is a family of brilliant, adventurous young women here that has been a source of inspiration to many others of their sex. Sat 2-23-46

I don't know how the other three look, but Jeanne, Haiti's first thoroughly trained social worker, is petite, cafe-a-lait brown, very feminine in her mannerisms and sparkling in her personality.

Jeanne, who I surmise is the youngest, was educated in Haiti, and the University of Chicago and Catholic University in the States.

I was impressed by the orderliness of her mind. She, better than any of the other members of the Ligue de Feminine d'Action Sociale, was able to summarize for me the work of the organization. It would be unfair of me not to mention that one reason why we were able to establish immediate rapport was her fluent English vocabulary.

Co-founder with Mrs. Alice Cheyan Garoute of the Ligue de Femmes was a sister of Jeanne's, Madeleine, an attorney. She, like Jeanne, studied in the States, earning a doctor's degree in sociology. It was after earning this, that she studied law.

One of the highlights of her career was winning a scholarship to snooty Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. So outstanding was she in her classes, that the college, after the termination of her scholarship, granted her another.

She is now Mrs. Bouchereau.

Yvonne is a physician. She was graduated from the medical college here and did extensive graduate study and clinical work in the States. As a result of having worked in hospitals in New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Michigan and Illinois, she is one of Haiti's authorities on hospital management.

She has a large general practice and even men who feel women have no business with careers have called upon her when stricken.

The fourth sister, Suzanne, is now in Brussels with her husband, Jean Comhaire, a Belgian. The most widely traveled of the four, she was educated in Haiti, the United States and Europe.

She is an engineer, an economist and a recognized anthropologist. She holds degrees from the University of Paris, the London School of Social Economics and Columbia University, in addition to the university here.

It was after preparing herself in other fields that she became interested in anthropology. Going into the backwashes of her own country, she lived with and studied the peasant people and their customs. Then she went to the southern United States where she made a study of the culture of the American peasants. Recently, not more than a month ago, she returned to Europe from the Belgian Congo where she completed a similar piece of research that covered two years.

Before I met Jeanne, or knew anything of the Sylvain family, I heard of a brilliant woman lawyer who accomplished the impossible here in winning vindication for a woman who killed her drunken husband.

A part of the same philosophy that denies women their property rights, fails to provide for their education, and denies them political rights, dictates that a wife must suffer in silence the abuses of her husband.

There was a woman in Port au Prince who for years had lived with her husband who spent all their small income for drink, and who was very abusive to her when he was drunk, which was most of the time. One day her long harbored resentment against his treatment of her flared into open rebellion, and when he, in a drunken rage, began to beat her, she picked up a piece of wood and bashed his skull in.

A young woman lawyer agreed to defend her. It was a thing no attorney trying to make a reputation for himself would have done. The woman was condemned before the trial started. A wife is just not expected to strike her husband—or wasn't at that time.

The defense prepared by this woman attorney was so brilliant and so compelling that the wife was freed.

Jeanne told me that woman attorney was her sister, Madeleine.

Position Of Woman Big Question Mark In Haiti

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—One of the questions causing fiery debate in the unsettled, though quiet, capital of Haiti these days is what shall be the position of women under the new constitution.

The question was first raised during my discussion of affairs with the group of students who touched off the revolution when they organized a strike in protest against the suppression of their paper "La Ruche."

From them I learned that women had played a large role bringing about the downfall of the administration of Elie Lescot, who is taking refuge with his family in Canada.

The girl students refused to attend classes. The women workers in offices, factories and shops went on strike. They joined the huge mob that assembled in the Champ de Mars to cry "Down with Lascot!"

"Women, they declared, were eligible for election to public office, but are denied the right to vote.

Not as a reward for feminine support, but because they feel universal suffrage is an integral part of any real democratic government, this group of young men has pledged itself to fight for the extension of the ballot to women.

Through Mrs. Bertha deWendt, I was able to arrange a meeting with some members of the Lique de Feminine d'Action Sociale at the home of Mms. Alice Cheyan Garoute, president of the organization.

Present were Denyse Gillavine, brilliant young attorney, secretary of the league; vice president and only Haitian officer of the Federation Internationale des Advocates, and legal secretary to the Haitian attorney general.

Mme. Carmen Corsainvil-Durocher, pharmacist, vice president of the league, a widely known educator of girls and head of the Girl Scout movement in Haiti.

Mme. Marie Herard, treasurer of the league, and Jeanne G. Sylvian, social worker.

Founded by Mme. Garoute in 1934, the league now has 300 active members in three provinces. Among its 86 members in Port au Prince are four attorneys, one physician, three pharmacists, a number of educators, teachers, and business women.

Purpose of the league is to achieve complete emancipation of women and to secure their complete integration into the life of Haiti.

Under the initial handicap of being regarded as "odd," "bold" and unquestionably crazy because they dared to emerge from the traditional role of mothers, obedient wives and useless household ornaments, they have done much to change not only the position of women in society but to force a change in man's attitude toward women.

They published a magazine in which they aired their views and reported what women in other countries were doing. They held social meetings where, over the teacups and cocktails, they debated the issue with influential men. They trained other women for leadership in the movement.

Repeatedly their lawyers prepared bills and submitted them to the general assembly. It was not until Lescot became president in 1941 that their intensive campaign began to show results.

First was the establishment by law of the property rights of women. Until this law was passed women had no authority over their wealth or property. Without her consent, even without her knowledge, a husband could dispose of anything his wife owned.

In 1942 they were successful in pushing through the assembly a law permitting women to retain their Haitian citizenship though married to a foreigner.

In 1943 after a bitter campaign, they forced the state to provide education at public expense for women above the elementary school. Previously only women whose families were wealthy enough to send them to private schools or to a tutor received any training after finishing grade school.

In April, 1944, they won for themselves the right to be candidates for public office.

They believe they are now on the verge of being granted the right to vote.

"And when that happens," Mme. Garoute declared with a twinkle in her eyes, "you'll see a new and a better Haiti."

Saturday 2-9-46

Haitian People's Future Held Assured

Afro-American

Ambassador-Designate Credited With Restoring Good Relations.

NO INTERFERENCE EXPECTED—*Dantes Bellegard, former minister to the United States, expresses belief that America has no desire to interfere in internal affairs but wants only to prevent oppression.*

Good-will ambassador, placing duty to country above personal ambition, tells AFRO, "It was no secret that America was extremely suspicious of all militarists, and I pledged by personal honor that these gentlemen were fine and honest patriots and had no political or dictatorial ambitions." Island republic's veteran statesman unable to cast any light on the next possible president denies wanting post himself.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

Haiti is back in the good graces of the United States, thanks to the suave diplomacy of the republic's eldest statesman, Dantes Bellegarde, ambassador-designate to this country, the AFRO learned during an interview Thursday. "I cannot deny the fact," Mr. Bellegarde declared, "that when I arrived here relations were strained as a result of the revolution which deposed President Elie Lescot last January, but they are normal now." *6-8-46*

Mr. Bellegarde modestly attributed his ability to clear up the situation to the personal good will which existed between him and the State Department career men with whom he had worked amicably during his years of service here previously.

Came as Patriot

"I came here at the behest of, but not as the servant of, the military Junta which served as an interim government, pending the general election designed to establish a new civil government.

"I came as a patriotic duty to my country and was very reluctant to re-enter public affairs from which I had voluntarily retired upon relinquishing my ambassadorship here. *Baltimore*

"Upon my arrival in Washington where I came almost on a minute's notice, I was cordially accepted the following day by Assistant Secretary of State Spruell Braden.

Militarism Thwarted

"It was no secret that America was extremely suspicious of all militarists, and I pledged my personal honor that these gentlemen were fine and honest patriots and had no political or dictatorial ambitions.

"If I had not believed this from the bottom of my heart I would have refused my mission because I put the welfare of my country ahead of the personal aims of any man or group of men."

Assurance Given

Following his presentation of the facts, much of the tension and suspicion disappeared, declared Mr. Bellegarde, who also stated, "I do not believe America has any designs on Haiti or desire to interfere in her internal affairs."

Admitting that the history of the Latin-American countries is fraught with instances where military men have seized power and not only oppressed their own people, but have became a disturbing influence in Hemispheric relations, he said: *6-8-46*

"It was my task to reassure America that no such course was being followed in Haiti and I feel I have succeeded."

Differences With Lescot Seen

While he did not admit it Mr. Bellegarde almost confirmed the suspicions that his relations with former President Lescot were not of the best. *Baltimore*

He disclosed for the first time that when President Lescot was invited to Montreal University to receive a degree, Mr. Bellegarde was also given a similar honor.

"I did not travel on the official train," Mr. Bellegarde confessed, although Lescot carried a whole retinue of cabinet officers and military men with him. Mr. Bellegarde, one of the best known and most highly respected Haitians, traveled alone at his own expense.

Unable to Predict

Mr. Bellegarde was unable to cast any light on the next president who may be elected sometime next week after the Senate votes are counted Sunday.

However, he identified some of the most prominent candidates as follows: *Maryland*

Judge Bignon Pierre-Louis, who resigned from the Supreme Court to run for the Senate, which is a stepping stone to the presidency, and Francois George and Edgar Numa, both newly-elected members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Color Issue Injected

For the first time, Mr. Bellegarde admitted, the question of color has been played up in Haitian politics, with some of the parties resorting to divisionist tactics based on appeals to color.

He had no comment, however, on reports that the supporters of Danuiel Fignole threaten violence if he is defeated. The slogan of his supporters was "Down With Mulatto Capitalists": other party elements used the slogan, "Vote Black." *6-8-46*

Also denying emphatically that he has any aspirations toward the presidency himself, Mr. Bellegarde said in conclusion:

"I am not a politician and prefer the peace and quiet of the field of education. I am not averse to giving my services where by training and talent I can serve the interests of my country, but I would not see public office or have it thrust upon me."

Haitians Elect Black President

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Dumarsais Estime, a D[illegible]crat, was elected President of [illegible] by the General Constituent Asembly last Friday, becoming the first who was not a mulatto. *Sat.*

He is described as a "Black Moderate," and was elected a delegate to the Constituent Assembly last May, following the military in the government of Stenio Vincent (1931-41), and first gained the limelight as the only member of the old Congress to vote for Lescot in 1941. *8-24-46*

Blacks Dominant

However, he voted against a second term for Lescot in 1944, when all other Congressmen voted for it.

The "Black Moderates" have a majority of the Constituent Assembly. Only a few of those who campaigned under the militant slogan of "Power to the Blacks," and "Death to the Mulattoes" who form the upper crust of the republic's life were elected last May.

Haiti's Major Problem U.S. Financial Control

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Financial control of Haiti by the United States government is the major problem in that country today, according to Ambassador Joseph D. Charles, delegate chairman of Haiti to the United Nations General Assembly. *Sat. 11-9-46*

Referring to a $10,000,000 loan from the United States at 6 per cent interest, the ambassador stated that the first loan has been paid up to date. "We cannot put duties on imports without the consent of the United States," he explained.

To Stand for Liberalism

Turning to problems of the Assembly, Dr. Charles said that "Haiti will stand by every country which puts before the Assembly questions concerning freedom, justice and peace without regard to race, language or religion."

When asked what he thought of the treatment of colored people in the United States, the Haitian diplomatically replied that his position as ambassador to Washington does not permit an answer.

Haitian Cabinet Out, President Disavows Slur on Mulattoes

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The Haitian Embassy last Saturday, said it was without official information concerning the resignation of the Haitian Cabinet. *Sat. 11-2-46*

Dispatches from Port-au-Prince last Friday said the entire cabinet resigned that day as a result of a campaign by Secretary of Education Daniel Fignole against mulattoes, and that President Dumarsais Estime accepted the resignation to indicate his opposition to racial discriminaton.

ESTIME IS HAITI PRESIDENT

Times, New York, N.Y. Sat. 8-17-46

Constituent Assembly Names Him Successor to Lescot

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 16 (U.P.)—Dumarsais Estime was elected President of Haiti by the General Constituent Assembly today.

President Estime, a Democrat, is described as a "Black Moderate." He was elected a delegate to the Constituent Assembly last May, following the military coup d'etat that overthrew President Elie Lescot.

He was Secretary of Education in the Government of Stenio Vincent (1931-41) and first gained the limelight as the only member of the old Congress to vote for President Lescot in 1941. He voted against a second term for President Lescot in 1944, when all other Congressmen voted for it.

The "Black Moderates" have a majority in the Constituent Assembly. Only a few of those who campaigned under the military slogan of "Power to the Blacks" and "Death to the Mulattoes" who form the upper crust of the republic's life were elected last May.

Haitians Distrust White Americans

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Consul Named Among Race Baiters

Sat. 11-16-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE—The bitterness resulting from the "abominable treatment done to colored people in the United States" has made Haitians suspicious of America and their country's relations.

This was brought out in a recent article by Roussan Camile, who said, "Florida, where Ambassador Goodrich to Haiti is located, is one of the prominent points strewn with deadly tracks and dangers which threaten colored people in the United States."

Hits Ambassador

He further told of the anguish of Haitians when they land at the airport in Miami, the fear of knowing that in Florida, which occupied a place of honor beside Alabama and Mississippi in lynching statistics recently, they are faced with contemptuous treatment.

Camile pointed out how Ambassador Goodrich's name was linked with "monopolistic sportsmen who have dealt vigorously with our economy," recently in an article in La Nation.

He also cited other "ridiculous stories" in the Miami Herald, inspired by Goodrich and accusing Haitians of anti-Americanism. The articles, written by a Mr. Morrison, failed to explain the reason for their appearance.

Haiti Visits Being Urged

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 9-25-46

By JOCELYN FRANCOIS

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (ANP)—Black peoples of the United States prefer to stay home rather than travel. They are not willing to escape from their areas in order to regularly visit countries where they would feel at home with respect to their common origin with Negroes of the West Indies. Their obstinacy stems from the fear that they would not be welcomed in other lands.

That is not true and Haitians hasten to prepare every necessary security for their living and visiting in Haiti. Although they feel quite at home in the United States, exigencies of modern life added to cultural and friendly intercourses rapidly being extended on this continent, make it necessary that to keep abreast, they move about and learn how the other dark-skinned peoples of the world live.

Guard Inheritance

Haitians are wont to remind their dark brothers in America that they are guardians of a forefather's inheritance which give them a part to the origin, traditions and ethnic constitutions of American Negroes. They feel that the two groups are tied by a powerful spiritual link. The universal opinion of Haitians is that they, with all other dark-skinned peoples, can work together in co-fraternity to increase the influence and prestige of the black race. It is their theme that "our" ethnic classification, our pigmentation, will neither harm nor prevent us to move and make our voices heard whenever the world will be attacked in what it has for most sacred: liberty, peace and justice." *Wed. 9-25-46*

New Haitian Regime Tries Out Democracy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-14-46

Improving Lot of Impoverished People First Task of Officials

PHILADELPHIA

If its first month can be considered a criterion, the Populaire Socialist regime in Haiti intends to be a "democratic government," Sen. Max Hudecourt, one of the party's leaders, declared Friday.

This liberal outlook of the young government, which came to power during the recent Haitian elections, was termed "quite important" by Senator Hudecourt, who is in the city on an undisclosed diplomatic mission.

Twice Exiled

Senator Hudecourt, twice exiled, pointed out that for 30 years the island republic had been under political dictatorship until the Elie Lescot regime was overthrown by revolution last Jan.

He expressed his views through an interpreter in an exclusive AFRO interview in the offices of Raymond Pace Alexander, who was in Haiti during the uprising.

Unprecedented Social Aims

As indicative of the "liberal tendencies" of the new government, Senator Hudecourt pointed to two unprecedented social objectives outlined by its president, Dumarsais Estime, one-time college professor.

The program calls for, among other goals, the assurance of fixed minimum wages for workers and the freedom of labor to organize.

Another resolute aim of the Popular Front administration is to free Haiti's economy, strangled for more than three decades by foreign capitalists, who have likewise dominated the country.

It is too early to tell to what extent democratic reforms will go, Senator Hudecourt said, because of the short existence of the present government. Nevertheless, he expressed the hope that its liberal trend will continue.

Has Backing of Masses

"The masses appear willing to support the government and we have received collaboration from their leaders, but it would be premature to say how long it will continue," he explained.

Illiteracy High

This qualification by Senator Hudecourt is significant, since 80 per cent of the republic's population of 3,500,000 are illiterates.

In response to a question on the literacy standards of his country, Senator Hudecourt said nothing is being done at the moment because the government had no funds to cope with the problem.

~~Amplifying~~ this, he added that Haiti is trying now to obtain funds to reduce the republic's indebtedness.

The Afro-American

No Opposition

As things stand now, there is no opposition to the Populaire Socialist Party. Whether there will be attempts to suppress future political rivalry, Senator Hudecourt said he could not say.

Under Lescot and other dictatorships, all political opposition was driven underground. Senator Hudecourt was exiled once in 1940 during the Vincent administration, and for 22 months while Lescot headed the government.

A lawyer by training, he forsook his profession ten years ago to become a journalist. His newspaper "La Nation" fought Lescot during his exile. *Baltimore, Md.*

Member of Policy Board

Senator Hudecourt serves as a member of a nine-man board who formulate policies and plan political strategy for the Populaire Socialist party, whose principles are similar to those of the Socialist party in this country.

He was accompanied to Philadelphia by Dr. Gaston Woel, consul-general from Haiti, and Lelio and Lucien Dominique, Haitian exporters. *Sat. 9-14-46*

Dumarsais Estime, the new president of Haiti, once taught Greek, Latin and French. He entered politics in 1930, later was elected deputy. Still later, he became minister of education, gaining prominence through his work in this post.

Color-Caste Ends In Haiti, Says Islands' Consul

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-14-46

PHILADELPHIA — A U. S. inspired color-caste system in Haiti is ended and a new vista is opened to "the black man and women," Dr. Gaston Woel, Haitian Consul General to the United States, said here last night.

"The present government," he added, "stands for a new order, a new order based on social justice and equal rights for everybody in Haiti, regardless of color."

Dr. Woel and Sen. Max Hudicourt, head of the popular Democratic Party, which swept him and President Dumarsais Estime into office last month, outlined plans for development of Haiti at a dinner-meeting here.

Dr. Woel, a mulatto, insisted that for the first time in history of Haiti "the black man and woman are going to get a chance to develop something they never had before."

Sen. Hudicourt was bitter in his denunciation of United States imperialism in Haiti, "which began in 1915 and hindered the development of Haiti."

"In more ways than one," the Senator said, "the Negroes of the United States and Haiti have suffered common problems, but in Haiti we've set ourselves on the right path now. We're going through with our program of full development of the country under new leadership."

Lelio Dominique, brother-in-law of the new president, revealed that his interest in coming to this country was in the hope of developing wider trade relations between Haiti and the United States.

Herbert E. Millen, former assistant director of public safety here welcomed the group to the city and characterized the United States as "the best place for Negroes to live at present, in spite of handicaps created by vicious prejudice."

Mme. Lucia Dominique, sister of President Esitme, also participated in the meeting.

Haiti White Regime Ends With Dramatic Ceremony

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-31-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—An intently serious National Assembly wrote the end to the hated white regime as they formally elected as new Haitian President Deputy Dumarsais Estime, successor to Elie Lescot, recently deposed.

The scene was dramatic. Invited members of the diplomatic corps, consulates, representatives of all social orders were in their seats. Military guards surrounded the legislative palace. Presidential candidates were calm.

Under the constitution the assembly elects a successor when a president has been deposed as was Lescot in the January revolution. This election was held after a decision had been reached to follow the traditional custom of announcing candidates and winners of office.

Deputy Estime came to his bench and smiled at friends. Executive Minister Eugene Kerby took his seat and Sen. Belizaire, president of the national assembly, asked the secretary to declare the meeting open.

Gets Clear Plurality

Estime was elected by a clear plurality of 31 votes in the final casting. The first vote had given him 25; B. Pierre Louis, 8; Numa 7; Calixte, 6; Bellerive, 3; Georges 2; Laraque, 1; Henry Orez, 1. Two votes were nulled and one ballot blank in the first vote.

Escorted by seven officers and the chief protocol the president-elect received military honors for the first time. Escorted to his home, he was then taken to the cathedral where te deum was sung in his honor.

The Chicago Defender in revealing news articles over two years ago, predicted the eventual ouster of the Haitian White regime. Defender writers sensed the growing spirit of revolution, bred under conditions where blacks were boldly ruled out of all positions on the islands.

Smuggle Paper In

Defender writers wrote of these things and gave heart to the long suffering blacks of Haiti. As a result the Chicago Defender was barred from the islands. But revolutionists, recognizing the support coming from the U. S., smuggled the paper into Haiti and circulated it widely throughout the islands.

The struggle of Haitian blacks has been long and difficult. At times Haitian ambassadors to this country were discriminated against by the U. S. State Department in cooperation with the Haitian white regime.

Estime said to the assembly: "I am very grateful for the confidence in me which is evidenced by my elevation to be prime magistrate of state. I am not placed

The Negro In Latin America

The cat's out of the bag as far as Elie Lescot, bloody little exdictator of Haiti, is concerned. We know, since the Haitian people ousted him on Jan. 10, that's he's not the great "liberal" that our State Department made him out to be for its own peculiar reasons, but that he was somebody else whom American imperialism hired as a jockey to ride the people.

But the cash—untold millions of dollars wrung from the sweat of his fellow-Negroes—is presumably still in the bag that Lescot packed before an American ship happened along and brought him to Miami to bask in a ritzy quarter customarily barred to Negroes in that jim crow Florida town.

Noboy knows how much Lescot made away with. The total sum probably wont' be known until a new Haitian government, democratically elected by the people, audits the books of his administration. But the obvious fact is that he still has enough in his jeans to pay a large staff of flunkeys and to commute back and forth, whenever he feels like it between Miami and New York. *New Orleans*

For very good reasons, I'm in favor of making him loosen up with every penny that he has by way of restitution, and then sending him back to Haiti to be tried by the people of his country for wholesale graft, murder, treason and all the other crimes which make him no less guilty of playing with people's lives than the Nazi war criminals under indictment in Europe. *Sat 3-9-46*

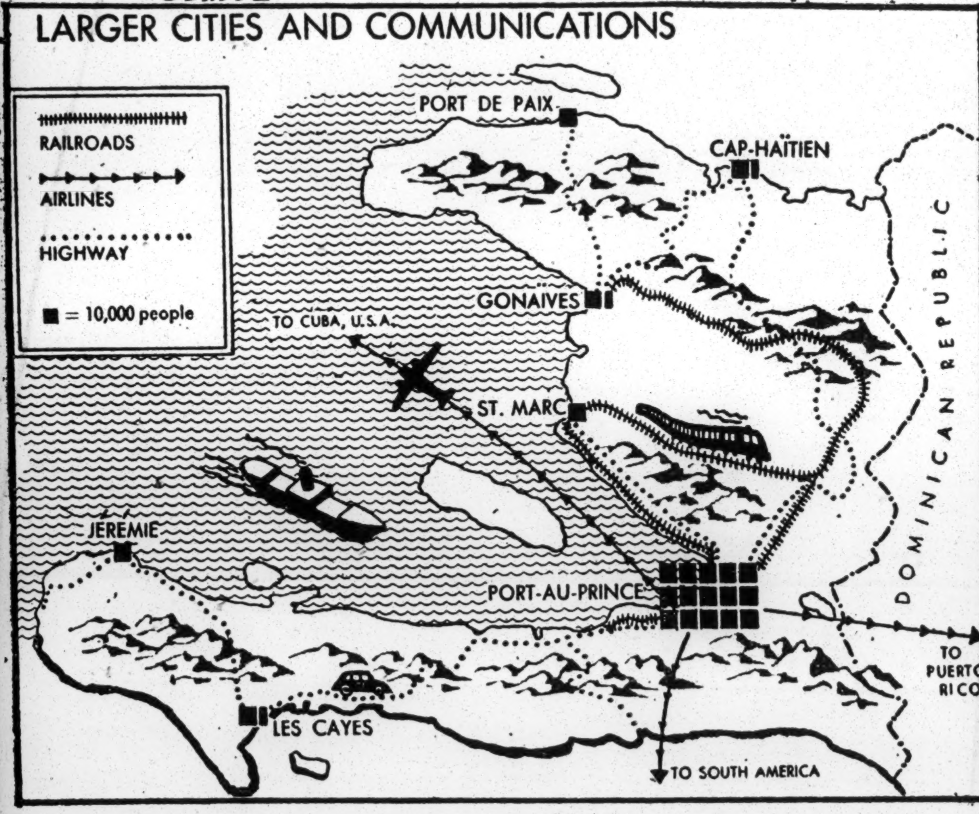
I realize that this is pretty harsh language. But the Haitian people, including my friend, Jacques Roumain, were treated pretty harshly by Lescot during his almost five years of running Haiti for the Well Street controlled Haitian-American Development Corporation. Two years ago, I heard from Haitian friends in New York a story which has since been widely published in the Negro press: that men of Lescot's political faction had poisoned Roumain, one of the greatest poets and one of the finest souls of this hemisphere. But these friends asked me not to publish the story in the interest of allied war unity.

SAYS 40 MILLION MISSING

Now, one of the leading news agencies of this country, Overseas News Agency, has recently published an accusation made against Lescot by Henri Christophe Rosemond, New York spokesman for the Committee for a Democratic Haiti, that the dictator stole the $40,000,000 of money appropriated by the government of this country for an artificial rubber project which made thousands of Haitian farmers homeless. I don't know Mr. Rosemond, who is also a talented playwright, but Mr. Rosemond knows Haiti. It happens to be his homeland and he is one of the men who was driven out of the country by Lescot.

ONA, in the same story, quotes an unidentified spokesman for a U. S. government agency, the Rubber Development Corporation, as saying that not more than $7,000,000 was spent on the project and that it is a matter of doubt that Lescot could have gotten big sums out of the approp-

haiti



Haiti: 5 U.S. Firms Own Everything

The Worker, New York, N.Y.
4-28-46

But the people are beginning to organize to break the American grip on this 142-year-old Negro Republic in the Caribbean.

By HELEN SIMON

IN THE days of Toussaint Louverture and Jean Jacques Dessalines, the enslaved people of Haiti threw off the Napoleonic yoke, rid themselves of the French colonists and established the first and only independent Negro Republic in the Western Hemisphere.

Land was distributed to the former slaves. Education was decreed for all. Sharing their labor at harvest time, the Creole-speaking black peasants carved a primitive living for themselves from the rocky soil of the Caribbean island they share uneasily with the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic. 4-28-46

Today it is almost impossible to make a living in Haiti. As I drove out into the country from Port au Prince early last month I could see the parched fields. I visited the packed market places where women, old men, children sat crouched all day in the brilliant sun before a pile of pitiful wares. With luck they might earn 50 cents before they would place their empty baskets on their heads and plod barefoot the many weary miles back to their thatched mud huts in the distant hills.

I met men who earned $8-$10 a month in stores or warehouses or fields, laboring for foreign masters.

"It was better before the Americans came," I was told.

I learned that when U. S. Marines finally quit Haiti in 1933 after an 18-year stay, the American economic grip was already firm on the land.

5 U. S. Firms Own Everything

Five big American firms own whatever is worth owning: Standard Fruit, National Bank, Railroad, Haitian American Sugar Co. (HASCO) and the Agricultural Development Society (SHADA). A few years ago an American engineering firm, J. G. White & Co., squandered Haitian funds to build roads that are already almost impassable.

The SHADA did the most damage when it came in with an unsuccessful wartime experiment in producing rubber-bearing plants and sisal, rope fibre. It rented 50 percent of all arable land, evicting the peasants, tearing down their fruit and mahogany trees.

Run entirely by Americans, it left Haiti a $5,000,000 debt. Its removal of trees contributed to the land's erosion. Returning peasants find that huts and their whole means of life were gone.

Middle Classes Feel Pressure

The growing impoverishment of the masses is paralleled in the Haitian middle class. Beautiful houses abound, but residents told me that nowadays few families make ends meet without every adult pitching in to work.

The literate few—perhaps 10 percent of Haiti's 3,000,000—scramble for government jobs.

This catastrophic economic condition, even affecting the ill-paid National Guard, had been coupled with repressive dictatorship under which parties and trade unions were banned. 4-28-46

Tyrant Forced To Resign

The dam burst in January. Students protesting suppression of a left-wing student paper, **La Ruche**, were joined in demonstrations by all sections of the population. The latest tyrant, Elie Lescot, was forced to resign.

An important factor in Lescot's downfall was the fact—which I ascertained from several sources—that the American-owned companies instructed their unorganized workers to join the general strike. Possible explanation for this move: Lescot's tyranny was becoming embarrassing to American diplomats anxious to present a democratic appearance to the world.

Furthermore, Lescot had just concluded a big deal with a British firm—Brandt & Co.—"selling" it seized German assets worth $400,000 for $35,000.

With the sudden release of long suppressed political forces a myriad of tiny political parties sprang into being and politicians began to vie for power. In face of the lack of agreement among civilians who participated in the strike movement, the Haitian National Guard assumed control. 4-28-46

I talked at some length with Col. Franck Lavaud and Major Antoine Levelt, two of the three members of the top military junta, and was impressed by their apparent sincerity and simplicity. They insist they have no political ambitions, and have called national elections for May 10, offering full freedom of speech and press.

The political line-up has simmered down somewhat in the three months since Lescot's fall. But there are still almost 900 candidates for 56 congressional seats. Observers agree that politicians who condoned the dictatorship or even served under Lescot are pretty sure to win a majority of seats.

Men of the opposition are not yet well known; moreover old line politicians, having accumulated their nest eggs, are openly buying votes. Rumors abound that American money is being devoted to this cause. A Dr. Jean Price Mars is supposed to be the American favorite for president—chosen later by the Congress.

It's pretty easy to buy votes when people are illiterate and pauperized. 4-28-46

3 Marxist Candidates

The new left wing parties are not contesting many candidacies. The Popular Socialist Party, a Marxist Party, is running three members for congress, one for Mayor of Port au Prince, on a program of national independence, democracy, trade union rights, planned industrialization, aid to farmers, increased schooling, decent living conditions, price control and progressive taxation.

The group which calls itself the Communist Party, while reflecting the people's desire for change, has raised unrealistic and even provocative slogans, calling for proletarian revolution, Soviet rule, socialization of industry and crying: "Down with the bourgeoisie." I was told by representatives of this group that it was impossible for Haitian workers and middle classes to unite, even against foreign imperialism. They have not learned that in a backward, semi-colonial country, without a proletariat, all forces must unite for national liberation.

Ten small parties, grouped in the Revolutionary Front, include mainly the black middle class people who were discriminated against by the Lescot government. Together with leaders of the "Communist Party," who quit the Front in a spat over an unsuccessful general strike last month, I attended a demonstration of 300 Front members on April 7. Speakers shouted for the "battle to liberate the blacks" against the "sons of the colonizers" (mulattoes).

The mood of the Haitian people can be judged by the fact that perhaps half of the many parties claim to be "Socialist" or "Revolutionary." 4-28-46

But the people are just beginning to be organized. Trade unions are barely starting, and their leadership is inexperienced. And it will take organization to break the American economic stranglehold and begin to realize the fruits of tha independence won so heroically 142 years ago.

Former Broad Jumper Port-au-Prince Mayor

Afro-American

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Sylvio Cator, who once leaped 25 feet in the broad jump, was sitting quietly at home one morning when he was called downtown for a conference with city officials.

Today he is mayor of Port-au-Prince. "About my new job! I am just as surprised as you as to how I came to it," the former athlete declared.

Baltimore, Md. 6-1-46 Sat.

HAITI'S UNCHURCHED MILLIONS

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-11-46

The Negro Protestant churches of America are losing an excellent opportunity to extend their spiritual domination to the Caribbean when they ignore the million or more unchurched Haitians. This is the view expressed in a series of articles in the Pittsburgh Courier by the brilliant attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander.

Of the 3,350,000 Haitians, 80 percent of them have embraced Roman Catholic faith. Thus it appears that the Haitian government is given carte-blanche and almost complete monopoly to the Catholic Church to work out the salvation of Haitian souls. Mr. Alexander adduces incontrovertible argument in support of this assertion and for this he has relied on the testimony of an eminent Haitian Episcopal minister, the Rev.

Father Felix Constant who declares that the government grants $200,000 a year plus gifts of buildings and maintenance to the Catholic Church in Haiti and sends $50,000 a year to the mother church in France for the purpose of training French priests to teach in the public schools of the island republic. In addition, the government gives $6,000 a month to the Catholic schools of the country while a measley sum of $80 a month is divided among the three Protestant schools. *Sat. 5-11-46*

No wonder the influence of the French Catholic priests is pushed far beyond religious ministration. It is found in politics where the church sometimes overtly dictates and controls certain essential phases of Haiti's national policy and international relations. Such an influence was not developed overnight. It is the result of study and relentless propaganda whose pattern was established shortly after Haiti declared its independence in 1804.

While Napoleon has failed to bring Haiti into the political and commercial orbit of France, the Catholic church has done for Haitian culture and spirit what French might failed to accomplish in politics. It is not too late for American Negro churches to make their bid for a share of that influence. They can do so by extending scholarships to brilliant young Haitians to study in American universities and by providing annual gifts of money for the support and maintenance of cultural Haitian activities. Such a program would bring in its wake a much-needed international recognition of the Negro church and might incidentally save Haiti from a perennial blood bath. *Sat. 5-11-46*

U. S. Recognizes Haiti's Provisional Government

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

Sat. 4-20-46

WASHINGTON—M. Dantès Bellegarde, recently accredited Haitian Ambassador to the United States, announced at a press conference at the Embassy on Tuesday that the United States had recognized the provisional government of Haiti. The distinguished ambassador reviewed the reasons for this recognition in terms similar to those related in The Courier article at the time of his arrival. The government of the United States was impressed by the facts that no military member of the provisional government is accepting any salary except that paid for his Army service; that the provisional government is moving as rapidly as possible in the direction of a new constitutional democratic government by holding elections on May 12 for members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate.

NO EVIDENCE OF AXIS INTRIGUE *Sat. 4-20-46*

A release of the State Department pointed out also that there was no evidence of Axis intrigues behind the assumption of power by the military triumvirate, that the government had maintained itself in power and that the United States had consulted with the Latin American nations as to recognition.

M. Bellegarde made clear that there had been no military coup d'etat. The military leaders had told President Lescot that only force could quell the popular uprising against his administration and that they would not give orders for the Garde to fire upon the people. M. Lescot had no alternative except to resign.

The Haitian ambassador also pointed out that the newly elected deputies and senators, sitting as a constituent assembly, would draw up a new constitution which would go into effect immediately. They would also sit as a national assembly and, as in France, elect the new president. *Sat. 4-20-46*

FIFTEEN NATIONS ACCORD RECOGNITION

M. Bellegarde expected two parties to emerge from the almost one hundred groups that had formed after the departure of President Lescot. These two parties would probably be a "Democratic" party and a socialist party. There are few Communists in Haiti today but, the ambassador indicated, they will be given the same free opportunity to develop as any other party would. Since, however, Haitians are at least three-fourths Catholics and since the peasants hold tenaciously to their small individual plots of land, he did not foresee in the near future any considerable increase in the number of Communists. *Sat. 4-20-46*

At the time of the press conference, fifteen countries had recognized the provisional government, namely, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, Chile Great Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, Nicaragua and the United States. Recognition by the United States is considered here as also based upon the conviction that M. Bellegarde's acceptance of the Washington mission is an additional evidence of the good faith of the provisional government.

The Negro In Latin America

By Harold Preece

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Louisiana Weekly.

HOW U. S. MILLIONAIRES CONTROL HAITI

(Editor's Note—On May 12 the people of Haiti went to the polls to choose a new government replacing the one of Dictator Elie Lescot overthrown by a popular revolution last January. Mr Preece presents as a guest columnist familiar with the Haitian background, Miss Helen Simon New York newspaper woman, who recently made a tour of the Latin American republics.)

Louisiana Weekly

By Helen Simon

Guest Columnist for Harold Preece

In the days of Toussaint Louverture and Jean Jacques Dessalines, the enslaved people of Haiti threw off the Napoleonic yoke, rid themselves of the French colonists and established the first and only independent Negro Republic in the Western Hemisphere.

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OUR DESTINY IS MUTUAL, HAITIAN ENVOY ASSERTS

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-2-46

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Chief, AFRO National Bureau

WASHINGTON

Nowhere is the change which has taken place in Haiti since the January revolution reflected more than in the embassy at 4842 16th St., N.W., where Monsieur Joseph D. Charles recently assumed his duties as the new ambassador to the United States.

As I was ushered into the library of the newly appointed diplomat and received a warm greeting, I recalled a prophetic editorial which was published in the AFRO-AMERICAN about three years ago.

Mulatto Class Favored

Ever since the former President Elie Lescot, who was deposed in the uprising early this year, had assumed power, he had gradually infiltrated the diplomatic posts of the country with representatives of the mulatto ruling class, both here and abroad.

As a result, foreigners began to lose sight of the fact that Haiti is a black republic.

Lescot's last ambassador, Andre Liautaud, could easily pass for white, and his presence at diplomatic functions failed to give any hint of the true nature of Haiti.

President Lescot, having been exposed to American prejudice while serving here as ambassador, leaned toward the belief that the best interests of Haiti could be served by those who were accepted as white.

Overthrow Predicted

When he attempted to sever the traditional link between the Haitians and colored Americans by disavowing any identity with the the latter, the AFRO wrote:

"Some day, the black masses of Haiti will rise up and overthrow their mulatto ruling clique and that nation's place as an independent black republic will be restored."

The arrival of Mon. Charles as his country's representative proves that with the election of Dumarsais Estime as Haiti's new President that day has arrived.

Scholar and Statesman

Mr. Charles is a tall, cultured gentleman of whose African origin there can be no doubt.

He speaks both English and French with equal facility, not even approached by the brilliant scholar and elder statesman, Dantes Bellgarde, whom he succeeds as permanent ambassador.

Mr. Bellgarde, who came out of retirement to serve the interim government during the months that Haiti was governed by a military committee until elections could be held, has returned to his home in Port-au-Prince.

Well-Educated, Experienced

Ambassador Charles comes from the Cap-Haitien sector of the island and was himself both a teacher and a barrister.

He was educated in the University of Haiti and taught in the primary and secondary schools before he entered public life.

He later served as an assistant prosecuting attorney and a judge of the Circuit Court. During the administration of President Stenio Vincent he held the portfolio of minister of education and later has sat in the Chamber of Deputies, where he served as president of the committee on foreign affairs. *Afro-American*

No Matrimonial Plans

Mon. Charles is a bacehlor and admitted that at the present he has no matrimonial plans.

"Marriage and love" he said, "are something like death. You never know where it is going to strike." For the moment, however, he has no one in mind who might become Madame Charles.

"Yes," he admitted, "being here in America in the embassy is a bit lonesome, but I am like an apostle—service to my country comes first. And since this is my first trip to America, I have much to see and learn that will keep me busy." *Baltimore, Md.*

No Clash With Prejudice

Mon. Charles is anxious to rebuild the ties with colored Americans and plans to visit a number of educational institutions.

He will also be pre-occupied with his duties at the United Nations Confeernce scheduled for New York next month.

Although he has heard much about the workings of American prejudice, to date he has had no personal experiences with this evil, he said. *Sat. 11-2-46*

Asked where Haiti stood on solodifying relations between the Western and Eastern powers, Mon. Charles declared that Haiti was not forming any permanent alliances or joining any blocs or coalitions.

"We are maintaining our independence, and all of our votes will be cast on the dictates of high principle," he stated. "We are for right and justice regardless of which nation or group of nations proposes it.

"We want to see liberty and justice prevail, and wherever our vote is needed to bring this about, the peoples of the world can count on us."

Haitians Back Editorial Plea Asking Aid In U.S. Race Fight

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-21-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE — That the mass of Haitians are sympathetic to the struggle of American Negroes for equal citizenship rights was evidenced here recently in strong support of an editorial by Edith Efron published in "Le Nouvelliste."

Listing many horrible crimes against Negroes in Alabama and reviewing other violence in the South, Miss Efron castigated a small minority of Haitians for indifference to the plight of American Negroes. The Haitians to which she referred are those who also despise dark-skinned Haitians.

It has been difficult for Haitians to understand why, in the light of American world leadership toward democracy, the country should put political expedience ahead of law and justice for Negro Americans, according to spokesmen here.

Miss Efron charges Haitians who fail to back the fight for equal rights with "psychological treason." Already Roussan Camille, Lorimer Denis, Dr. Price Mars and Joseph Dejean have championed the cause of colored people in the United States, and the Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution to the same effect. Haitians are suggesting an international conference of Negro people such as that proposed by Antoine Bervin as a means of solving current social, political and economic problems.

Haiti Names President

Times Dispatch Richmond, Va. 8-17-46

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI Aug. 17—(AP)—Dumarsais Estime, former Secretary of Education, is the new President of Haiti. He was elected yesterday by a constituent assembly named following the overthrow of President Elie Lescot last January.

Deputies Flay Lynching

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-7-46

Legislative Body Passes Resolution Calling for Democracy And Social Justice

PORT-AU-RINCE, Haiti—Support of the fight for justice to Negroes throughout the world was assured here recently by the Chamber of Deputies in a resolution pledging that the "Haitian people are and will remain united in the cause of the Negroes of the world, in accordance with the principles of democracy and social justice which makes for human dignity."

The resolution, initiated by the Latin-American Institute of Cultural Cooperation and signed by Luc Stephen, president of the Chamber Deputies, denounced "lynching, inhuman deeds, barbarous and discriminatory" treatment of Negroes. It questioned the aims of the Second World War which it felt was being jeopardized by the "lynching of Negroes, even after Hitlerism and Fascism have been stamped out."

MOVIE INFLUENCE

The Institute, in a supplementary move directed toward world-wide unity of Negro peoples, was also responsible for the publication of a recent article in the Haiti Journa, entitled "Moives and Race."

Attacking stereotyped screen characterizations of Negroes, the article said that "many of them look like pills whose bitter taste proved brutal after the coat of caramel is melted by the saliva . . . The most lurid part of all is that the Negroes in the audience laugh and even applaud that which should be ridiculed.

"Most of the time the picture itself is more lurid. The Negro is a coward, he is vicious and his fear of white people is legendary. It is impossible to keep black actors, earing their living, away from these shameful spectacles. But we shall not permit this intelligent propaganda, with subtle purpose, to spread all over the country. We must not allow a people actually to depreciate through the unconscious formation of an inferiority complex, more dangerous when its casual factors seem to be insignificant."

In Haiti

Color Crisis 'Weathered'

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-7-46

HAITI—Dispute between "light" and "dark" members of President Dumarsais Estime's cabinet two weeks ago led to a threatened crisis which was successfully weathered. Constant bickering between Georges Rigaud, Secretary of Commerce, and Daniel Fignole, Secretary of Education led to the resignation of five cabinet members. Rigaud is a member of the elite, a light-skinned extremist, and Fignole, a black man of the people, and an extremist on the left. The resignations of the disputing cabinet officers were accepted by President Estime, who requested to other distracted members of the cabinet to return to their desks.

With the appointment of M. Philippe Charlier, mulatto, as Secretary of Commerce, and M. Estime, Secretary of Education, President Estime eased the tension which has existed since his election last August.

HAITI CALLS FOR UNITY

Haitian intellectuals as a rule are not concerned with the plight of their brothers in America. So immersed are they in the solution of their own problems, that they habitually overlook the dilemma presented by American democracy. It is therefore very significant to find a new orientation in the thinking of the leaders of the island republic.

Chicago, Ill.

In a recent editorial in the oldest and best edited daily paper in Port-au-Prince—"Le Nouvelliste," Haitians are urged to back the American Negroes' fight for equal rights. *Sat. 12-28-46*

This manifestation of sympathy for the struggle of American Negroes for equal rights should go far toward bringing the black peoples of the world into one solid front against their oppressors and detractors. Haiti has not only a glorious history of her own, she played a great part in the historic drama of American Freedom. Ten thousand of her troops fought with Gen. Pulaski on American soil during the war of independence. In commemoration of their exploit an imposing statue stands proudly in one of the main avenues of Savannah, Ga. *Defender*

Thus, these two people have a great deal more in common and greater bonds of friendship than could be found between any other two groups of people separated by geography and difference in language. We welcome the plea for understanding and unity.

Says Agents Stress Interest

Louisville, Ky. Wed. 12-11-46

The people of Haiti are dissatisfied with American loans because "they have too many strings attached," the former Haitian minister to Cuba said here yesterday.

Now teaching French at Louisville Municipal College under a teacher-exchange program, Antoine Bervin, 2230 W. Chestnut, praised the United States' Good Neighbor policy toward the West Indian island, but added:

"The loans are administered by three U. S. Government fiscal agents. These men turn the financial details over to several American banks with offices in Haiti, with the result that the administrators are more concerned with the loans' interest and amortization than they are with results."

"The agents have insufficient programs of economic improvement to go with the loans, and yet will not permit the Haitians to apply a program of their own," he added. "Americans should insist upon the adjustment of this situation."

Liberal Democratic Program Advocated

HAITI WANTS TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR OF UNITED STATES

Courier Sat 5-4-46
Pittsburg, Pa.

By RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER (Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

(Fifth Installment)

Finally, the old and liberal party, founded by the distinguished Haitian of many years ago, Seymour Pravell, now deceased, and presently headed by Edgard Numa, former deputy, is one of the most potent of the old parties. This party, however, is not supported by the youth or the New Popular Democratic faction, but is waging a strong campaign to place Numa in a prominent position for the next presidency. Numa is admittedly a strong and able candidate, but a man of the "middle-of-the-road" type.

Of the three leading candidates to have avowedly declared their intention to run for the presidency, and many others whose names are prominently mentioned even though they have not made any public statement with regard to their intention to run for this high office, the most active campaigners are Max Hudicourt, Emile St. Lot and Pastor Juste of the Communist Party. However, there is a strong movement of all classes from the peasant classes to the high intellectual class to urge Dr. Georges Rigaud to announce his candidacy for the office of president. Dr. Riguad is a candidate for the Senate from the district of Port-au-Prince.

DR. RIGUAD FAVORED

But the masses of Haitians believe that he is the one candidate whom all can agree upon to lead the country to a bright and brilliant future, even though he is one of the intellectuals and a mulatto. They believe he can align all forces, settle all differences between parties and can be depended upon to give representation to all classes and all colors of the citizenry. He is highly regarded by Haiti's eminent statesman, Dantes Bellegarde. There are others whose names are mentioned, but who have yet not declared themselves for the presidency, such as Dr. Catts Pressvoir, but are actively campaigning in behalf of the liberal leftwing social democratic movement.

On the whole, all of the parties are advocating a liberal democratic program for the future of the masses in this republic. Their principal aim is to end the oppression of the working class, to end corruption in government, to institute an educational program for the masses, of whom 75 per cent are illiterate.

Haiti needs to undertake a very drastic change in its agricultural policies. A sound rotation of crops program, a program for the conservation of their soil to avoid over working of the soil and soil erosion is a vital necessity. Today principally an agricultural country, Haiti nevertheless has to import at least 50 per cent of its food products for the subsistence of its population. Haiti is sorely in need of fertilizers to prevent the soil from being completely ruined because of a twelve-month planting season, with very little opportunity for the earth to be revived from its own mineral deposits. Bird life in Haiti must be restored. It is practically extinct today. The soil, therefore, misses the rich deposits from bird manure such as is found in most parts of this country. The water supply is poor. There should be the development of dams and also artificial irrigation.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The various leaders insist upon a planning commission which will protect, advance and popularize, through a government-controlled and operated bureau, the industrial and agricultural products of this island, in order that these goods may compete with other goods in the world and to be purchased by all countries and not suppressed for sale to any particular country as is true today. They also want the world to know the social and cultural advantages of Haiti and their contribution to the civilized world.

In this regard, these prominent Haitians want to see extended the Haitian-American Cooperative Commission on Education, which is presently sponsored by our State Department and ably administered by Dr. J. Max Bond, formerly of the Department of Education of Tuskegee Institute and brother of President Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Dr. Bond is assisted by Prof. John F. Matheus, formerly head of the Department of Romance Languages at West Virginia State College, and Prof. Frederick Clement. This commission should become one of the most important departments of the government of Haiti working with the American State Department and our own Government to increase and extend the knowledge of the Haitian people of American Negro culture and American Negro economic, political and social life.

CREATED COLOR CASTE

Since the occupation of the American Marines in 1915, which, incidentally, did not end until August, 1934, there has been a false and vicious emphasis placed upon color, which false emphasis is directly traced to American prejudice brought by the Marines. They create a color caste which favored, recommended and saw to it that only the mulattoes were given high positions in the Haitian-American relations and in political and government appointments. This served to drive a wedge between the dark and light Haitians. This separated them on a false basis.

Haitians, therefore, have had little desire to KNOW and UNDERSTAND American Negroes. Fair-skinied Haitians were encouraged not to associate with the dark Negro of Haiti or the United States. The Haitians have learned, however, that this is a false philosophy.

"MOST UNCOMMON MAN"

They have come to believe that the American Negro is perhaps the world's most uncommon man. They have this new regard and recently acquired belief in the American Negro as a result of what they have been able to learn about him in the last ten years. They want to know more about him and he should attempt to learn more about them. American Negro progress, the progress of this great black republic, the progress of the Negroes throughout the world and respect for the Negro in world affairs go hand in hand. The American Negro must not fail to grasp the significance of this new political and social movement in this island.

There are opportunities today through this Haitian-American Cultural and Cooperative Commission for American Negro college graduates to receive exchange scholarships to study in Haiti. There is also being arranged means by which scores of young Haitians and ultimately a hundred or more brilliant young Haitians may annually study in the various colleges and universities in the United States, both Negro and white colleges.

FINEST FURNITURE

This commission is also endeavoring to acquaint the world with the various types of handicraft that the Haitian makes today, but which he cannot find a world market for because of lack of business houses for the outlet of these goods. Haitians make the world's finest mahogany furniture, household utensils, tableware, at a price less than one-fourth the price that they are sold for in America. These goods can be purchased in Haiti with the payment of 100 per cent duty, if necessary, at one-half the price they can be purchased in American stores. The same is true of floor coverings, carpets, cloth and linen, products of sisal, hemp, jewelry and the raw material for perfume gathered from the abundant flowers that grow twelve months in the year with the most gorgeous scent that nature has produced anywhere in the world.

The people of Haiti want no more bought and controlled elections by American business interests. They know the cost of this with its attendant vice and corruption of their political officials. At the present time, they are greatly handicapped because of the lack of commerce.

WANT U. S. CONTROL ENDED

Finally the political leaders of the distinguished statesmen of Haiti demand an end to the American control over the finances of the Haitian Treasury. Haiti secured a loan in 1922 from the National Bank of New York. Under the terms of this loan, all of the Haitian finances were to be controlled by the National City Bank until the payment of the loan in 1952. This was so terribly harsh and unfair that in 1934, President Roosevelt, by agreement and with the approval of the State Department, agreed to sell the Bank of Haiti, then controlled by the National City Bank of New York, to the Haitian government. It was thought at this time that the exercise of control over Haitian currency would be abandoned, but was certainly not done so. On the contrary, while the Haitian government owned the Haitian National Bank, by agreement, "American financial experts" became the chief officers of the bank. Three of them receive salaries of $2,000 a month, or a total of $72,000 a year and maintain another staff of white experts who obtain $30,000 a year, or a total of $102,000 a year, a monstrous charge on the Haitian Treasury to supervise the collection of all the Haitian revenue, from imports and exports and taxes of all sorts.

All of this money passes through the hands of the American-controlled bank before a penny is deposited in the Haitian Treasury. This is done for the purpose of allocating first money for the amortization of the debts and interest. The balance is turned over to the Haitian Government for its own use. It therefore costs the Haitian Government more than $100,000 annually, and unnecessarily, to "service" this loan, now amounting to less than $12,000,000. This loan has never been in default. It is unjust to continue such control over the Haitian Treasury and equally unjust to charge against the Haitian Government the $5,000,000 loss in the ill-fated "SHADA," or rubber experiment development, which was completely wasted.

WANTS TO BE GOOD NEIGHBOR

Haiti earnestly wants to be not only a good neighbor of the United States, but wants also to be one that is known, understood and respected for its great historic past. She needs America's encouragement and the aid of its true, liberal, just and honest educators scientists, economic experts and advisers. Haiti wants the kind of help that Adolf Berle gave Brazil in his one year residence as an ambassador. She wants an under standing commission of brilliant, capable Americans, including outstanding American Negroes, sent to Haiti as true and sincere friends of the government, to study and aid its social, economic, agricultural and political recovery.

In today's world of racial unrest of color being arrayed against color, such as exists in India, in the British West Indies, in Java and Egypt, it seems clear that America must act to prevent a new eruption in world affairs. No country, certainly not Haiti, with its complex racial problem, in which the question of color is too often emphasized, is too small to be important in tomorrow's peace.

U. S. Capital Given Monoplies Figures In Island Revolt

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER (Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

Second Installment

Scores of men, esteemed highly by the public, cried out constantly against the appointment of such men as Maurice Dartigue and Gontran Rouzier to high office in their nation. They, however, were ignored by Lescot and if anyone in the public employ ever lifted a finger of criticism, the results to such persons were disastrous.

Liberal newspapers that complained, such as La Patrie, L'Action Nationale, L'Oeuvre, Le Reveil, were met with immediate repression and the imprisonment of their editors, Sylvain, Audain and Petit Pierre Louis, editor of L'Opinion, was jailed for his editorial opinions and died while waiting trial in jail. Max L. Hudicourt, editor of La Nation, was forced into exile in New York.

HUDICOURT FACED TREASON CHARGE

Today Hudicourt emerges as one of the great leaders of the democratic front for a new, liberal, progressive Haiti. His case is most interesting. He fought Lescot throughout his administration because of the latter's greed for power and his undemocratic, fascist principles. In order to make a bid for Hudicourt's support, Lescot appointed him as a member of the commission to attend the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia, 1943. Hudicourt, believing that he might be of service in this connection, aid the depressed condition of the Haitian laborer and peasant, and bring back some semblance of reform in this connection to his native land, accepted this appointment.

While Hudicourt was in Philadelphia attending this conference, President Lescot forced an unwilling but subservient and docile Chamber of Deputies and Senate to amend the constitution and pass the law that enabled him to extend his own term of office seven years after the expiration of his elected term. Hudicourt, boiling with rage, sent several bitter editorials back to his country, which appeared in his newspaper "La Nation." As a consequence of these editorials, Lescot immediately suppressed the newspaper and published a statement declaring that upon Hudicourt's return to Haiti, he would be tried for treason by a military tribunal. This, of course, meant possible death for Hudicourt. He, therefore, at the end of the conference, went to New York and began the important underground movement out of New York in association with other Haitians who left Haiti to come to America because of oppression against them in their own country.

Sat. 4-13-46

SEEK TO CREATE NEW DEAL FOR HAITIAN WORKERS

Chief among these Haitians residing in America was Henri Ch Rosemond, who had been living in New York for more than fifteen years and had been engaged sucessfully in operating a large real estate business. Both Hudicourt and Rosemond zealously promoted

the Haitian underground until Jan. 7 when, upon learning of the students' strike and the overthrow of Lescot, both immediately and most triumphantly returned to their homeland.

Dr. George Rigaud, about whom more will be written later; Prof. Edgar Neri Numa, Dr. J. Catts Pressvoir, Emile St. Lot, Max Hudicourt and Andre Villejoint are today's great leaders of the vigorous left wing democratic action movements in Haiti. These leaders with their demand for new democratic government of the people, by the people and for the people of Haiti seem destined to create for the first time a New Deal for the great mass of workers in the life of this historic Negro Republic.

In order that the people of America, especially the Negroes of this country, may know more intimately what lies behind the unprecedented unrest in this island, I should like to say something more about further acts of transgression of the Vincent and Lescot regimes, though it will be impossible to recount, within the limits of this article, all of the wrongdoings of these two administrations.

Sat. 4-13-46

REFUGEES GRANTED CITIZENSHIPS

President Vincent, during the last year of his administration, caused a controlled legislature to vote the president upon his retirement from office the sum of $500 a month for life and to name him Senator for life. This sum of money, $6,000 a year, was paid to him while he lived in America all during the Lescot regime. The new Chamber and Senate will make short shift of this bonanza. During Vincent's administration, his traffic in granting naturalization and citizenship to foreigners without the foreigners ever putting their foot upon the soil of Haiti, became a scandal.

Refugees in Europe who were forced to leave their homes fleeing from the Nazi and Fascist regime, found it very easy while remaining in neutral countries, such as the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, to become naturalized Haitians by the payment of a certain sum of money through the Haitian consular sources without ever having put foot in Haiti. This was condemned by Sumner Welles and he told President Vincent during one of his trips to Washington that the President of the United States looked with very great disfavor upon such practices.

This practice was discontinued, but Lescot permitted all refugees to enter Haiti, giving them a haven in that little islands and granting them citizenship on easy terms and upon meeting certain conditions.

LESCOT CALLED TRUJILLO "TYRANT"

The revelation of shocking money deals and traffic in secret state documents between Lescot, when he was minister to Washington, and the President of the adjoining republic, the dictator Trujillo of neighboring San Domingo, were exposed only recently when Lescot broke with Trujillo. While minister to Washington, Lescot was sent the sum of 30 thousand dollars by his government to buy arms in America. At the end of the fiscal year, an accounting of this money was asked, either in arms, or the money that had been advanced. No arms were purchased by Lescot and the funds remained unaccounted for. In order to make this money good, Lescot borrowed 30 thousand dollars from Trujillo and returned the money to the Haitian treasury. Sat. 4-13-46

After Lescot had been elected to the presidency and many years after the 30 thousand dollar transaction just referred to, he visited the interior of Haiti. He made an address to the natives in which he strongly denounced Trujillo for the Haitian-San Domingo border incidents and took the credit for the solution of this dispute. He called Trujillo a tryant.

BOUGHT HUGE ESTATES

Lescot was financially a poor man while minister in Washington. It is therefore a subject of great comment and much speculation as to how Lescot, three months after he was elected president, was able to "purchase" one of the most beautiful mansions and estates in the entire Island of Haiti. This beautiful estate named "Manoir des Lauriers," on an imposing and lofty summit midway between Port-au-Prince and the beautiful high mountain country of Petionville, was purchased from its American owner, the president of the American controlled Haitian-American Sugar Company. This estate was valued at at least 80 thousand dollars, and an additional 50 thousand dollars were spent in decorations and furnishings by Lescot. Shortly after this purchase, two additional estates, not quite so sumptuous, but nevertheless beautifully designed structures with the most modern appointments, were purchased immediately adjacent to the president's home, one being for the son of the president, the other for his daughter and her husband.

Lescots's opponents point significantly to the fact that the price of sugar cane, controlled, of course, by the American-owned Haitian-American Sugar Company, was immediately fixed by a Lescot decree at the startlingly low price of $1.80 a ton of sugar cane to the Haitian sugar grower, and a monopoly was given to HASCO on all Haitian sugar. Planters in San Domingo, Cuba and Puerto Rico received $3.40 a ton. Thus Lescot seemed to guarantee HASCO $1.60 profit a ton at the source.

AMERICANS CONTROL ALL MONOPOLIES

With this corresponding loss suffered by the already over-burdened and poor Haitian farmer, it is also significant to note that the price of white sugar in Haiti remained the same to consumer—six cents a pound. The question is asked, who got the profit or who split the profit that HASCO made through this deal that robbed the Haitian sugar grower and the consumer of this vast sum of money on Haiti's most important agricultural product?

This monopoly and corresponding monopolies given the Standard Fruit on all bananas grown in the island, (another corporate interest controlled by Americans) and the electric light service, for which Haitians pay more than three times as much as the natives of San Domingo, Puerto Rico and Cuba are under severe attack.

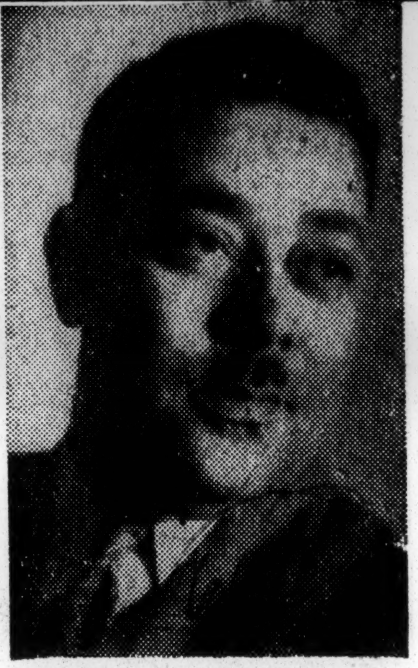
The political leaders in this bitter campaign particularly call attention to the fact that all these monopolies and their attendant burdens on the Haitian people, the unquestioned fraud and graft that must go hand in hand with the allowance of these monopolies by the officers of the government, particularly the president and those in the various state departments that had to do with the contractual relations with foreign corporations, MUST BE KNOWN BY OUR STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN HAITI.

This, therefore, is one of the most explosive issues in the revolution and the political campaign now being waged. If it is known by the State Department, as it must be, why hasn't the State Department stepped in to frustrate these money deals, corporate deals and powerful American money interests that stifle competition in the country that needs it so badly for free exchange of its products throughout the world? The past system had made Haitian products the cheapest in the world and Haitian labor the most depressed, degraded and under-paid.

STRUCK THE BLOW THAT LED TO REVOLUTION, UPSET OF GOVERNMENT

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh



LESCOT VICTIM—Max L. Hudicourt, editor of La Nation, was one of the many Haitian leaders forced to leave Haiti during the Lescot regime. Hudicourt was forced into exile in New York because of his editorials criticizing the Lescot administration. Hudicourt has returned now, and is active in reestablishing a new Haitian government.

By RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER

(Third Installment)

Haitian laborers, until the students' strike of Jan. 7, recieved only thirty cents a day for ten hours of hard work in the boiling sun. They had no right to organize or protest under the Lescot Administration. Labor unions and labor organizers were barred.

Upon my arrival in Port-au-Prince, Feb. 1, labor had just received its first increase in wages during the more than ten years of the Lescot and Vincent regimes. On that day they received an increase to forty cents a day. They are still dissatisfied and upon my leaving Port-au-Prince Feb. 25, they were still striking for more money, better working conditions, shorter hours and the right to organize and bargain collectively. Household domestics were paid only an average of $1 a week.

As a result of all of this, business is practically at a standstill and all elements of the population are in a state of great unrest and tenseness never before experienced. Little wonder, therefore, that Lescot cried, "Communists have driven me out of office," upon his arrival in Miami, Fla., on his way to his voluntary retreat in Canada. But the thing that was hiding in his closet and the things that he saw under his bed were not "Communists"—they were his troubled conscience.

Sat. 5-20-46

CONTROLLED BY PRESIDENT

In order to get a proper picture and perspective of the manner in which the particular government or party in power controls the Haitian governmental and political life, something should be said about the University of Haiti, the largest and most important educational institution in the republic. The university is a government-supported institution. All appointments to deanships, heads of departments, professorships, etc., are dictated and controlled by the president of the republic.

During the last two dictatorships of Vincent and Lescot, this institution felt most severely the iron wheel of their authority. Participation by the students in any form of the educational program was prohibited. As a result of this, the students' newspaper, "La Ruche," (The Beehive) grew more and more bitter and caustic in its editorials and criticized Lescot and his autocratic followers for stifling academic freedom in Haiti's principal seat of learning.

Early in January of this year, the editors published boldly on the front page of their paper, "The Four Freedoms" and asked when would Haiti, a signatory of these terms at the San Francisco Conference, be given the benefit of these liberal pronouncements.

STRUCK THE BLOW

In true Hitler fashion, the paper was immediately suspended. The Student Board of Management, led by a senior medical student, Jacques Alexis, accepted the challenge from the government, immediately walked out of class and "struck" the blow that brought about the present revolution, the upset of the government, the flight of President Lescot and the fight that is now on to give this island republic a new constitution and a democratic free election, which every Haitian hopes will be the beginning of the greatest period of prosperity and progress in the history of this island republic.

The medical students were the most belligerent and intransigent in the crusade for freedom in education. They were quickly joined by the law students and then eventually every department of the university was emptied and students paraded through the streets and along the avenues in front of the capitol and other government buildings.

HELD DEMONSTRATIONS

The following day, the students, joined by the workers, paraded throughout the entire city of Port-au-Prince and held demonstrations on the public square in front of the government buildings.

The first departments of the government whose employes were aroused to the point of striking and joining them were education, agriculture and labor, presided over by Maurice Dartigue, who ruled these departments with an iron hand and allowed but very little liberty and few privileges to the workers.

By Wednesday, the entire economic and governmental life of the capitol had been paralyzed.

CABINET MEMBERS FRIGHTENED

Lescot, realizing the danger, called in the guard to restore order and to disperse the mob with the order to "shoot to kill," if it were necessary.

He then summoned his cabinet for a conference to determine what steps to take, but its members were frightened beyond measure because the mob was out of control and had begun to wreck the homes of some of Lescot's cabinet officers and henchmen, particularly the homes of Dartigue and Rouzier, and the homes of some of the private detectives who always appeared in public with Lescot and Dartigue.

AGREED TO RESIGN

It was in the midst of the most exciting part of the revolution and rioting that President Lescot decided to discuss the matter with some of the political leaders, all of whom had importuned him to resign from office and leave the country for his own protection.

On Wednesday, Jan. 9, he finally agreed to have his cabinet resign and granted an audience to the popular and capable Dr. George Rigaud, head of what is now the Popular Socialist Party, which was formerly the Democratic Action Party, the old Max Hudicourt Party. Dr. Rigaud, leading the combined forces of the Popular and Democratic Socialist Front, met with the president, but after a long conference, told the president that the only alternative for him was to resign immediately and, for his own self protection, to leave the country. Lescot tried to thwart the overthrow by promising to form a new cabinet and to write a formal statement that he would resign from office in May and not seek the extended term that he had illegally declared for himself the unlawful amendment of the constitution. Dr. Rigaud and his followers said this was not satisfactory and left, promising to return the next day for the decision of the president.

Haitian Cabinet Falls Following Disturbance

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Jan. 10.—(AP)—Travelers arriving here from Port-Au-Prince, capital of Haiti, said today disturbances had led to the downfall of the cabinet and the arrest of a number of demonstrators against the government.

Haitian Pres. Elie Lescot, in a radio broadcast heard here this afternoon, said he had accepted the resignations of his ministers.

It was reported that the trouble started Jan. 4 with the closure of the youth publication, "La Ruche," and the arrest of its editors. The demonstrations followed.

STORE RANSACKED; HAITIAN AREA SHUT

2-20-46

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 18—(AP)—All stores, offices and schools in the business district were closed today after a mob of unemployed ransacked a shoe store.

Police said the mob first went to the office of the Ministry of Public Works and asked to be hired for the large public works program now under way. When told the number of available jobs was insufficient to meet their request, they marched to the business district and began the disturbance.

The Haitian Junta issued a communique which imposed an 8 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew, placed military guards around schools and declared the ransackers outlaws.

LEONIE COICOU MADIOU, outstanding Haitian woman's leader, who was beaten up by police for her part in the uprising on Jan. 11 which resulted in the overthrow of Dictator Elie Lescot. When police attacked a group of women returning from mass that morning, Mme. Madiou held her ground, crying: "Long live democracy! Long live liberty! Down with Lescot!"

Haitian Election May 12; Mulattoes Fear Massacre

Baltimore, Md. Afro American

Sat 2-23-46

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—The military junta, through Maj. Paul Magloire, overseer of internal affairs, announced Tuesday that May 12 has been set for the election of a formal government.

The people will elect an assembly which will have the task of writing a new constitution and choosing a President to succeed the deposed dictator and tyrant, Elie Lescot.

Major Magloire also announced that the junta was dispensing with the services of Jacques Antoine, Haitian ambassador to Washington.

U.S. Recognition Slow

The reason for Antoine's removal was not made clear, but it is believed that delay in recognition of the junta as the Government de facto by the United States Government dictated the change.

Since it took over control of the country on Jan. 13, the junta, ignoring criticism of its slowness and indecision in the midst of tension, has proceeded cautiously to avoid any uprising which might prolong the election or force foreign intervention.

Foremost among the many rumors and fears confronting the junta is the ancient conflict between Haitian blacks and the mulattoes, which has again risen to haunt the peace of the country.

It was rumored that Feb. 6 was to be "Slaughter Day," when the blacks would descend from the hills and massacre the mulatto elite. Consequently, the Haitian Guard was alerted, but nothing happened on that day.

On Monday, another "fear" gripped the capital when several hundred men came down from the hills back of the city and appeared before the Office of Public Works seeking jobs. When these were not forthcoming, they staged a demonstration.

Haitians who were closely associated with Lescot, and members of the upper class who have been threatened through anonymous phone calls and letters with death and destruction of their homes, have been quietly moving out of their homes, businesses, and minor government offices.

The Haitian blacks are determined, according to pre-election literature and speeches, to secure larger representation in the new government.

Major Magloire is the only full-blooded black in the military junta. He was chief of Lescot's guard and was entrusted with the job of advising the dictator that he had been deposed.

Col. Franck Lavaud, who heads the junta, is a mulatto, but enjoys an excellent reputation among all classes, and is believed to have no interest in personal glory.

The new mayor of Port au Prince is Silvio Cator, outstanding world athlete who, in 1928 at Paris, was the first to broadjump over 26 feet. He is black.

There is every indication that black Haitians are certain to have a much stronger voice in the next government than they had in the last one. Some 30 candidates have already announced their ambition to become the next president.

The dominant political theme is, that the time has arrived for an administration and army predominantly black, with the mulattoes keeping their professional and social leadership.

Although some may appear later, so far none of the candidates qualifies as prominent, the strongest being Perceval Thoby who, unlike his rivals, has initiated a personal campaign among the overtaxed, poor and illiterate population in the hills and valleys.

Color Against Thoby

One morning newspaper said last week "there is no Haitian personality so pre-eminent of such prestige, so above reproach and so honorable that he can completely dominate the present situation."

But Thoby, who is almost white, may be rejected on that score since 90 per cent of the nation's 3,000,000 population, who are poverty stricken and on whom he is depending for a plurality, are against continuation of a mulatto in the Presidency.

The job of being president is fraught with many difficulties and dangers, primarily because Haiti's troubles throughout the years have been basically economic.

Income and Wages

The annual budget is approximately $7,000,000, or a little more than $2 for each citizen—despite this small amount, in the past, the Government found it difficult to strike a balance.

The income of 90 per cent of the population is less than 25 gourdes, or $5 per year, and the highest laborer's wage is two gourdes (40 cents) a day.

This is important because election to the National Assembly is based on property qualification, but which may be changed when the new constitution is drafted.

Tax Dodgers

Bank deposits averaged between $15 million and $20 million, although the nation's wealth in cash runs much higher. It is estimated that three to four times the amount of these deposits are hidden or buried.

Wealthy Haitians fear to be known as such, and the poor fear for it to be known that they have anything at all. This is one of the prices the nation pays for being always in a condition of financial instability.

To avoid being taxed or otherwise being deprived of his wealth, the coffee peasant with a little crop will take just enough of it to the market to secure the gourde or two he needs immediately.

Want Loan Cancelled

Thus, in such an economy, the sum of $5 million looks large, that is why Haitians are unanimous that the loan in this amount made by the American Export-Import Bank (on an abortive wartime experiment in rubber) should be cancelled.

The Haitians are properly proud of their country and its history, and the hope persists that, with a little friendly help, each new Government will bring back some of the nation's former glory and richness.

Resigned In Order To Avoid Bloodshed

Pittsburgh Courier

Sat 1-26-46

Bulletin!

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (By NNPA)—The State Department disclosed last Friday that consultations are already under way by other governments of the Americas, in which recognition of the new government of Haiti is being discussed.

It is believed here that the United States will shortly recognize the junta government of Col. Frank Lavaud.

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Miami Correspondent)

MIAMI, Fla.—Heavy-hearted, but still hopeful that Haiti will soon reach a lofty place in the circle of United Nations, distinguished-looking Elie Lescot, deposed President of the seething West Indian Republic, landed here Monday and left Thursday en route to Canada where he intends to establish residence.

Leisurely relaxing in his suite in the Belfort Hotel here where he and his family are stopping, ex-President Lescot insisted that he had resigned in the face of what he termed a "communistic uprising."

Lescot, together with ten members of his family, arrived in the States after a dramatic pre-dawn flight aboard a Pan-American clipper which left Port-au-Prince at 5 A. M. Monday morning and arrived here four hours later.

Speaking flawless French and fluent Spanish, Lescot emphatically declared that he had resigned in order to avoid bloodshed. He declared that the Haitian Guard—which had remained loyal to him—would have been able to put down the insurrection, but he refrained from ordering them to do so in order to save lives. The Guard protected him and his family to the last moment, he said, until all were safely aboard the plane.

HOPES FOR HARMONY

In his official statment, dictated in French, Lescot declared:

"I hope that the military committee now in power will receive complete cooperation from the Haitian people."

Then, with a voice filled with emotion, the sixty-two-year-old ex-president said:

"And I fervently pray that the existing legislative body will be reconstituted, a chief of state elected, and that the nation will return to its normal political life."

Lescot then explained that the uprising started when the government suppressed a student newspaper which had been published without an authorization which could have been easily secured.

FUTURE PLANS UNDECIDED

1-26-46

When asked concerning his plans for the future, Lescot declared that things happened so suddenly that he had no opportunity to make plans. "I just want to live quietly with my family," he said.

Questioned on the possibility of returning to Haiti, Lescot declared that his decision would depend on the political situation there in the future.

ACCOMPANIED BY FAMILY

Accompanying the ex-president on his plane flight here were his wife, three sons, Gerard Lescot, former minister of foreign affairs; Robert Lescot, former Haitian army captain; thirteen-year-old Elie Lescot Jr., a daughter, Mme. Elyanne Lescot Chauvet, Marie Therese Lescot, wife of another son, Henry, now in Washington, D. C.; Fernande and Collette Lescot, wife and child of Gerard; Henri and Marie Lescot, children of Henri and Mme. Fernande H. Elie, mother-in-law of Gerard.

It's Almost Impossible to Make A Living in Haiti

(Editor's Note—On May 12, the people of Haiti went to the polls to choose a new government replacing the one of Dictator Elie Lescot overthrown by a popular revolution last January. Miss Stone, New York newspaperwoman, recently made a tour of the Latin American republics.)

By HELEN STONE

In the days of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean Jacques Dessalines, the enslaved people of Haiti threw off the Napoleonic yoke, rid themselves of the French colonists and established the first and only independent black Republic in the Western Hemisphere.

Land was distributed to the former slaves. Education was decreed for all. Sharing their labor at harvest time, the Creole-speaking black peasants carved a primitive living from the rocky soil of the Caribbean Island they shared uneasily with the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic.

Today it is almost impossible to make a living in Haiti. As I drove into the country from Port-au-Prince early last month, I could see the parched fields.

I visited the packed market places where women, old men, children sat crouched all day in the brilliant sun before a pile of pitiful wares. With luck they might earn 50 cents before they would place their empty baskets on their heads and plod barefoot the many weary miles back to their thatched mud huts in the distant hills.

I met men who earned $8-$10 a month in stores or warehouses or fields, laboring for foreign masters.

"It was better before the Americans came," I was told.

I learned that when U.S. Marines finally quit Haiti in 1933 after an 18-year stay, the American economic grip was already firm on the land.

5 U.S. Firms Own All

Five big American firms own whatever is worth owning: Standard Fruit, National Bank, Railroad Haitian American Sugar Co. (HASCO), and the Agricultural Development Society (SHADA).

A fifth, an American engineering firm, J. G. White and Co. squandered Haitian funds to build roads that are already almost impassable.

The SHADA did the most damage when it came in with an unsuccessful wartime experiment in producing rubber-bearing plants and sisal, rope fibre. It rented 50 per cent of all arable land, evicting the peasants, tearing down their fruit and mahogany trees.

Run entirely by Americans, it left Haiti a $5,000,000 debt. Its removal of trees contributed to the land's erosion. Returning peasants find huts and their whole means of life gone.

Middle Class Feel Pressure

The growing impoverishment of the masses is paralleled in the Haitian middle class. Beautiful houses abound, but residents told me few families make ends meet without every adult pitching in to work.

The literate few—perhaps 10 per cent of Haiti's 3,000,000 — scramble for government jobs.

This catastrophic economic condition, even affecting the ill-paid National Guard, had been coupled with repressive dictatorship under which parties and trade unions were banned.

Lescot Resigns

The dam burst in January. Students protesting suppression of a left-wing student paper, La Ruce, were joined in demonstrations by all sections of the population. The latest tyrant, Elie Lescot, was forced to resign.

An important factor in Lescot's downfall was that the American-owned companies instructed their unorganized workers to join the general strike.

Possible explanation for this move: Lescot's tyranny was becoming embarrassing to American diplomats anxious to present a democratic appearance to the world.

Furthermore, Lescot had just concluded a big deal with a British firm—Brandt and Co.—"selling" it seized German assets worth $400,000 for $35,000.

With a sudden release of long suppressed political forces a myriad of tiny political parties sprang into being and politicians began to vie for power. In the face of the lack of agreement among civilians who participated in the strike movement, the Haitian National Guard assumed control.

The political line-up had simmered down somewhat in the three months since Lescot's fall. But there still were almost 900 candidates for 56 congressional seats. Observers agree that politicians who condoned the dictatorship or even served under Lescot are pretty sure to win a majority of seats.

Men of the opposition are not yet well known; moreover old line politicians, having accumulated their nest eggs, are openly buying votes. Rumors abound that American money is being devoted to this cause. A Dr. Jean Price Mars is supposed to be the American favorite for president—chosen later by the Congress.

It's pretty easy to buy votes when people are illiterate and pauperized.

The mood of the Haitian people can be judged by the fact that perhaps half of the many parties claim to be "Socialist" or "Revolutionary."

But the people are just beginning to be organized. Trade unions are barely starting, and their leadership is inexperienced. And it will take organization to break the American economic stranglehold and begin to realize the fruits of that independence won so heroically 142 years ago.

DANTES BELLEGARDE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Dantes Bellegarde, Haitian ambassador-designate to the U.S. last week presented his credentials on behalf of the new Haitian government to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

5 Killed, 25 Wounded in Hectic Haitian Election

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti (NNPA)—Five persons, two women and three men, were killed and 25 wounded on May 14 at Cape Haitien, Haiti's second city, when soldiers fired into rioting crowds incensed by the May 12 election results.

The military junta which restored order and made the election possible after ousting the former president and dictator, Elie Lescot, said Communists' headquarters had been ordered closed following defeat of their principal candidates.

The list of successful candidates for the 58 seats in the national assembly indicated last Thursday that three-quarters of the numerous contestants were defeated. Among these were Daniel Fignole whose supporters threatened trouble if he were not elected.

Charges Fraud

The riots in Cape Haitien, caused by alleged election fraud, were attributed to followers of Henry Laraque, who returned to Haiti after 20 years of exile in Europe and Mexico to organize the Tom Party, branded as "Fascist" by his opponents.

Riots also took place here at the capital forcing the soldiers to use tear gas and the Government to order all shops closed to prevent looting by hungry and destitute peasants.

The demonstrations here were attributed to followers of Fignole who campaigned on the slogan "Down With Mulatto Capitalists," and threatened violence if he lost.

Soldiers Kept Busy

Fignole and Laraque sought election to the Senate and aspired for the Presidency.

In Cape Haitien, hundreds of screaming demonstrators stoned police when they tried to halt the riot. They dispersed when the soldiers fired upon them and brought machine guns into position.

Fighting crowds here were broken up by soldiers with the aid of tear gas in the final hours of the election on May 12. The voting elsewhere in the island was reported quiet.

500,000 Voters

Of the estimated 600,000 registered voters—about one-fifth of the population — 500,000 turned out to elect 37 deputies and 21 Senators from among 400 candidates.

A President to succeed Elie Lescot, overthrown by the Army last Jan. 11, and now in exile in Canada, will be chosen from among 100 candidates at a meeting of both houses which will convene as the National Assembly.

Trucks filled with heavily armed soldiers patrolled the streets of the capital on election day.

Peasants Hold Rites

In the mountains surrounding the city, throbbing drums and weird chants echoed until dawn on May 11 as the natives allegedly staged voodoo rites, in defiance of Government orders banning political meetings after May 10.

Thousands of voters pushed from the hills into the city early on election day, while light tanks and machine guns were held in readiness to quell possible riots.

Soldiers stationed in voting places were under orders to arrest anyone carrying a stick, machette, knife or gun.

Conservatives Sweep Haitian Elections

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (NNPA) — The Christian Democrats, Haiti's ultra conservative party, won three-quarters of the seats in the national assembly in the May 12 elections, according to reports issued by the military junta last week.

The junta has been ruling this intrigue-filled little island since an army revolt deposed Dictator-President Elie Lescot, last January. The new assembly will elect a successor to Lescot, from a list of 100 candidates.

The junta maintained strict control of the elections, placing a ban on political gatherings after May 10, and setting up armored patrols to guard the polling places, with orders to arrest anyone carrying a weapon.

In the hills surrounding the capital, peasants met in defiance of the order, and throbbing drums and weird chants echoed over the tense city until dawn of election eve.

Thousands of voters pushed into the city election day where they filed past squads of soldiers, with light tanks and machine guns.

Voters Riot

Balloting was orderly, until the closing hours of the election, when a political scuffle became a near riot. Truckloads of soldiers rushed to the center of the city in answer to an urgent summons from followers of one candidate, who accused the opposition of barring them from the polls. The troops dispersed the fighting crow' with tear gas however, and the voting proceeded without further incident.

Reports reaching the capital from Cape Hatien, Haiti's second city, stated that soldiers fired into crowds May 14 killing five persons and wounding 25. Rioting in Cape Hatien which resulted from charges of fraud in the May 12 elections, followed similar demonstrations here.

Follow Rival Leaders

The rioters allegedly were supporters of candidates who sought election to the Senate, and eventual election to the presidency. Both appeared to be losing as votes were recorded.

Demonstrators in Cape Matien were said to be followers of Henry Laraque, who returned to Haiti after 20 years exile in Europe and Mexico and organized the Tom party, branded "fascist" by his opponents.

The riots here were allegedly caused by Daniel Fignole's supporters, who threatened trouble if he was defeated. Their slogan was "Down with Mulatto capitalists."

Huge Vote Polled

It was estimated that most of Haiti's 600,000 registered voters, one-sixth of the total population, turned out to vote, in the election which was a contest between leftist groups and mulattoes, the traditional rulers.

Communists, Socialists, and the Haitian Front appealed to the peasants who comprise 90 per cent of Haiti's population, with the slogan, "Vote Black."

The Christian Democrat party, whose members are largely upper class mulattoes and Roman Catholics, joined the National Democratic party which favors freedom from U. S. financial domination in opposing the leftists.

Leftist Group Trails

Broadly speaking, the election was a contest between Leftist groups bidding for the support of the black peasants and young, militant Haitians and a conservative group representing upper class mulattoes.

On the Leftist side were the Communists, Socialists and the Haitian Front—a group of radicals whose slogan was "Vote Black!" They pinned their hopes on the peasant class which comprises about 90 per cent of the population.

Opposing them were the Christian Democratic Party, whose members are largely upper class mulattoes and Roman Catholics, and the National Democratic Party, whose leader, Perceval Thoby, favors freeing Haiti from United States' financial influence.

WHITE IS RIGHT IN HAITI

Inside Story Of White Cabinet Rule

Chicago Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The despotic "white cabinet" of the little black republic of Haiti tumbled from power this week.

The "white cabinet" died as it was born—in a reign of blood accompanied by the rumble of tanks and gunfire.

Revolting against the dictatorship of President Elie Lescot and his "white palace guard," the courageous underground movement forced out the onetime necktie salesman and hopes to bring genuine democracy once again to the country.

Ousted with the president were his ministers who have enforced the unwritten rule in Haiti that no black Negro can attain top office unless married to mulatto or white women. Among these are Abel Lacroix, minister of finance whose father was a Frenchman and mother a light-skinned Haitian, and Maurice Dartigue, minister of agriculture who is very white and married to a white Jewish woman.

ELIE LESCOT

Lescot himself is married to a dark woman but all his children are married to either whites or light-skinned Haitians.

Two years ago, the Defender in an exclusive expose revealed the "white cabinet" setup and indicated the growing discontent on the island.

The Haitian peoples' hatred for Lescot was due primarily to his "white cabinet" and schemes which he threatened to impose upon the country to "whiten" it.

Early in 1944 the government revealed that it had planned to admit some 50,000 white male European refugees to the island with the express purpose of changing the "color" of the Haitian masses.

White refugees were virtually worshipped in Haiti. Leading politicians found job-security by marrying all types of European exiles.

Typical is the case of Charles Fombrun, former minister of foreign relations, who married his two daughters on the same day to two Jewish refugees and gave each groom $10,000 as a wedding gift.

President Lescot, formerly ambassador to the U. S., although very light was the darkest man in his embassy. Even in his immediate family color dominated in his choice of the wives, friends and husbands of his children.

Lescot was married to dark-skinned former Eugenia L. Saint-Aude, who comes from one of the most respectable families of Port de Paix. When Lescot met her in Paris he was a necktie salesman and the marriage was considered expedient for social reasons.

Bans Own Wife

Despite the background of the marriage, Lescot, when he was Haitian minister to Washington, never liked to go to social affairs with his wife because of her dark color.

A great storm of indignation struck the Haitian republic when it was discovered that its "white cabinet" bitterly discriminated against American Negroes. A Defender expose revealed that the mulatto oligarcy that no American Negro be sent to Haiti as a U. S. representative.

Even as early as 1926 when the late James Weldon Johnson was appointed as minister to Haiti, President Calvin Coolidge was forced to withdraw his appointment when the black republic's lily-white clique, then ruled by President Louis Borno, raised the objection that a Negro representative is a disgrace and humiliation to the Haitian government and people.

Called Back Envoy

When a factual account of Haiti's "white cabinet" first appeared in the Defender, Lescot called back his Washington envoy Ambassador Andre Liautaud, for consultation on the damaging articles.

At the same time, Eli Garcia, first secretary of the Haitian embassy, spent three days in New York upon instructions of President Lescot, to find out who had been writing these articles and to attempt to influence some of the New York newspapers to run articles in reply to the Defender series.

Lescot's color-line was extended into his cabinet. No high Haitian official dared marry a dark damsel. His job was dependent upon the lightness of his wife.

While the rush by Haitian big wigs to lighten their skins went pell mell, seething resentment by the black masses began to boil.

Meanwhile Haitian liberals had organized an underground movement which stretched from their home island to Harlem. In biting pamphlets they charged that Lescot had granted a secret 25-year monopoly to the American Electric company and another for a 10-year period with Standard Fruit company.

Lescot's despotic demands upon the Haitian people was contrasted with a clannish love for his family, it was charged. Before his downfall, the 63-year-old island boss had placed his younger son, Gerard Lescot, into the position of Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, another son had been given a 99-year contract for all the Federal Government land developments in the northern part of Haiti, another, Roger Lescot, had been made Acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the Palace Guard, and a son-in-law, Pierre Chauvet, was made Under-Secretary of Finance.

Main charge hurled at the head of the Haitian dictator was that his clique had constantly misappriated foreign funds and that a $17,000,000 loan by Washington had been squandered without benefit to the island.

The beginning of the end of the **Lescot government began in mid-1944 when he ordered the execution of some 21 Haitian military officers in a blood purge, following an alleged attempt on his life.**

Lescot's police linked the labor daily, La Nation, with the plot. La Nation had carried on a campaign against wage inequalities in the 3,000-man army.

This purge is reported to have taken place about the time the Haitian people were bowed beneath a **$17,000,000 debt growing** out of a wild-cat scheme entered into with a Wall Street concern, **SHADA**, to produce rubber from the noxious weed, chryptoslegia. The plan failed, and the Haitian people were left holding the bag.

U.S. Involved

The Haitian people's chief problem is one of dire poverty. The bulk of the people earn only 30 cents a day. On the other hand, President Lescot's salary per month has been reported at $2,000, with an additional allowance of $1,000 for expenses.

On May 15, 1944, the Haitian constitution was amended to provide that President Lescot might increase his term to 10 years.

Recently, Haiti failed to sign the Bretton Woods monetary pact providing for an international stabilization fund and an international bank. Although it is not confirmed, it is believed that this failure may be traced to her inability to meet the financial requirements of participating nations.

The United States government is not without unclean hands in the whole financial position in which the Haitian government finds herself.

Early in October, a newly-formed committee of Haitians demanded the ouster of the "fascist and dictatorial" regime of President Lescot, and an end of United States control of Haitian finance.

The committee appealed to President Truman for aid in "liberating the people of Haiti," and **charged that Lescot is an "usurper of the Haitian presidency by virtue of violence and military force."**

Purge Sweeps Haiti; All Lescot Friends Ousted

Chicago Defender

By ENOC P. WATERS

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The Revolution was still moving relentlessly forward here Saturday as the Haitian army, augmented by a civil watch, maintained order.

Only one disturbance (and that not serious) has marred the calm that has prevailed since the violent uprising of Jan. 6 that brought about the fall of the regime of President Lescot. That occurred Thursday when rapidly circulated rumors touched off a wave of hysteria that brought the city to a standstill.

Crowds gathered at the Champ de Mars and the Grand Rue ready for the worst. Schools were dismissed, stores and offices closed. But the "worst" didn't happen, largely due to the intelligent control exercised by the three-man military executive committee, and some of the leaders of groups that were instrumental in bringing about the Revolution.

The rumors, none of which so far as I have been able to confirm, were (1) That the "white mulatto" clique had planned to poison the city water supply; (2) That a large army of peasants, armed with machettes, were moving on the capital to kill off all the whites; (3) That the mulattoes were arming and hiring men to kill the insurgents.

Several men, including Rene Auguste, David Vilain and Henry Birmingham, all identified with the mulatto clique, were taken into custody, questioned and released.

Civil Watch Deputized

It was after this that the civil watch was deputized and began patrolling the streets. Leaders have regularly, since then, broadcast to the populace in an effort to allay their fears. However, events of far greater significance have been occurring. Most important was the resignation of Daniel Brun as mayor of Port-au-Prince, after his two commissioners, Luc Borno and Paul Rouzier, were forced to resign.

Brun, an engineer and reputedly wealthy, was appointed mayor in December under the Lescot government and had not been officially installed at the time of his resignation. He refused to accept the salary of his office.

Brun is a son-in-law of the late President Borno under whom the Concordat with the Catholic Church was renewed for 50 years.

Designated by the military executive committee, now in command of the government, to replace these men were Sylvio Cator, 1926 Olympic broad jump champion and popular business man, as mayor, and Franck Jeanton, an engineer, and Emile Sambour, a city employe, as commissioners.

Others forced to vacate their positions during the week were Emile Cameau, chief of the National Telegraph; F. Morriseau-Leroy, director general of public instruction; Frederick Kedreau, director of the National Agricultural School; and Louis Decatrel, director of the National Agricultural Production Service. These men, removed either by petition or by the refusal of their staffs to work with them, were charged with being unsympathetic with the insurgents or being members of the deposed Lescot regime.

Unity Split

No violence was employed in this purge which is still continuing and the ousted men are walking freely about the streets, with no attempts being made to harm them. Though the removal of these men in some instances has impaired the efficient operation of their departments, I have been aware of no criticism of their expulsion. These actions are in line with the widespread attitude that **the new government shall not include any men who served under Lescot, or with any administration that has been in power since the American occupation in 1915.**

With the downfall of the Lescot government, that symbolized all the disruptive elements, the unity of the people that marked the revolt of Jan. 7 began to disintegrate this week.

The first rift appeared in the form of criticism of the provisional administration of the military executive committee consisting of Colonel Franck Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magloire. Dr. Rene Salomon this week charged the committee with favoring certain factions competing for control of the government in the elections scheduled to take place within the next six months.

The prestige of students who spearheaded the revolt, he declared, had been enhanced by the tendency of the committee to rely upon them, to the exclusion of other groups, in seeking assistance in maintaining order. Students, he alleged, have been allowed to use military airplanes, have been granted free access to radio facilities and deputized as aides of the gendarmerie in an effort to maintain order in sections of the country where outbreaks are threatened. This responsibility, he declared, should have been delegated not to one group but to citizens representing all political factions.

Junta Popular

Salomon, head of Le Parti Socialiste Haitian, was not supported in his position by any of the number of persons with whom I talked during the week.

Erudite Dr. Price Mars, Francois George, whose reputation for honesty is widespread, militant Max Hudicourt, recently returned from exile in the United States, and politically unambitious Jean Briere all expressed in interviews during the week, approval of the administration of the committee. It seemed also to be the sentiment of other politically conscious Haitians that **the committee was doing an excellent job as adminstrator of the provisional government.**

This approval does not overlook the very obvious fact that all three of the men are inexperienced in governmental administration. By disclaiming any political aspirations and refusing increases in pay, each of the three men constituting the committee has immeasurably increased his popularity with the masses.

Another important development of the week and certainly a part of the Revolution has been the spread of strikes against the low wage scale. With a national average pay rate of 30 cents per day, workers demanding 60 cents have met bitter opposition from management. Dock workers have reportedly returned to their jobs after having been promised their demands. Labor troubles are still hampering the operations in Hasco (Haitian American Sugar Co.), Shada (Societe Haitiano-Americaine de Development Agricole) and several smaller employers here.

Contact AFL

For the first time Haitian workers are intensely interested in forming syndicates (labor unions), several having gone as far as contacting AFL officials in the U.S. This tendency toward workers organizing is neither sporadic nor local, I have been told by persons who have toured the country since the Revolution. Even the peas-

ants in the hinterlands, it is reported, under intelligent leadership are beginning to realize that part of their salvation lies in unions.

So rapid and revolutionary are developments here that people are quickly forgetting Lescot, the deposed President. However, the demands of the Comite De Lutte Pour Une Haiti Democratique in New York, that the fugitive president be expelled from Canada where he is now residing, were thoroughly reported on the front pages of the score of newspapers half of which have made their debuts since the Revolution published in this city.

The military government was also finally completed this week with the appointment of a provisional cabinet. Its members consist of the following officers: Col. Benoit O. Alexandre, education and health; Major Antoine Lwvelt, foreign relations and religion; Major Albert Renard, public works, and agriculture; Major Paul Magloire, department of interior and defense; Captain C. A. Kerby, justice; and Captain O. A. Alcide Duviella, finance, commerce and economics.

The words of H. E. Ballande, a Haitian Shada employe, are apt; "we are on our way," he told me, "to what, we don't know, but we hope a better social order."

Curfew In Capital After Haitian Riot

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (NNPA)—All stores, offices and schools in the business district were closed here last week after a mob of unemployed ransacked a shoe store.

The police said that the mob had gone first to the office of the Ministry of Public Works and asked to be hired for the large public-works program now under way. When told that the number of available jobs was insufficient to meet its request it marched to the business district and began the disturbance.

The junta issued a communique that imposed an 8 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew, placed military guards around schools and declared the ransackers outlaws.

Revolt Sweeps Black Republic, 25 Killed

Military Junta Takes Over Rule Pending Election

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President Elie Lescot of Haiti and his "white cabinet" are out.

A nation-wide uprising against the Wall Street-controlled Haitian government overthrew Lescot. A military cabinet has taken over with a promise to "hand back it powers to whoever is elected" :- soon as order is restored. The army junta pledged to "guarantee all of the freedoms of a full democratic system."

Death toll in the week-long demonstrations against Lescot and his "white cabinet" rose to 25 as celebrating crowds marched through the capital. They sacked and fired every home, store or factory of Lescot supporters.

The residence of former minister of information and police, Gontran Rouzier, was burned to the ground by a mob which denounced the terror of his secret police. Rouzier was a "white cabinet" member whose father is a naturalized Frenchman and member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Rouzier was believed to be under arrest with Lescot's two sons, former Foreign Minister Gerard Lescot and Army Lieutenant Roger Lescot.

Lescot Under Guard

Lescot and his family were held under strong guard at his hilltop mansion. Col. Frank Lavaud, member of the army junta, refused to reveal whether he would be tried or exiled.

Leftist and liberal groups, who command the support of the majority of the population, have come out of hiding and are taking leadership in the confused political picture. They have demanded a definite date for an election of a new congress. Colonel Lavaud said it would be held as soon as possible.

A military cabinet was formed after lengthy consultations with numerous political factions disclosed too many contestants for cabinet posts. The army leaders said a national union cabinet was "impossible at this time."

General Strike

As yet a liberal civilian-led committee of public safety has refused to accept the dominance of the three-man army junta. The leftist front Democratique Unitie, the first opposition political party to appear on the scene, was undecided on support to the junta.

Lescot failed to resolve the crisis brought on by four days of general strike which paralyzed the nation. His promised broadcast failed to materialize. Troops wavered, then threw their support with the public, which swept unchecked through the streets roaring: "He is gone."

Three hours later Lescot resigned and the junta arrested some 200 of his supporters. The crowd, joined by scores of newly liberated political prisoners staged exuberant demonstrations.

The army communique explained the military's action by saying that M. Lescot's Government had been unable to organize a new Cabinet including representatives of all parties to face the country's "exceptionally tragic situation."

Censorship Clouds Happenings

It said that all efforts to conciliate conflicting tendencies and to restore order and quiet in national life had failed, therefore the army "through the General Staff decided to request the President of the Republic to give up his powers and has organized itself into an executive military committee to assume the obligations of state pending a solution of the problems being faced."

The official censorship, established immediately after M. Lescot had been overthrown, prevented the transmission abroad of details of the events.

The Popular Democratic party issued a manifesto saying it had appointed a three-man delegation to request from Army authorities the application of "the four freedoms and of the San Francisco United Nations Charter, approved by the Haitian Congress."

Also, it urged the release of all political prisoners, freedom for all suspended newspapers to resume publication, the holding of legislative elections as soon as possible and recognition "of the existence of our party."

Begun By Students

Unconfirmed reports reaching here assert that Lescot had agreed to step down to avert bloodshed, and that he and his family have been permitted to leave Haiti by boat for an unidentified place of exile. One of his sons, Henri Lescot, is in America.

Lescot, who has been President since May 15, 1941, of the Republic of Haiti, whose independence was bought with the blood of black men led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in 1796, was deposed when a revolutionary movement headed by 5,000 students stormed the Ministry of Information Building protesting the closing on January 4 of the LaRuche, a youth organization weekly.

Some 5,000 government troops joined in the demonstration. Cries of "Down with Lescot the Tyrant" permeated the air.

This was followed by a protest strike which tied up the entire business area, and the publishing of a manifesto signed by 76 of the country's largest business concerns demanding freedom of speech and the immediate holding of new elections.

Troops surrounded Lescot's residence, "Manior des Lauriers," after the President's regime of nearly five years toppled in an amazingly swift, popular uprising.

It was learned that shortly before he was deposed, he obtained approval of a $50,000 appropriation for maintenance of the government palace.

Tear Gas In Haitian Elections

PORT-AU-PRINCE Tuesday: Communist supporters of Daniel Fignole clashed with the adherents of Frederic Buvignaud during the national elections. They attacked the Buvignaud headquarters in the city, shouting 'hail the proletariat' and 'down with the middle class.'

Members of the Haitian Guard broke up the street battle with tear gas bombs.

The Haitians were voting to elect 58 members of a new national assembly. They will draft a new constitution for Haiti, and will elect a new president to succeed Lescot.

Approximately 500,000 Haitians were eligible to vote Sunday. Ballots are being counted, but the outcome may not be known until Wednesday or Thursday.

The new assembly will elect Lescot's successor from the new assembly, which consists of senators and deputies. The president must be choosen from the ranks of the senators.

Over 100 up for Haiti president

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — There are more than 100 candidates for the presidency of Haiti vacant since the ouster of President Elie Lescot last January, it was learned this week.

Last week, an estimated 500,000 voters, or about one-fifth of the population, turned out to the polls in the island's first election in five years. The 58 national assemblymen chosen from among the more than 400 in the contest will redraft the constitution and select a new president.

U.S. Colony In Haiti Takes Hands Off Policy In Revolt

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—"It's like trying to be objective at a football game."

He thought for a while in silence, or in as much silence as is possible when a secretary in the same room is pounding a typewriter.

"When the trouble started, the American ambassador here called us up and cautioned us all to be strictly neutral. Well, we are trying to be. We try to avoid discussing the issues with Haitians. We try not to appear concerned.

"But hell, we all have our feelings about the matter, maybe strong feelings. But we don't discuss them except among ourselves. I mean the other Americans here."

So for the sake of maintaining neutrality, Dr. Max Bond, in charge of an American educational commission here, went no further. The commission is one of several projects sponsored in Haiti by the office of Inter-American Affairs.

Heads Mixed Group

Dr. Bond, on leave as dean of education at Tuskegee institute in Alabama, as director of a project which has on its staff Americans and Haitians, Negroes and whites, men and women, is unique.

Unofficially he is also head of the American Negro colony here. The American Negro colony is not a geographic location, but a term used to describe all the colored Americans residing in Port Au Prince. Actually they are scattered all over town.

The term is bad, Dr. Bond pointed out, because the American Negroes here try not to be clannish and confine their relations to each other.

Describes Aides

The group consists of an artist, a missionary, an anthropologist, three educators, two women and five children.

The artist is lean, brown James A. Porter, assistant professor of art at Howard University, here for two months to do a series of paintings.

The authropologist is Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, of Fisk University, here since Jan. 1, making a study of the Creole spoken by the peasantry.

The educators are Dr. Bond; Frederick A. Clement, associate professor of physics at West Virginia State College, and Dr. John F. Matheus, head of the department of romance languages, West Virginia State college.

All are connected with the educational project here and have been here since June 1944.

The missionary—he described himself as a "pioneer"—represents the Baha'i Faith, arrived Jan. 6, the day before the revolt broke out, and plans to remain for six months. He is Malcolm King, a physician, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Ruth Bond, wife of Dr. Bond, and her three children, Jane, George and Max, are here, as also are Mrs. Helen Clement, wife of Prof. Clement, and their two children, a girl and a boy, born here.

Haitian Ambassador-Designate In United States

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Dantes Bellegarde, Haitian ambassador-designate to the United States called on Secretary of State James F. Byrnes last Tuesday and presented his credentials on behalf of the Haitian government.

State Department officials explained that Mr Bellegarde's title would remain that of "ambassador-designate" until he presented his credentials which is his next step in diplomatic protocol. He remained with Mr. Byrnes seventeen minutes.

The Department would not say when he was expected [illegible] President Truman.

Lescot Borrows Cash to Make Good Escape

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-26-46

Military Junta Confiscates All Money, Property of Fallen Chief

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(Other Stories, Photos on Page 13)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Elie Lescot, deposed President of Haiti who fled the capital Monday with his family, stopping in Miami, Fla., en route to Quebec, Canada, left here for a place of refuge on borrowed money.

The former President arrived in Montreal, Canada, Monday, it was learned here, and announced that he hoped to settle there permanently.

As M. Lescot moved through Montreal's Central Station, a young man who told reporters he was a citizen of Haiti, followed the crowd, shook his fists and shouted in French: "Bandit, thief!"

The military junta headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, issued an order Tuesday confiscating all funds and holdings of Lescot and his family.

Two former members of Lescot's puppet cabinet have also fled to parts unknown. They are Maurice Dartigue, secretary of state for agriculture and labor; and Gontran Rouzier, interior minister.

In a special interview with the AFRO, Col. Lavaud denied emphatically Lescot's statement issued on his arrival in Miami, that he had held the Haitian Army in check "to protect citizens." 1-26-46

Col. Lavaud said: "When the demonstrations started, Lescot gave orders as commander-in-chief for the army to fire on the crowd.

"However, the general staff, considering that the demonstrators were only students, pupils, women, and unarmed men, judged the order as inopportune, and urged the President to change his point of view.

"In spite of the army's refusal to comply with the order, there were some unavoidable casualties due to shock. invariably between the demonstrators and the police."

The military junta will rule only temporarily and is acting speedily to restore democratic freedoms.

Anybody who can qualify under the election rules will be eligible to become candidate for all offices from the presidency down.

Although Col. Lavaud said he knew of no "official candidates," the coming elections and talk of a new political deal are major topics of conversation in the streets.

It is estimated that at least 50 candidates for the presidency will emerge by the time the new elections are ordered; printing shops are busy turning out campaign literature and platforms.

Haitians who have been absent from public life for from five to 15 years are coming out of seclusion, and the name of Dantes Belgarde, internationally known patriot and statesman, is prominently mentioned.

Presidential Aspirants

Perceval Thoby, secretary of the Haitian Legation in Washington during the late President Theodore Roosevelt's administration has organized the Democratic National Union Party. 1-26-46

Julio Pierre Audain, a political prisoner for five years under Lescot, who was released by the military junta, is being discussed as a possible presidential candidate and leaders of the student groups may also be aspirants.

Junta Sends Message

The following message to the colored people of the world was issued Wednesday through the AFRO by Col. Lavaud on behalf of himself and Majors Paul E. Majloire and Antoine Levelt, members of the military junta:

"Some detractors of the black race often express the charge that we are not ready for self-government.

"The way we live and act, and the way we have conducted ourselves in this emergency, will prove to the world that we of the black race also have a just conception of freedom and democracy.

"We take this opportunity to send to all colored people a cordial salute." 1-26-46

Aided by Miami Concerns

In Miami, Lescot and his entourage of 12 stopped at the Belfort Hotel, accommodations having been arranged through local business concerns with financial interests in Haiti.

The party arrived so suddenly that even Pan-American Airport officials were taken by surprise, and the Haitian consul, Danilo Gandrich, could not be located for several hours after their arrival.

Refuse to Answer Phones

At the Belfort, both the President and his son, Gerard, the foreign minister, refused to answer their phones, although a feminine voice assured me they were in one of the suite of rooms the party occupied.

Children in Party

Accompanying the President and his wife, in addition to his eldest son, Gerard, are:

Capt. Roger Lescot, personal aide; his daughter, Elyane Lescot Chauvet; a daughter-in-law, Mme. Marie Theresa Lescot, and her two children, Michel and Marie; the President's youngest son, Elie, Jr., 13; the mother-in-law of one of his sons; the captain's wife and two children. 1-26-46

RIOT IN HAITIAN CAPITAL

New York Times
New York

Mob Ransacks Store—Business District Shut Down

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 18 (AP)—All stores, offices and schools in the business district were closed today after a mob of unemployed ransacked a shoe store.

The police said that the mob had gone first to the office of the Ministry of Public Works and asked to be hired for the large public-works program now under way. When told that the number of available jobs was insufficient to meet its request it marched to the business district and began he disturbance. NYT 2-19-46

The junta issued a communiqué that imposed an 8 P. M.-5 A. M. curfew, placed military guards around schools and declared the ransackers outlaws.

GOVERNMENT FALLS AFTER WILD RIOTING

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

President Held Under House Arrest as Military Junta Plans Election for Democratic Government

1-19-46 1-19-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Mustachioed Elie Lescot, overthrown last week by a military junta as president of the Republic of Haiti, remained a prisoner this week at his residence—Manoir des Lauriers—while a six-man military cabinet, appointed Saturday by the junta, took over rule of the capital.

Haitian troops slowly restored order here Sunday after a wild night in which some natives celebrating the ousting of President Lescot, looted and burned property. The death toll since the uprising against Lescot's dictatorial regime was estimated at twenty-five.

THOUGHT MARINES WERE COMING

Rumors were afloat here Sunday that "the marines are coming" after four United States destroyers appeared in the outer harbor and a squadron of American Navy planes flew over the city. The ships disappeared after cruising about for two hours. A United States embassy source said the destroyers were only on maneuvers.

President Lescot, a former Haitian minister to the United States, had wined and dined with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, been the special guest of Mrs. Cordell Hull and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and had been greeted in Canada by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

CLOSED STUDENT NEWSPAPER 1-19-46

His Excellency was deposed after nation-wide protest against his government's closing of the students' newspaper, Ruche, and forcible dissolution of the student demonstrations that followed.

Shortly after President Lescot was placed under military guard, a liberal, civilian-led committee of public safety refused to accept the rule of the three-man military junta—Frank LeVaud, public works chief; Maj. Antoine Levelt, director of the military academy, and Maj. Paul Magloire, commander of the palace military household. Protest by the committee failed to slow down the junta.

GENERAL STRIKE EXISTS

At the time President Lescot was overthrown and arrested, singing, drum-beating celebrants set fire to the residence of the former Minister of Information and also damaged the home of Police Gontran Ronzier, one of Lescot's aides. Throughout last week a general strike existed which paralyzed communications, transport and industry.

It was reported that the junta imprisoned Ronzier along with Lescot's two sons, former Foreign Minister Gerard Lescot and Army Lieut. Roger Lescot.

An Army communique, issued after President Lescot was forced to resign, promised the people that free elections would be called and that the military committee would "hand back the powers to whoever is elected."

MAY LEAVE SECRETLY

Reports persisted that Lescot, who became president May 25, 1941, would be permitted to leave secretly for exile. It was learned that shortly before he was deposed he obtained approval of a $50,000 appropriation ostensibly for maintenance of the Government palace.

The Army communique explained the military's action by saying that M. Lescot's Government had been unable to organize a new cabinet including representatives of all parties to face the country's "exceptionally tragic situation."

"EFFORTS FAIL"

It said that all efforts to conciliate conflicting tendencies and to restore order and quiet in national life had failed, therefore the Army "through the general staff decided to request the President of the Republic to give up his powers and has organized itself into an executive military committee to assume the obligations of state pending a solution of the problems being faced."

The official censorship, established immediately after M. Lescot had been overthrown, prevented the transmission abroad of details of the events for the time being.

REASONS FOR STUDENT ARRESTS 1-19-46

Members of the staff of Ruche were arrested on the grounds of noncompliance with registration requirements.

The Popular Democratic party issued a manifesto saying it had appointed a three-man delegation to request from Army authorities the application of "the four freedoms and of the San Francisco United Nations Charter, approved by the Haitian Congress."

Also, it urged the release of all political prisoners, freedom for all suspended newspapers to resume publication, the holding of legislative elections as soon as possible and recognition "of the existence of our party."

It was understood that M. Lescot had agreed to step down to avert bloodshed.

The Negro In Latin America

By Harold Breece

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

HANDS OFF HAITI

Elie Lescot is out in Haiti, but it is still a big question whether the right people are in.

It is a big question whether the new temporary government of three men called the junta (pronounced Hoonta) is representative of the forces that are trying to rid the country of Wall Street imperialism or whether it is simply a new front for that imperialism.

All the reports of the revolution which rocked that little Negro nation, oldest of the 21 Latin American republics, last week, have not been received. I am writing this, 24 hours after the revolution, and my desk is heaped with confused cablegrams and clippings giving rather contradictory stories about what happened. 1-26-46

But these two things are clear:

1. The new government of three generals is not supported by the only peoples' political organization in the republic, the Democratic Unity Party. The leaders of this party are my personal friends and I know them as the heads of the only organization fighting to free their country from the grip of Wall Street-owned Haitian-American Development Corporation which has grabbed the land and turned the country's farmers

Summary of Haitian Revolt Ousting President Lescot

New York Amsterdam News 1-26-46 New York N.Y.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

With conditions in the revolt-torn Black Republic of Haiti, where its President Elie Lescot was ousted from his presidential swivel chair, last Friday, reported "quiet" under the firm rule of a three-man military junta, the following is the reported situation at the time of going to press, in the land of Toussaint, Dessalines and Henri Christophe:

1. President Lescot was allowed to leave the Republic for the United States and landed at Miami on Monday on his way to Montreal, Canada, where it is beleived he will join his daughter, who is a music student in that city.

2. The three-man junta of Colonel Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magliore has established a five-man interim government, with Major Magliore as Minister of Interior and National Defense; Major Levelt, Minister of Foreign Relations and Religion; Colonel Benoit Alexandre, Minister of Education and Public Health; Captain Eugene Kerby, Minister of Justice and Labor, and Captain Alcide du Viella, as Minister of the Treasury, Commerce and National Economy.

1-26-46

3. In the meantime, the junta-interim government abolished the Lescot dominated Legislature of 21 senators and 31 deputies, with plans in the making for an election of a new legislature and a new civilian President not later than April 15, it was reported.

4. Haitian Consul-General, Dr. Rulx Leon at New York, who was in Haiti during the bloody revolt, is scheduled to return to his post shortly, because, it was said, he was in bad grace with President Lescot and had been "exiled" by him in New York.

5. The total number of casualties was reported as 25, and more than 100 wounded and in hospitals; that public order was quickly restored and the men against whom the wrath of the populace might have easily been directed were removed to places of security by action of the junta. The ringleaders of the alleged Lescot tyranny, who have been accused of high crimes, wholesale graft and political corruption, include Maurice Dartigue, Lescot's Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and M. Rouzier, Lescot's Gestapo Chief, said to be surpassed only by Hitler's Himler in ruthlessness.

1-26-46

6. Max L. Hudicourt, a former member of Lescot's administration who broke with him and became an exile in the United States, left New York for Port-Au-Prince on Monday. He is likely to be among the stalwarts of the new democratic front recently established by a merger of the political parties as the United Democratic Front, said to consist of Communists, Socialists, Radicals and other parties left of center.

into homeless, hungry beggars.

2. A citizens committee of public safety, liberal in its outlook, has refused to recognize the authority of the junta. This committee was reportedly set up by the revolting Haitians to govern the country until fair and free elections could be held for a president and members of congress.

Apparently, the military clique hastily organized its junta in an effort to head off a genuine democratic revolution in suffering Haiti. The junta may feel that it will get the recognition and cooperation of the United States government in return for promises not to interfere with the holdings of the Haitian-American Development Corporation. 1-26-46

Haiti has actually been a dependency of the United States since the marines were sent there in 1915 to protect giant American interests, and, ever since that time, the country's presidents have been selected not by the country's people but by the U. S. State Department in Washington. It is more than a matter of bare chronology that deposed President Lescot was Haitian ambassador to Washington before returning home to take the presidency and to mortgage his country to Wall Street. 1-26-46

LESCOT A PRISONER

As I write this, fighting is still going on in the little French-speaking Negro republic which owes its existence to a slave revolt led by Toussaint L'Overteure, one of the greatest Negroes and, in my opinion, one of the greatest Negroes of all time. Lescot, at this writing, is reported to be a prisoner in his home and all six of his cabinet ministers are said to have resigned while the resigning was good.

This reporter was the first American newspaperman to predict the present Haitian revolution. Two years ago, I exposed in the Negro press the destruction of the Haitian villages and farms to make way for the cultivation of a worthless wild weed from which Lescot's bosses, including ex-assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, hoped to develop artificial rubber. 1-26-46

Two years later, I can deduce one thing from all the pile of material cluttering my desk—the bravery of Haiti's young people. For it was the students—men and girls whom the Negro youth of the United States can proudly claim as kinsmen—who touched off the spark which became the flame.

PRESS GAGGED

Lescot had tried to stop publication of the students' newspaper, La Rucho, the only anti-administration paper still published in Haiti. Other opposition papers had been suppressed by the simple expedients of killing or exiling their editors.

Under the circumstances, La Ruche became more than the organ of a Haitian student organization. It was the voice of the Haiti which wanted the Haitian-American Development Company and the Ku Kluxer white Southerners sent down by the corporation out of the country.

Lescot tried to suppress the paper by invoking against it rules which he had promulgated for the muzzling of the paper. When the students demonstrated in protest, he used his police trained, so it is said, by the U. S. Marines in an attempt to crush their giant meetings. 1-26-46

But the demonstrations spread from the campus and throughout the country. Thousands of citizens gathered in the streets of towns all over Haiti and demanded the resignation of Lescot. Workers called a general strike which tied up all business in Port Au Prince forcing business men to withdraw their support of the little Wall Street puppet and sign a manifesto urging complete freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the holding of elections.

If the generals, backed by Wall Street, do not defeat the new Haitian revolution in a bloody counter-revolution, what happened last week can represent another crack in the armor of an ambitious, unscrupulous, American imperialism out to threaten the world. The people will take care of the generals and the junta if the United States does not intervene on their side.

Drop a line to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Washington, saying "Hands off Haiti".

Lescot Arrives In Miami

The Birmingham News

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 —(AP)— Eli Lescot, president of strife-torn Haiti until last week, arrived unheralded in Miami yesterday by Pan American Clipper.

He was accompanied by his wife and family. Birmingham, Ala

The expresident's plans were not immediately known. 1-15-46

Haiti: Street Scene

Newsweek, 1-21-46

Elie Lescot, a plump, white-haired, self-made politician who somewhat resembles the character De Lawd in the play "Green Pastures," had been President of the French-speaking Negro republic of Haiti since 1941. His Government had always maintained the most friendly and cooperative relations with the United States and the other American republics. But Haitian exiles and the opposition within the country maintained that it was a corrupt and oppressive dictatorship. The extreme poverty of the mass of Haitians and occasional trouble between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, its neighbor on the island of Hispaniola, increased the dissatisfaction. Last week the unrest erupted in a military coup which set off wild popular demonstrations and drove Lescot to exile in the United States. Dayton, Ohio

The revolt was actually sparked the week before by the students of Haiti. Their weekly paper, La Ruche (The Beehive), had appeared with large headlines reading: "Down With All the Francos! Hail Democracy!" The government promptly closed the paper and arrested its editors. Thousands of students took to the streets, shouting: "Long live freedom! Long live democracy! Down with tyranny!"

Police failed to stop the demonstrations. They reached a climax on Jan. 10. On that day several persons were reported killed and many were wounded and beaten by police. In some instances women attacked armed policemen with their bare hands. The Cabinet resigned but Lescot went on the air to insist stubbornly he would not give up the Presidency. He threatened to retaliate unless demonstrations ceased, and he declared martial law and established an 8 o'clock curfew. But the disorders went on, as mobs stoned street lights and attacked the police.

The People Fight Back: The next day thousands of demonstrators stormed police headquarters, demanding punishment of an officer charged with killing a civilian and beating a woman. Machine guns and tanks guarded the building as crowds roamed the streets waving palm fronds, singing and dancing, and shouting: "Down with Lescot the tyrant!"

The Interior Ministry ordered all radio stations to stand by for a broadcast by the President at 1 p.m. on Jan. 11. The broadcast was postponed four times. Then Col. Frank Levaud, army chief of staff, went on the air to announce that the President was a prisoner. A three-man military junta, headed by Levaud, had taken over the government. An army communiqué promised free elections when order was restored. The deposed President arrived in Miami by plane on Jan. 14.

International

Lescot steps out

But crowds continued to throng the streets, wildly shouting and singing and burning Lescot's effigy, as the military junta worked feverishly to set up a new government.

Bias Within Race

Color Turmoil Haunts Haiti

Pittsburg Courier, Pittsburg, Pa

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(ANP)—With the cry, "We want a black president to rule a black island," 3,500,000 dark skinned Haitians are rebelling against the policy, begun by deposed President Elie Lescot, of favoring light-skinned natives for public office. Protest moves on the part of the masses have resulted in the resignation of at least one high official, it is reported. He is postmaster general Dreyfus, Haitian communications' director.

The three man democratic military junta, which overthrew the government of Lescot, is attempting to quell disturbances through an extensive public works program, providing jobs for the laboring classes. Sat 2-23-46

A large Syrian colony in Haiti, which dominates the island's commercial life, is disturbed over the present reaction of natives. Spokesmen for the colony declare that the country's economic life will be effected by any measure against

60h 1946

Haiti (Revolt)

Washington Shocked by News of Haitian Revolt

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON — (AFRO National Bureau)—One little word is responsible for the feeling of shock and disbelief that rocked both Capitol Hill and residential Washington at first reports of the overthrow of President Elie Lescot of Haiti in a bath of blood and rioting, Friday. That word is "republic."

Those who knew Elie Lescot well as the unpretentious man who moved amiably about in both social and diplomatic circles while serving as minister to the United States before his elevation to the presidency found it difficult to conceive how so pleasant a man could possibly be the butt of a national uprising in the black republic.

That is because the word "republic" has an entirely different meaning here than it does in tiny Haiti and in other Latin-American countries.

Underground Movement

Many were also misled by reports that the coup was staged by the Popular Democratic Party, assuming, on the basis of American politics, that this was an active but loyal opposition similar to our two-party system.

But in truth neither travellers just back from Haiti as recently as a few months ago, nor the Haitian ambassador, himself, had ever heard of the party until its victory was announced with the fall of the Lescot government.

This means that the whole movement sprang from the underground and the name was apparently adopted after the organization had gained momentum.

This is further evidenced by the fact that not one outstanding personality can be identified as the leader of the opposition forces, but from best reports at least 50 underground leaders of divirgent groups, including students, peasants, farmers and others have formed a heterogeneous and in all probability an incompatible popular front which will disintegrate into squabbling factions unless a strong man or clique emerges to co-ordinate their victory.

Military Junta

This accounts to some extent for the quick seizure of power on the part of the military junta composed of Army Chief-of-Staff Frank Levaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Maglior, commander of the national Palace Guard. (There are no generals in the Haitian Army and the President is technically commander-in-chief.)

It is not yet known here which of these three really wields the big stick because mere rank is no true yardstick of power in the Haitian Army. There are well known instances when a mere lieutenant or corporal might have supervisory powers over the chief-of-staff if the latter enjoys the trust and confidence of the President or his advisors.

President Lescot was forced to resign when he was unable to form a government satisfactory to the opposition, according to reports, but again this needs elaboration as this process may, too, be confused with what is going on in a number of liberated European countries where, under Big Three supervision, an effort is being made to establish governments with broad democratic bases including all of the parties of any given country.

In France, Poland, China, Austria, Greece and other nations we have heard a lot about the big powers insisting upon this principle before they extend recognition to the newly organized governments. But we ask how could this system be worked out in Haiti where no recognized parties existed?

Elections Closed

The President of Haiti is elected not by general election as in America, but by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. Once elected by his peers, who are themselves in part elected by the people, the lucky man becomes almost a dictator in that the constitution makes the President the "sole and responsible chief" which gives him more power than that enjoyed by the President of the United States.

As a rule the newly-elected President devotes a great deal of his early administration to ridding the assembly of those gentlemen who opposed his candidacy and may extend this to those who helped elect him if he has reason to think them dangerous. He appoints 11 of the 21 deputies, and can fill any subsequent vacancy.

The President not only appoints all ministers including the Secretary of State (who in this instance happens to be 24-year-old Gerald Lescot, the President's son), but also the Secretaries of the Interior, Public Works, Justice, Public Education, Public Worship, Agriculture, Labor and Commerce.

In order that no minister will be able to build up too much a following, the President also appoints all of the under secretaries of each department, clerical help and frequently the janitors of the buildings.

Because of this system a minister is never quite sure which hireling in his department is a Presidential spy and as a rule he is loyal to a fault and there is little danger of an appointee using his high office to build any political fences for himself.

No Free Press

The first thing the military government did upon taking control after Lescot's fall, according to reports reaching America, was to establish a strict censorship. This to the uninitiate, too, is a misleading announcement as it would be assumed that there had previously existed some form of free speech and free press in the republic. This too is an error. The only opposition press is underground as the recognized publications are generally subsidized or at least stand in good favor with the administration.

I have bumped into Haitian reporters both in Ottawa, Canada, and at the World Security Conference in San Francisco, all sent, not at the expense of their papers, but as representatives of the government. It took little conjecture to figure out the point of view of the dispatches they sent back to their publications.

In fact the revolution sprang from the suppression of a new student paper, La Ruche (The Hive), and the jailing of the editors. But this of course was only a spark in the conflagration accompanied as it was with the shooting of several citizens by members of the military.

The real trouble undoubtedly stems from the general dissatisfaction that comes from long tenure in office with the monopolizing of government posts which are the most lucrative forms of income in the government.

The postponement of national elections, during the war which meant that all of those who hoped to ride on the government gravy train would not get an opportunity unless a change of administration took place, was the real cause and it is believed (from this distance) that the students who staged the mass demonstration were but the tools of secret politicians who will yet emerge after the smoke of battle is cleared and the coup is an assured success.

Can Be Banished

This asumption is based on the knowledge that open political activity either on the part of office holder or private citizens is generally cause for banishment from the island either by threats to life and limb or by official appointment outside the borders. Frequently the person so dispatched is an innocent victim of his own popularity with the people or his enemies might engineer his ex-communication by deliberately building up a false popularity for him.

At one time President Lescot, himself, was the victim of this sort of thing under the presidency of Stenio Vincent, who sent him first to the Dominican Republic and later to the United States. It was believed that his subsequent election as President was dictated by American financial interests although he came into office with the blessing of Vincent's party and the endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Ex-President Vincent, whose life was threatened many times during his regime, has never been back to the islands since leaving office and has subsequently spent some time in Canada, but now resides in New York where he has published a book of his memoirs which give a keen insight into the tribulations of the island since the American occupation.

Attempts have been made on Lescot's life at least three times since he assumed the presidency, few details of which have ever reached the public.

Recalls Calixte Incident

Back in 1936, Col. D. P. Calixte, chief of the Army, was stripped of his commission and dispatched to France as a diplomat, a job for which he had neither experience or qualifications, when his name was mentioned too often as a presidential possibility.

It is with some suspicion that we view the more recent assignment as consul to Mexico City of Col. Durce Armand, former commander of the Palace Guard, who was personal bodyguard and military attache to President Lescot when he made his historic visit as a guest of President Roosevelt at the White House.

The question is also being raised as to why young Gerald Lescot was not sent to London as head of the delegation to the United Nations Organization.

He figured prominently in the San Francisco Conference, delivered his country's keynote speech and was appointed to several permanent committees. Serving in London in his stead is the ambassador to London, Leon LaLeau.

By a strange coincidence the World Charter itself designed to bring peace and tranquility to the world was an indirect cause of the fall of Lescot regime.

Demands Four Freedoms

Student demonstrators demanded that the four freedoms enunciated in that document be extended to the people of Haiti.

Others affected by the collapse, well known in America, are M. Lieataud, until a few months ago ambassador to the United States and now minister of education.

M. Lieataud was educated in America and, it was believed, was making an honest attempt to transplant the American idea of general education to the island to replace the more conservative French system which had been in force.

Although reports say that approximately 5,000 students took part in the revolutionary demonstration, these figures are discounted because students in the University of Haiti are counted by conservative hundreds and not by the thousands even by the wildest stretch of the imagination.

It is believed that high school pupils and those in the primary grades must have taken part in the demonstration.

Other ministers include Antoine Fouche, public works; Abel LaCroix, finance (the real minister of finance is a white American, Edwin Roosevelt, an advisor); Maurice D'Artigue, agriculture; Vely Thebaud, interior, and Gerald Lescot, foreign affairs. The fate of these officers is not known.

25 Haitians Die, 100 Hurt In Disorders

President Is Removed; New Six-Man Military Cabinet Rules Nation

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, Jan. 12.—(AP)—The military junta tonight formed a six-man military cabinet to rule Haiti after four more persons had been killed in another day of the disorders which brought about the ouster of President Elie Lescot. The death toll since the uprising began a week ago was estimated at 25.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, Jan. 12.—(AP)—Fresh disorders erupted today throughout troubled Haiti after a night of unrestrained celebration of the overthrow of the iron regime of Pres. Ilie Lescot and the seizure of control by a three-man military junta.

From 15 to 20 persons were reported to have been killed and some 100 wounded in yesterday's coup d'etat. As night fell jubilant crowds in this French-speaking Caribbean capital plunged into wild and weird demonstrations which lasted into daylight. They danced to voodoo chants and shouted the national anthem.

Ominous portents of trouble emerged today with the appearance of a liberal civilian-led committee of public safety which refused to accept the dominance of the three-man junta. New outbursts of violence were reported.

Crowds were said to have put the torch to the residence of the former minister of information and police, Gontran Rouzier.

Business houses which had reopened their doors warily closed them again as the swelling crowd resumed looting.

Lescot's hilltop mansion was empty. It was believed the president and his family either were aboard a ship which slipped quietly into port last night, or else had been hurried away by army men to a hideout where Lescot would await trial and probable exile.

The junta, made up of Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul E. Magloire, set itself up in the Haitian Garde headquarters which adjoins the presidential palace. They promised a widely representative junta cabinet which would rule until free elections could be held, guaranteed the safety of Haitian and foreign institutions, and pledged "all freedoms necessary for establishing an entirely democratic government."

The leftist front Democratique Unitie, the first political party to appear on the scene here in years, still withheld its support from the junta, but reports from the rest of this tiny, mountainous republic indicated a large popular majority favored the change.

Lescot failed yesterday to resolve the crisis brought on by four days of general strikes which paralyzed the nation. His promised broadcast at 1 p.m. failed to materialize. Troops wavered, then threw their support with the public, which swept unchecked through the streets roaring: "He is gone."

Three hours later Lescot resigned, and the junta arrested some 200 of his supporters. The crowd, joined by scores of newly liberated political prisoners staged exuberant demonstrations.

One crowd of about 10,000 marched on police headquarters, demanding punishment or death for a young officer charged with shooting a civilian. Rocks flew from the crowd, injuring members of the guard, before the people were dispersed.

Sporadic shooting echoed sharply through the capital, punctuating the incessant beat of native drums in the distance.

Stubbornness Blamed for Pres. Lescot's Downfall

Baltimore Md. 1-26-46
Afro-American

By RALPH MATTHEWS

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti.—Because he permitted the acquisition of power both to blind him to the suffering of the people and to turn a deaf ear to the warnings of his friends, President Elie Lescot was overthrown in one of the most remarkable revolutions to hit this or any other country.

So suddenly did his whole government topple around his ears that he and his family were caught unprepared for the debacle and he did not have time to make the usual financial preparations for a flight, a practice of heads of state in the face of impending danger.

Although as president he had millions at his disposal, I am told on good authority that his escape was made possible only when a friend advanced funds for transportation after a hurried telephone call, while guards surrounded his home to protect him from the mob. 1-26-46

Maurice D'Artigue, minister of labor, who fled to Mexico, made his escape by hiding in the men's room at the Pan-American airport until the very last minute and dashing for the plane just as it was ready to take off.

Attempt to Burn Home

Gontrain Rouzier, secretary of the interior, under whose direction operated the hated gestapo, escaped to Cuba while armed guards protected his home against several attempts of the mob to set the imposing structure on fire.

Gerard Lescot, the 24-year-old son of the president and minister of foreign affairs, who fled with his father to Miami, through his own secret advisors had learned of the revolt plans first but had boasted to a friend:

"The blacks are planning an uprising tomorrow, but it won't get anywhere. We've got the guns."

And it was here the Lescots underestimated the hand of fate. Banished to Mexico as a consul, when it was believed he exercised too much influence with the army, hard, unsmiling Colonel Armand had been replaced with equally hard-jowled Col. Franck Lavaud, a pure mulatto, who could be trusted not to turn against his class. 1-26-46

Tension Grows

But as the tension grew, even Lavaud became suspected and after President Lescot as "chief supreme" had issued orders to Lavaud to mow down the "manifestos" with bullets and machine guns, the chief executive took precautions and dispatched his personal attache, his son, Capt. Roger Lescot, to follow the colonel foot by foot to see that the order was carried out.

But here Col. Lavaud made a tremendous decision at the cost of his own life. Born, reared and schooled in Haiti, he knew too well the history of his country and the consequences of uncontrolled violence.

He knew that a similar uprising had been the excuse for the moving in of American marines coming under the pretext of restoring order, but remaining to crush the people of Haiti under their heels for 19 years with all of the misery and suffering that foreign occupation entails.

Sides With People

His choice lay between Lescot and his family and the freedom of the nation. After consulting with his fellow commanders, Majs. Paul E. Magliore and Antoine Levelt, he decided in favor of the people.

A guard was thrown around the President's house and he was told to accept the resignation of his ministers and resign himself.

The guards, their guns loaded with blanks and with instructions to shoot above the heads of the mob to restore order, were dispatched into the streets.

Only the officers carried real bullets in their revolvers for emergency purposes should the situation get too far out of hand.

This was a happy, almost carefree revolution, as riotous as a bon-fire rally the night before a homecoming football game, but nothing like as violent as the riot that struck Harlem where windows were smashed and stores were looted.

People Win Easily

While the crowd yelled "Vive la liberty!," "Down with Lescot, the Tyrant!", they had realized most of their objections before the movement had really mounted in fury and it took a great deal of persuasion on the part of the instigators themselves to bring the rioters to the full realization of their victory.

All of their plans for burning and destroying the homes of the men against whom their hatred had been aroused had to be redirected and this was a task because victory had come too easily.

At first there was distrust of the army junta. Many visualized themselves in and out of the frying pan into the fire situation with an even worse dictatorship in the offing than they had just overthrown. Many pressed for a complete rout of all established authority.

Navy Cools Tempers

The sudden appearance in the harbor of three American destroyers cruising at a safe distance, but making no attempt to land, brought reason into the minds of the most violent.

Ten steel-gray hulks gave them a choice. Would they prefer to trust the good faith of their own countrymen or through their actions invite the Marines to land again?

Here the Haitian people cast the die for Haiti and the revolution was over.

HAITIAN PRESIDENT IS OUSTED BY ARMY

Times 1-12-46

Lescot Succeeded by 3-Man Junta — Group Pledges It Plays Only Interim Role

By The United Press.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 11—President Elie Lescot was overthrown today by a military coup and is being held a prisoner at his residence.

The army, in a communiqué to the nation tonight, promised to call free elections and set up an executive committee to govern the country in the meantime. Censorship was immediately imposed.

The military committee consists of the Army Chief of Staff, Col. Frank Levaud; Maj. Antoine Levelt, director of the military academy, and Maj. Paul Magliore, commander of the national palace military household.

The army communiqué explained the military's action by saying that M. Lescot's Government had been unable to organize a new Cabinet including representatives of all parties to face the country's "exceptionally tragic situation."

Censorship Clouds Happenings

It said that all efforts to conciliate conflicting tendencies and to restore order and quiet in national life had failed, therefore the army "through the General Staff decided to request the President of the Republic to give up his powers and has organized itself into an executive military committee to assume the obligations of state pending a solution of the problems being faced."

The official censorship, established immediately after M. Lescot had been overthrown, prevented the transmission abroad of details of the events for the time being.

M. Lescot, who had been President since May 15, 1941, was deposed after nation-wide protest against his Government's closing of the students' newspaper Ruche and forcible dissolution of the student demonstrations that followed.

Members of the staff of Ruche were arrested on the grounds of noncompliance with registration requirements.

M. Lescot had been Ambassador to Washington for several years before being elected President.

The Popular Democratic party issued a manifesto saying it had appointed a three-man delegation to request from Army authorities the application of "the four freedoms and of the San Francisco United Nations Charter, approved by the Haitian Congress."

Also, it urged the release of all political prisoners, freedom for all suspended newspapers to resume publication, the holding of legislative elections as soon as possible and recognition "of the existence of our party."

The Army communiqué promised that, "as soon as quiet is restored, we will guarantee all the freedoms of a full democratic system." It added that the executive military committee "will hand back its powers to whoever is elected."

It appealed to the people to "trust us and that normal life will be resumed as an essential condition for a quick solution of our present problems."

It was understood that M. Lescot had agreed to step down to avert bloodshed. He is under heavy guard at the Manoir des Lauriers.

Envoy Reports to Braden

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Jacques C. Antoine, Haitian Ambassador to the United States, reported tonight that President Lescot had resigned and that three army officers had taken control of the government in Port au Prince pending probable new elections.

M. Antoine said President Lescot had telephoned to him personally to give him the news and that he had relayed it to Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Braden said later that this Government was not in possession of sufficient evidence yet to comment upon the Haitian governmental change.

Legislature to Name President

The Haitian Ambassador said the temporary leaders of the country would continue in charge probably until new elections for the legislative branch were held. The Legislature then will choose a new President.

The Ambassador said President Lescot had telephoned him in midafternoon to report that he had submitted his resignation, effective at noon. The President, he said, was speaking from his private residence and apparently was not in custody.

M. Antoine said the President had reported that the Cabinet, confronted with civil disturbances in Port du Prince, had offered its resignation, and that his efforts to form a new government, including opposition elements, had failed. The opposition, he said, refused to collaborate as long as he was President, and he therefore resigned.

Several Killed, Many Injured In Disorders

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(SNS—A three-man military junta has taken over the reins of the Haitian government Saturday after President Elie Lescot was forced to resign Friday in a climax to day-long demonstrations in which four to six persons were killed and 100 injured.

The military junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magloire, apparently had not restored order Saturday. 1-13-46

Thousands of persons stormed police headquarters demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with killing one civilian and beating a woman during disorders Friday.

The headquarters building was being guarded with machine guns and a number of tanks, as growing crowds roamed the area waving palm fronds, singing and dancing the Haitian dances and shouting, "Down wih Lescot, the tyrant!"

Although troops guarded Lescot's home, an unconfirmed report was circulated that the former president had fled with his family aboard a ship. 1-13-46

The revolutionary junta, headed by Colonel Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magloire, said it planned to form a new cabinet Saturday and would guarantee the "four freedoms." The present Congress, which supported Lescot, will be dissolved and new elections will be held.

Although tanks and machine guns guarded the police headquarters building, gay crowds waving palm fronds sang and danced in the area, performing a Haitian voodoo dance and shouting "down with Lescot the tyrant."

Aproximately 200 supporters of the deposed president were reported arrested, replacing in the jails hundreds of political prisoners freed by the new regime.

Urge U.S. Aides Quit Haiti, Stop Balking Junta

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
1-17-46

The three U. S. agents who still control Haiti's finances should be recalled and the new provisional military government allowed to go ahead with its plans unimpeded, the Committee to Fight for a Democratic Haiti urged yesterday.

Henri Rosemond, Committee spokesman and Haiti's former commercial attache to the United States, expressed confidence that the military junta, which took over last week when the people ousted Dictator Elie Descot, would pave the way for a popularly-elected civil government.

He emphasized that Lescot's ouster was not a military coup d'etat but the response of a whole nation to years of misery, tyranny, graft. First students struck and demonstrated, then their bothers joined them, and then the workers poured out. The national guard refused Lescot's orders to shoot down the people.

The three-man military junta, headed by Col. Franck Lavaud, is pledged to keep order pending establishment of a provisional civil government which will call elections. Rosemond expressed disappointment that it had permited Lescot and 203 officials associated with his dictatorial regime to flee the country. The Haitian people have a lot of scores they'd like to settle with these men.

Haitians Revolt, Oust President

The People's Voice New York, New York

1-19-46

In a swift uprising, President Elie Lescot, often referred to as the Iron Man of Haiti, was overthrown by a military coup d'etat Friday. The revolution of the Haitian masses is seen to be a part of the world-wide determination of exploited peoples to throw off the shackles by which they have been bound by powerful industrial interests, as an aftermath of the world conflict just ended.

Although tight censorship has prevented news of the growing restlessness of the Haitian masses from reaching the outside world, enough has leaked out to give a picture of a dictatorship that has reacted against the benefit of the little people of this small island.

The culmination of the military blow is reported to have come about on January 4 when President Lescot suppressed publication of a youth publication, "La Ruche" (The Beehive), when 5,000 students stormed the office of the minister of information.

M. Lescot, who was well known in this country, having served as Haitian minister in Washington up to the time of his election

1-19-46

FLASH!

Elie Lescot arrived in Miami Monday via Pan American Clipper, accompanied by his family and immediately went into seclusion.

Lescot explained that he was in full accord with the three-man military junta which took over the government of Haiti. He says he was given permission to leave Haiti.

From Haiti comes word that all persons have been ordered to turn in arms and ammunition and any person caught black-marketing will be severely punished.

in 1941, was held a prisoner with his family in the government mansion, while a military junta rules the country until order can be restored and an election held.

REVOLT EXPECTED

The revolution in the Caribbean island does not come as a surprise to observers of the Haitian scene here. For some time they have warned that something had to happen in Haiti to quiet the masses, since food and other necessities of life had become dangerously scarce.

Lescot tried to save his administration by jailing his critics, suppressing their organs, and exiling them. He was considered by them a tool of foreign powerful interests who were exploiting the land and the peoples.

An attempt on his life was made last March by two of his countrymen, who were later executed. Last fall he suppressed nine newspapers, jailed five editors and exiled one. Upon protests from an organization in this country he later freed the editors.

Max L. Hudicourt, the journalist who was exiled, came to this country last year, and it was through him that the conditions in the republic were exposed.

DEATH TOLL 25 1-19-46

Some persons here who knew M. Lescot personally, expressed the belief that he was probably a victim of circumstances. They said that due to his connections in this country, it was at first believed that he could engineer financial and other assistance for Haiti.

He is said to have promised the people that the United States would lend money to develop rubber in the island and that many peasants had plowed up their lands in expectation of the rubber deal that did not materialize.

A day or two before the military coup, the Haitian Cabinet resigned and the president had not been able to form a new cabinet.

The three-man military committee, appointed by the six-man military junta which took the reins of the government following Lescot's ousting, consists of Col. Frank Levaud, army chief of staff; Maj. Antoine Levelt, director of the military academy; and Maj. Paul Magliore, commander of the palace's military household.

The death toll since the uprising has been put at approximately 25. By Monday the army had succeeded in quieting the wild celebration of the masses, although some incidents were still reported.

M. Lescot was elected to the presidency of the republic in 1941 to serve a term of five years. In 1944 the legislature extended his term for seven more years.

Dethroned. **President Elie Lescot of Haiti who was held prisoner in his mansion following a military coup which overthrew his government.**

HAITI

Exit Lescot

Chicago, Illinois Time New York 1-21-46

In Port Au Prince 10,000 citizens of the hemisphere's only black republic waved palm fronds, danced the *meringue* to the beat of native drums, and shouted "Down with Lescot—*le tyran!*" After four days of paralyzing strikes, and fighting in which at least 14 had been killed, the Army had gone over to the revolution and Haiti had a new Government. On the hill overlooking the sail-flecked harbor, the handsome residence of President Elie Lescot lay empty. The President had fled the country. (Early this week he deplaned in Miami.)

The military junta was not yet sure of keeping power. As the chanting and dancing in the *Grande Rue* went on through the night under a mellow tropical moon, the leftish United Democratic Front organized a committee of public safety and demanded a date for popular elections and the reopening of the student newspaper whose suppression by Lescot had touched off the explosion. 1-21-46

Easy Aces. Whatever happened, it looked like the end of Lescot's political career. His impenetrable affability had been equal—till last week—to all occasions. A suave dictator behind a constitutional facade, chubby, pleasure-loving Elie Lescot had always paid his way with charm. As Ambassador to the U.S., his easy style of living almost got him into trouble. When his Government sent him $60,000 for arms purchases, he squandered $35,000 before a gun was bought, was saved only by a check from Dominican Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo.

One Meal a Day. Elected President in 1941, Lescot fitted smoothly into the prevailing Haitian pattern of power. In the poorest, most overcrowded of Latin American republics, a wealthy mulatto elite ruled an ocean of pure blacks. Lescot ran the country under martial law, throttled the press. But even among the elite his popularity began to fade when he allowed his sons too flagrantly to acquire expropriated German property. The elite moreover became convinced that he had lost official U.S. favor. He was also identified with the ill-starred, U.S.-financed rubber-production scheme, which fizzled out in Haiti before war's end. Living costs trebled, the average peasant was eating only one meal a day. Tight, teeming Haiti was ready for a change.

International

EX-PRESIDENT ELIE LESCOT
"Down with le tyran!"

Ex-Haitian Head In Montreal

The Birmingham News

MONTREAL, Jan. 19 —(AP)— Elie Lescot, recently deposed president of Haiti, arrived today and announced he hoped to settle here permanently. 1-20-46

Lescot, who reached Miami earlier in the week from Haiti, explained he felt at home in French-speaking Quebec.

As Lescot moved through Central Station a young man who told reporters he was a citizen of Haiti, followed the crowd, shook his fists and shouted in French: "Bandit, thief!"

Birmingham Ala.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI QUITS, ASKS SAFETY

The New York Times

Cabinet Falls In Atmosphere Of Political Unrest

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 11—(AP)—Radio Haiti said tonight that President Elie Lescot of Haiti had resigned and had asked the Army High Command to guarantee his personal safety.

New York NY

Travelers arriving here from Port-Au-Prince, the Haitian capital, said yesterday that Lescot's cabinet had fallen in an atmosphere of political disturbances. It was reported that disorders began Jan. 4 with the closure of a youth publication and the arrest of its editors. 1-12-46

Haiti, Second American Nation To Be Free, Knows About Revolt

Birmingham, Alabama News 2-11-46

Haiti; scene of unrest following the overthrow of its wartime president by n army grop, is no sutranger to revolution. On-again-off-again internal strife began virtually with the establishment of this first Negro republic in 1820.

Gradually mounting, it reached a climax between 1911 and 1915. Then the United States Marines took the situation in hand. Haiti, smallest and most densely populated Western Hemisphere republic, became a temporary ward of Uncle Sam.

Lying southeastward across strategic Windward Passage from Cuba, Haiti occupies the western third of Hispaniola, points out the National Geographic Society. Haiti's share, fertile but largely mountainous, covers 10,748 square miles, nearly matching Maryland's area. On it, 3,000,000 French-speaking Negro descendants of African slaves compose a farm state three times as populous as Maryland excluding Baltimore.

DISCOVERING THE ISLAND LATE IN 1492 COLUMBUS established the first European colony in the New World, in the island's northwest corner. The colonists began importing Negroes as slaves in 1510. In 1697 Spain was forced to cede the Haitian portion to France, whose colonists then exploited the slaves for a full century and grew rich in the sugar trade.

After several futile uprisings, the Africans succeeded in 1803 in routing not only the white colonists but an army sent by Napoleon as well.

The first leaders of free Haiti were ex-slaves. After 1820, however, control of the government lay with the small elite class. These were natives of mixed French and Negro blood, often Paris-educated, capable of speaking and writing pure French, the language of state records. The Negro masses, in contrast, spoke creole French.

* * * 2-11-46

OVERPOPULATION STIMULATED REVOLUTIONS and banditry, leading to intervention by the United States in 1915. Constructive measures for improving health, sanitation, education and

trade were imposed. Although the occupation naturally was resented, it brought a peaceful era that saw much of the development of the port-capital into a modern city of 125,000 people and the building of 1,800 miles of improved motor roads.

In 1930 national elections were resumed, and in 1934 the Marines were withdrawn. Uncle Sam continues to provide Haiti with financial counsel and bought Haitian products to maintain essential foreign trade. Throughout World War II, which Haiti entered immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, the republic's coffee, bananas, sugar, sisal, rubber, corn, rice, beans and rotenone helped relieve Allied shortages.

* * *

THE AVERAGE HAITIAN PEASANT TILLS HIS PLOT of soil in one of the three east-west valleys or on slopes of the mountain ranges that cover two-thirds of the land and reach to an 8,790-foot top. He reads no papers, hears no radio, gets his news at planting and harvesting bees where neighbors help each other. His wife walks many miles to market, balancing a big basket of produce on her head. Little cash is handled in the family — perhaps $75 (375 Haitian gourdes) a year. *1-11-46*

In 1939 and 1944, extensive amendments were passed to the Haitian Constitution, tending to increase the powers of the president. Election of senators, deputies and mayors was discontinued in 1944 until a year after the end of World War II, and the president was empowered to fill vacancies by appointment. At the same time, the president's term, due to expire on May 15, 1945, was extended to May 15, 1951.

DEPOSED PRESIDENT — Elie Lescot (above) dictatorial president of Haiti, was deposed by a student uprising and sent into hiding. The students used a battered "San Francisco" flag as their victory banner.

San Francisco' Flag Led Haitians' Revolt Against Lescot Regime

News and Herald Birmingham, Ala.

BY PHILIP CLARKE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 26—(AP)—A tattered piece of cloth with the legend "San Francisco" laboriously scrawled upon it became a victory banner for 3,500,000 dark-skinned Haitians in their recent revolt.

The flag first popped up in a sea of shouting students demanding release of two editors of their suppressed two-page weekly newspaper, "La Ruche." It followed giant parades down Port-Au-Prince's Grande Rue and swept into Garde d' Haiti headquarters on the polished heels of the new military junta.

The simple, sun-stained flag helped rally a vast, ragged army of weaponless citizens which for four amazing days defied tank-led troops of Elie Lescot and sent the powerful little president packing off to exile. *1-27-46*

TO HAITIANS, "San Francisco" was a magic charter ending political prisons, rule without representation and rigid censorship. It held promise of a boost in the average daily wage of a single courde (20 cents), clothes for half-naked children, maybe a second or third meal a day.

Inhabitants of America's poorest (average per capita wealth 80 cents), most overcrowded (320 persons per square mile) republic have almost child-like faith that the seven-man military government will solve Haiti's age-old problems.

Those problems, largely economic, have kept the tropically lush nation in semi-poverty and squalor for 142 years.

* * *

LESCOT, MOVED INTO presidential house April 15, 1941, on the cry "riches from rubber." With United States aid an ambitious scheme to plant 100,000 acres in rubber plants was undertaken.

But the plants withered under a broiling Caribbean sun. The farmers turned back to their three to six-acre coffee farms.

With the war and shipping shortages, Haiti suffered greatly. Prices rose beyond reach.

Reports spread of government monopolies and price speculation on scarce goods. Two revolts were put down by Lescot's garde. Hundreds were imprisoned and "bombashes," native moonlight "chant sessions," were banned.

* * *

LESCOT FILLED public places with friends and relatives from the urban elite. On April 20, 1944, his hand-picked Congress extended his original five-year term of office another seven years. Election of new senators was postponed until one year after the war.

Another and more secret movement stirred among the nation's youth. For months they patiently organized, then waited for the signal—January's full moon.

Suppression of their newspaper and imprisonment of Editors Rene Depestre and Theodore Baker brought demonstrations a week earlier than planned. But the youths were ready. Up went the crude banners and down went Lescot. *1-27-46*

The president resigned after his cabinet quit, he failed to form a new government and the garde refused to fire on the massive crowds.

TWENTY-FIVE WERE KILLED and over 100 hurt as throngs uncorked a weird mixture of joy and fury. They set the torch to dozens of homes belonging to members of the deposed regime. Pillaging systematically was limited to offenders of public righteousness.

Orders to cease looting were issued after four American warships on cruise appeared in the outer harbor. Haitians, proudly independent, remembered the U. S. Marine occupation from 1915 to 1934. The wild celebrations subsided. Only drum beats punctured the stillness.

Meantime, the youthful, democratic-minded Junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, restored "all public freedoms," guaranteed elections and moved to end black market and price speculation.

The Dominican republic, long at boundary odds with Haiti, was first to recognize the new government. The United States indicated its support.

Haitians, their "San Francisco" in sight at last, went quietly back to work with an eye on the moon.

Regime Collapse Stuns Ambassador

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

By RALPH MATTHEWS *1-19-46*

WASHINGTON — (AFRO National Bureau) — It was raining outside the white-stuccoed mansion which houses the Haitian Embassy on exclusive 16th St., Friday morning when suave Jacques Antoine, ambassador to the United States entered the heavy carpeted room of his study. Although it was dreary outside, M. Antoine had sunshine in his soul and was quite pleased with himself and the world. He had just returned from Mexico City where he had presented his credentials to President Manuel Camacho, who accepted him in the dual role of Ambassador to the United States and Ambassador to Mexico, two of the highest diplomatic posts in the power of his government to bestow. *1-19-46*

M. Antoine

The phone rang. M. Antoine felt no apprehension as he was informed it wa a long distance call from Port-au-Prince, President Elie Lescot calling.

Conversation Brief

The conversation was brief. The pert French speaking secretary saw M. Antoine's Indian brown face turn suddenly pale as he sank into a chair, stricken with the paralysis that comes with disbelief at what he had heard.

"The government has collapsed. I have just resigned!"

There was little more the stunned diplomat could learn beyond the fact that for the moment at least the President was in his residence and was apparently safe.

Regaining his composure, M Antoine phoned the U.S. State Department of the conditions and spent a jittery day as he listened to the radio and scanned the papers for further details of happenings at home much of which was scanty due to an official blackout of communications as the military clique took over the government.

Saturday morning the sun was shining brightly outside, but within a heavy cloud of silence pervaded the interior. Embassy attaches were huddled in the reception room and slipped out ghostlike as the ambassador welcomed me to his sanctum. He was till dapper in a pin-striped grey suit, cordial but nervous.

Didn't Know Fate

Things were all the worse for him because he knew not yet what his own fate would be and gone was the one man who might have been a comfort in these troublesome hours, dapper little Elie Garcia, for more than ten years first secretary of the embassy who had weathered many an internal conflict in the little republic.

Garcia just last week had been buried with military honors after succumbing to a stroke which brought a sudden end to his diplomatic career. *1-19-46*

M. Antoine was well versed in the ways of Pan-American republics and knew only too well that in the truest sense they are not republics at all, but actually dictatorships in which the fate of the individual both as a politician and a mortal is tied indelibly with his ability to keep in with the powers that be.

He was, however, optimistic in the hope that the army clique now in control of the government was not actually a part of the revolution, but had merely moved in to maintain order until elections could be held setting up a new civilian government.

Admits He's in Dark

"What will be your fate?" he was asked.

Admitting frankly that he did not know, he reached again for precedent for a glimmer of hope like a small boy whistling in a graveyard.

He pointed out that a similar coup had been staged by the colonels in Brazil, who had formed an interim government pending elections and that the ambassador had stayed on in Washington and would probably continue at his post under the new regime when it takes office.

M. Antoine, however, preferred not to discuss the crisis, but to talk of more pleasant things. Congratulated on his ability to talk both English and French fluently, he recalled that it was undoubtedly this accomplishment which had won him his quick success in the diplomatic service.

It was while an attache of the Haitian delegation at the Lima conference that he had made a lasting impression on Secretary of State Cordell Hull, when he served that dignitary as an interpreter.

Had Asked for Antoine

Mr. Hull had gone out of his way to impress on the Haitian government his hope that if ever the occasion should present itself to change representatives in the United States, that the bright young man who had served him so well be given consideration. Mr. Hull liked to talk to diplomats man to man instead of through an interpreter. *1-19-46*

When M. Lieataud was recalled to accept the post of Minister of Education, Mr. Hull's suggestion was not forgotten and M. Antoine became ambassador in his stead.

It was almost tragic Saturday morning as he gently closed the door behind me, his knitted brows reflecting grave doubts about the future, belying the wry smile upon his face as I visualized a young man who had painfully climbed the diplomatic stairs only upon reaching the top to find the floor gutted beneath him.

Several Killed, Many Injured In Disorders

Memphis World Tenn.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(SNS) —A three-man military junta had taken over the reins of the Haitian government Saturday after President Elie Lescot was forced to resign Friday in a climax to day-long demonstrations in which four to six persons were killed and 100 injured.

The military junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magloire, apparently had not restored order Saturday. *1-15-46*

Thousands of persons stormed police headquarters demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with killing one civilian and beating a woman during disorders Friday.

The headquarters building was being guarded with machine guns and a number of tanks, as growing crowds roamed the area waving palm fronds, singing and dancing the Haitian dances and shouting, "Down with Lescot, the tyrant!"

Although troops guarded Lescot's home, an unconfirmed report was circulated that the former president had fled with his family aboard a ship.

The revolutionary junta, headed by Colonel Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magloire, said it planned to form a new cabinet Saturday and would guarantee the "four freedoms." The present Congress, which supported Lescot, will be dissolved and new elections will be held.

Although tanks and machine guns guarded the police headquarters building, gay crowds waving palm fronds sang and danced in the area, performing a Haitian voodoo dance and shouting "down with Lescot the tyrant."

Aproximately 200 supporters of the deposed president were re-arrested, replacing in the jails hundreds of political prisoners freed by the new regime.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

People Back Military Junta; Lescot Hiding

The Afro American, Baltimore Md.

15 to 25 Killed, 100 Wounded; 4 U.S. Destroyers, "on Maneuvers," Drop In

1-19-26

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—New and ominous portends of trouble for the three-man military junta which overthrew the regime of President Elie Lescot on Friday broke out here Saturday when a liberal civilian-led committee of public safety rejected the junta's dominance.

The new outbursts of violence Saturday saw crowds set afire the residence of the Gontran Rouzier, former Minister of Information, and business houses which reopened following a day of unrestrained rejoicing, closed hurriedly as the crowds resumed looting.

1-19-26

U.S. Ships Call

Haitian troops proceeded to restore order here in the capital Sunday while wild rumors that "the U.S. Marines are coming" spread like wildfire.

Rumors of the coming of the marines circulated when four U.S. destroyers appeared in the outer harbor, and a squadron of American Navy planes flew over the city.

The ships, which the U.S. Embassy said were "only on maneuvers," disappeared after cruising about for two hours.

Schools and businesses were scheduled to reopen Monday, according to latest advices, and Pan American Airways said it would resume its flights here after a four-day suspension. *1-19-46*

Many Killed, Wounded

Latest reports to date said that between 15 to 25 persons were killed and some 100 wounded in the coup d'etat Friday which toppled the much-hated "iron" man and "ruthless dictator" Lescot from his pedestal.

Weird demonstrations by jubilant crowds in this French-speaking Caribbean capital, featured by dancing and singing of the national anthem, lasted all night and into the dawn.

Lescot in Hiding

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of the deposed president remained a mystery. His mansion on a hilltop was empty, and it was believed that he and his family are either on a ship, or in custody in an army hideout to await trail and probable exile.

The U.S. State Department confirmed reports Saturday that the Haitian government was under military control following President Lescot's arrest.

The State Department said the resignation of the Lescot cabinet was not unusual. But the resignations followed a two-strike by students when a youth publication, La Ruche, was ordered to cease publication and its editors arrested.

Cabinet Members

Members of the cabinet who resigned were:

Gerard Lescot, son of the deposed ruler and secretary of state for foreign relations and religion; Andre Liautaud, secretary of state for education and public health and former U.S. ambassador; Abel La Croix, secretary of state for finances, commerce and national economy; *1-19-46*

Maurice Dartigue, secretary of state for agriculture and labor; Vely Thebaud, secretary of state for interior justice and national defense, and Luce E. Fouche, secretary of state for public works.

Jacques C. Antoine, Haitian ambassador at Washington, D.C., said Friday that President Lescot lelephoned him personally the news of the political upheaval, and that he relayed it to Spruille Braden, assistant secretary of state.

Junta Pledges Freedom

Mr. Braden said the U.S. Government was not in possession of sufficient evidence yet to comment on the Haitian change.

The military junta which deposed Lescot is made up of Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt, and Maj. Paul E. Magloire. They set themselves up in the Haitian Garde headquarters which adjoins the presidential palace.

They promised a widely representative junta cabinet which would rule until free elections could be held, and guaranteed the safety of Haitian and foreign institutions, and pledged "all freedoms necessary for establishing an entirely democratic government."

People Back Change

The Leftist front Democratique Unitie, first political party to appear here in years, still withheld support from the junta, but reports from everywhere indicated a large popular majority favored the change.

When Lescot failed to resolve the crisis hastened by four days of general strikes which paralyzed the republic, he resigned, failing to fulfill a promise to broadcast to the people.

The junta immediately arrested some 200 of his supporters and liberated scroes of political prisoners.

New Constitution

One of the problems facing the new government will be the framing of a new constitution.

Under the present form of government, the president was elected by the senators and deputies, who in turn had taken their orders from Ltscot.

Lescot's Rule

Lescot was elected on April 15, 1941, for a five-year term by a vote of 56 to 2. The National Assembly on April 20, 1944, revised the 13 Articles of the Constitution and extended Lescot's term for another seven years, which would have ended May 15, 1951.

Lescot was branded at home and abroad as a dictator and despot. Hundreds of his political opponents were jailed during his regime, and freedom of speech and press were throttled and editors incarcerated.

Haitians suffered extreme shortages of food and other necessities. Two previous attempts to unseat him resulted in bloody purges. *1-19-46*

Revolutions Recalled

Revolutions and bloodshed have characterized Haiti's political history.

From 1910 to 1915 there were seven presidents, the last of whom, Genera. Sam, took refuge in the French Legation on July 26, 1915, after 167 political prisoners were massacred. During the funeral of the victims he was dragged out and killed.

Two hours later, a United States cruiser landed Marines at Port-au-Prince, and the United States forces continued to occupy the country until Aug. 14, 1934.

Fresh Riots Follow Coup In Haiti

Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

At Least 15 Reported Killed in Disorders

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, Jan. 12—(AP)—Fresh disorders erupted today throughout troubled Haiti after a night of unrestrained celebration of the overthrow of the iron regime of President Elie Lescot and the seizure of control by a three-man military junta.

From 15 to 20 persons were reported to have been killed and some 100 wounded in yesterday's coup d'etat. As night fell jubilant crowds in this French-speaking Caribbean capital plunged into wild and weird demonstrations which lasted into daylight. They danced to voodoo chants and shouted the national anthem.

Ominous portents of trouble emerged today with the appearance of a liberal civilian-led committee of public safety which refused to accept the dominance of the three-man junta. New outbursts of violence were reported.

Minister's Home Burned

Crowds were said to have put the torch to the residence of the former minister of information and police, Gontran Rouzier.

Business houses which had reopened their doors warily closed them again as the swelling crowd resumed looting.

Lescot's hilltop mansion was empty. It was believed the president and his family either were aboard a ship which slipped quietly into port last night, or else had been hurried away by army men to a hideout where Lescot would await trial and probable exile. *1-13-46*

The junta, made up of Colonel Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul E. Magloire, set itself up in the Haitian garde headquarters which adjoins the presidential palace. They promised a widely representative junta cabinet which would rule until free elections could be held, guaranteed the safety of Haitian and foreign institutions, and pledged "all freedoms necessary for establishing an entirely democratic government."

The leftist front Democratique Unitie, the first political party to appear on the scene here in years, still withheld its support from the junta, but reports from the rest of this tiny, mountainous republic indicated a large popular majority favored the change. *1-13-46*

Broadcast Not Made

Lescot failed yesterday to resolve the crisis brought on by four days of general strikes which paralyzed the nation. His promised broadcast at 1 P. M. failed to materialize. Troops wavered, then threw their support with the public, which swept unchecked through the streets roaring, "He is gone."

Three hours later Lescot resigned and the junta arrested some 200 of his supporters. The crowd, joined by scores of newly-liberated political prisoners staged exuberant demonstrations.

One crowd of about 10,000 marched on police headquarters, demanding punishment or death for a young officer charged with shooting a civilian. Rocks flew from the crowd, injuring members of the guard, before the people were dispersed.

Sporadic shooting echoed through the capital, sharply punctuating the incessant beat of native drums in the distance. The crowds tore branches from palm trees and shouted of liberty as they surged through streets bathed in the mellow light of a tropical moon.

Revolt Of Army Succeeds

Journal-Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Lescot Fled By Ship When Junta Takes Over

MIAMI, Fla.—Eli Lescot, who was overthrown as president of Haiti by a military coup last week, arrived unheralded in Miami by Pan American Clipper Monday. He was accompanied by his wife and family. The ex-president's plans were not immediately known.

1-19-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NNP)—President Eli Lescot of Haiti was overthrown Friday, Jan. 11 by a military coup, and for a time was held a prisoner at his residence. The Army, in a communique to the nation Friday night, promised to call free elections and set up an executive committee to govern the country in the meantime.

The military committee consists of the Army Chief of Staff Col. Frank Levaud; Maj. Antoine Levelt, director of the military academy, and Maj. Paul Magliore, commander of the national palace military household.

The army communique explained the military's action by saying that M. Lescot's Government had been unable to organize a new cabinet including repseatatives of all parties to face the country's "exceptionally tragic situation."

It said that all efforts to conciliate conflicting tendencies and to restore order and quiet in national life had failed, therefore the Army "through the General Staff decided to request the President of the Republic to give up his powers and has organized itself into an executive military committee to assume the colligations of state pending a solution of the problems being faced." *1-19-46*

The official censorship, established immediately after M. Lescot had been overthrown, prevented the transmission abroad of details of the events for the time being.

M. Lescot was deposed after nation-wide protest against his government's closing of the students' newspaper Ruche and forcible dissolution of the student demonstrations that followed.

Members of the staff of Ruche were arrested on the grounds of noncompliance with registration requirements.

CIVILIAN REVOLT

A civilian-led committee of public safety refused Saturday to accept the rule of the three man military Junta which overthrew the reign of President Lescot and some celebrating Haitians engaged in new disorders and looting.

The Leftist Democratic Unitie, the first political party to ap- [illegible] years—withheld support of the Junta but reports from the rest of the French-speaking mountainous republic indicated that a tremendous majority favored the overthrow of the Lescot government.

However the Junta appeared to be in control of the government for the time being at least. [illegible] tions demanding punishment of an Army lieutenant charged with beating a group of women. When police asserted that the lieutenant was not in custody the crowd demanded that another officer accused of killing an unarmed man be surrendered.

Although troops guarded Lescot's home an unconfirmed report was circulated that the [illegible] had fled with his family aboard a ship.

M. Lescot had been ambassador to Washington for several years before being elected President.

ISSUES MANIFESTO

The Popular Democratic party issued a manifesto saying it had appointed a three-man delegation to request from Army authorities the application of "the four freedoms of the San Francisco United Nations Charter [illegible]

gress."

Also, it urged the release of all political prisoners, freedom for all suspended newspapers to resume publication, the holding of legislative elections as soon as possible and recognition "of the existence of our party."

The Army communique promised that, "as soon as quiet is restored, we will guarantee all the freedoms of a full democratic system." It added that the executive military committee "will hand back its powers to whoever is elected."

It appealed to the people to "trust us and that normal life will be resumed as an essential condition for a quick solution of our present problems."

It was understood that M. Lescot had agreed to step down to avert bloodshed. He was under heavy guard at the Manoir des Lauriers.

Deposed Haiti President Arrives in Montreal

Richmond Va.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19—(AP)—Elie Lescot, recently-deposed president of Haiti, arrived here today and announced he hoped to settle in Montreal. 1-20-46

Lescot, who reached Miami earlier in the week from Haiti, explained he felt at home in French-speaking Quebec.

As Lescot moved thorough Central Station, a young man who told reporters he was a citizen of Haiti, followed the crowd, shook his fists and shouted in French: "Bandit, thief!"

Haiti Three-Man Junta Fails To Win Support Of Civilian Committee

Leftists Balk At Rule Of Group Who Forced Overthrow Of President

BY PHILIP CLARKE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 12—(AP)—A liberal, civilian-led committee of public safety refused today to accept the rule of a three-man military junta which overthrew the dictatorial regime of mustachioed President Elie Lescot and some celebrating Haitians engaged in new disorders and looting.

The Leftist Democratique Unifie—the first political party to appear on the Haitian scene in years—withheld support of the junta, but reports from the rest of the French-speaking, mountainous republic indicated that a tremendous majority favored the overthrow of the Lescot government.

However, the junta appeared to be in control of the government for the time being at least.

* * *

SINGING, DRUM-BEATING CELEBRANTS were reported to have set fire to the residence of the former minister of information and Police Gontran Rouzier. Some business houses again weer closed after stores were looted. The four-day general strike which had paralyzed communications, transport and industry finaly had ended, however.

* * *

AN ESTIMATED 15 TO 20 PERSONS had been killed and 100 wounded. Lescot had been in power nearly five years. 1-13-46

His hilltop mansion was empty today and it was believed the former strong man and his family either were aboard a ship or else had been hustled away by the army to a hideout within the country to await trial and ultimate exile.

Earlier the junta, which seized power yesterday afternoon, had announced that Lescot was under house arrest. The ragged crowds which participated in the demonstrations had shouted: "Down with Lescot the tyrant!"

Going out of power with Lescot was his son, Gerard, who was foreign minister in the overthrown cabinet.

A crowd of approximately 10,000 stormed police headquarters at a climax of the demonstrations, demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with beating a group of women. When police asserted that the lieutenant was not in custody, the crowd demanded that another officer, accused of killing an unarmed man, be surrendered. 1-12-46

* * *

ALTHOUGH TROOPS GUARDED LESCOT'S HOME, an unconfirmed report was circulated that the former president had fled with his family aboard a ship.

The revolutionary junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire, said it planned to form a new cabinet today and would guarantee the "four freedoms." The present congress, which supported Lescot, will be dissolved and new elections will be held.

Haitians Strike Over News Ban

Norfolk Va.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI—Governmental suspension of the weekly newspaper 'La Ruche', resulted in a protest strike by 5,000 Haitian students last week.

Participating in the demonstration were university, high school and primary youths. 1-19-46

On downtown streets the students paraded, shouting: "Long live freedom, long live democracy, down with tyranny!" 1-19-46

The suspension of the paper is apparently attributed to the fact that just before its banning, the publication carried the large denunciating headlines: "Down with all the Francos! Hail democracy!"

Oppose Dictators

Haiti Revolt Traditional

1-19-46

Pittsburgh Courier

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
Courier Foreign Adviser

The recent revolution in Haiti, the first in sixteen years, is due in all probability to three fundamental causes—the inherent determination of some of the elite to have a democratic government, the revolt of the masses against a tight economic situation and the insistence of students that civil liberties shall exist in reality. These conclusions are based upon some intimate knowledge of the previous history of Haiti, as well as upon apparently authentic newspaper reports and private information.

All three of these elements have been mentioned, though not so specifically as in this article. A three-man military junta has sought to take over control. These officers probably resent the attempt on the part of President Lescot to maintain a virtual dictatorship even though the war has ended. There is a long tradition in Haiti of opposition to personal rule, however beneficient it may be. President Lescot has not only governed without a Congress but has surrounded himself with personal friends and relatives.

COST-OF-LIVING AMONG FACTORS

Dessalines, who declared the independence of Haiti in 1804 was assassinated when he attempted to establish a dictatorship. The milder President Petion, who made himself president for life, found himself unpopular on that account as did later presidents who sought to follow the tradition of president for life. Even during the occupation of Haiti by American marines which began in 1915, President Borno, who attempted to extend his term of office, was overthrown by a revolution.

The participation of the masses of the people in the revolution against President Lescot is probably a result of the increased cost of living. During the war, Haiti, like other countries, enjoyed a boom with a natural increase in the cost of living. Moreover, some lands, formerly devoted to raising food crops, of which there is a deficiency even when all the arable land used for this purpose, had been diverted to the production of sorely needed rubber. As a consequence, more Haitians than normally found themselves hungry. 1-19-46

STUDENTS PLAY IMPORTANT PART

Students in Latin American countries frequently play a more important part in politics than they do in the United States. It was a protest on the part of students that occasioned the revolt against President Borno during the occupation by American marines. Students in Cuba contributed greatly to the overthrow of the dictator, Machado, in Cuba, in 1933. Even in Argentina students spearhead protests against the Farrell-Peron dictatorship.

M. Gontran Rouzier, Minister of Information in Haiti, who is reported as being responsible for the closing of a youth publication La Ruche (The Bee-hive), is remembered as the least approachable of the officials who accompanied President Lescot on his trip to the United States a few years ago. The students of Haiti evidently believe that civil liberties are not to be flaunted during peace time.

REVOLT POSSIBILITY SEEN IN 1942

Whatever further light is thrown upon this revolution by more detailed reports, we should not look upon it as a manifestation of the inability of a Negro people to govern themselves. The most unstable Latin-American nation in recent years has been the "white" republic of Argentina. Many observers have expressed the fear that the end of the boom period in the Latin-American nations would result in revolutions. 1-19-46

This writer, who made a confidential report for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of conditions in Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic in 1942, suggested this possibility. The revolution in Haiti is probably a revolt of political leaders, masses of the people, and of students who look for more than mere words in pronouncements about the brave new world that was to emerge from World War II. It is also an indication, as in Indonesia, that even in "backward" countries some steps toward the century of the common man must be taken forthwith.

Says Journey, Resignation Of Own 'Free Will'

Atlanta Daily World

1-19-46

In No Danger During Recent Disorder Is Claim

MIAMI, Fla.—(NNPA)—Elie Lescot, deposed president of Haiti arrived here this week, with his family of eleven members to save his country from bloodshed.

Upon arrival here, Lescot told reporters that his ultimate return to his country depended entirely upon the will of those who gain power there. 1-19-46

He said his journey to the United States and his resignation as president "were of my own free will." He added that he never was in danger during the recent internal disturbances there and that the trouble could have been put down by the national guard.

FAMILY WITH HIM

The ex-Haitian president was accompanied here by his immediate family, including his wife, three sons, Gerard Lescot, former minister of foreign affairs: Roger Lescot, former Haitian army captain; 13-year old Elie Lescot, Jr., and a daughter, Mme. Elyanne Lescot Chauvet, whose husband is the administrator of the National Bank and remained in Haiti.

Also in his party were Madam Marie Therese Lescot, wife of another son, Henri, now in Washington; Fernande and Collette Lescot, wife and child of Gerard; Henri and Marie Lescot, children of Henri, and Mme. Fernande H. Elie, the mother-in-law of Gerard.

RECOGNITION 1-19-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The State Department disclosed last Tuesday that recognition probably will be extended to the new government set up in Haiti by a military junta which took control after disposing President Elie Lescot.

MILITARY CABINET IS NAMED IN HAITI

6-Man Group Picked by Junta—Death Toll Rises to 25 as Police Curb Looting

1-13-46

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 12 (AP)—The military junta tonight formed a six-man military Cabinet to rule Haiti after four more persons had been killed in another day of the disorders that had brought about the ouster of President Elie Lescot. The death toll since the uprising began a week ago was estimated at about twenty-five.

Mobs sacked and fired homes, stores and factories of Lescot supporters during the day while light tanks and armored scout cars patrolled the city attempting to restore order. The four were killed in a melee when a crowd broke into a jewelry store, smashed showcases and carried off loot.

The three-man junta decided to form the Cabinet after a lengthy consultation with numerous political factions seeking posts in the Government. A decree issued shortly afterward said the multiplicity of parties made the formation of a national union Cabinet "impossible" at this time.

Portents of trouble emerged today with the appearance of a Liberal civilian-led committee of public safety, which refused to accept the dominance of the three-man junta. New outbursts of violence were reported.

Crowds were said to have put the torch to the residence of the former Minister of Information and Police.

Business houses that had reopened their doors cannily closed them again as the swelling crowd resumed looting.

Leftist Party Emerges

Col. Frank Lavaud, one of the three men making up the junta, said the President and his family were under strong guard in their hilltop mansion, but declined to say whether an immediate trial would be sought for M. Lescot, who now faces possible exile.

Referring to the demand of Leftist and Liberal groups for a definite date for the election of a Congress, Colonel Lavaud said in an interview that the elections would be held as soon as possible.

Pillaging of stores and destruction of homes, which accompanied the riotous celebration, abated late in the day as troops regained control of the crowded streets, but scattered shots still were heard throughout the city in the afternoon.

The junta, made up of Colonel Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire, set itself up in the Haitian Garde headquarters, which adjoins the presidential palace. They promised a widely representative junta Cabinet, which would rule until free elections could be held, guaranteed the safety of Haitian and foreign institutions, and pledged "all freedoms necessary for establishing an entirely democratic government."

The Leftist United Democratic Front, the first political party to appear on the scene here in years, still withheld its support from the junta, but reports from the rest of this tiny mountainous republic indicated that a large popular majority favored the change.

Three hours later, Lescot resigned and the Junta arrested some 200 of his supporters. The crowd, joined by scores of newly liberated political prisoners staged exuberant demonstrations.

One crowd of about 10,000 marched on police headquarters, demanding punishment or death for a young officer charged with shooting a civilian. Rocks flew from the crowd, injuring members of the guard, before the gathering was dispersed.

Sporadic shooting echoed through the capital, punctuating the incessant beat of native drums in the distance. The crowds tore branches from palm trees and shouted "Liberty" as they surged through the streets.

One of the problems facing the new Government will be the framing of a new Constitution. Under the present form of government the President was elected by the Senators and Deputies, who, in turn, had taken their orders from M. Lescot, elected in 1941 to a five-year term. In 1944 the Legislators extended M. Lescot's term for seven more years. M. Lescot's regime was looked

Secret Letters Show How Lescot Plotted Insurrection to Seize Control of Haiti

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Chief, AFRO National Bureau

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Official documents disclosing how President Lescot, while minister to the United States in Washington, plotted with a foreign and antagonistic power to seize the presidency of Haiti were turned over to the AFRO by leaders of the revolutionary movement this week.

The documents quoted verbatim from correspondence sent to the deposed executive by President Rafael Trujillo and reveals in sequence the step by step plot in which Minister Lescot, using his son, Gerald as intermediary, engineered the fantastic intrigues which finally landed him in the presidency.

The documents are cited in a letter to Lescot by Trujillo, himself, in which he sought to remind the president of his indebtedness to him even to the extent of financial aid, after the two dictators had fallen out.

How the damaging communications fell into the hands of the revolutionists was not revealed, but the contents were distributed underground for several weeks before the revolution gained momentum to put Lescot and his cabinet to flight.

Trujillo Attacked

The letter from Trujillo followed a speech by Lescot to the Haitian people.

In his speech Lescot attacked Trujillo and the Dominicans for warlike gestures along the border, which he denounced as territorial ambitions.

Trujillo, in reply, reminded Lescot of how far he had drifted from the time, when as minister, he sought asssitance in ousting President Vincent, so that he could seize power.

On April 11, 1939, Lescot, while minister to the United States in Washington, wrote to Trujillo:

"The moment has arrived for me to call upon you for the service which will facilitate my desire to become president of the republic.

Sought Economic Aid

"I have charged my son, Gerald, of soliciting from you an audience that he may personally bring you my plans and he may obtain from you the economic aid I need to help me triumph. I know I can count on you absolutely as you can count on me. Faith and loyalty unto death is your vow and it is also mine."

In 1940, Lescot wrote Trujillo:

"I promised to come to Port Au Prince, but you know very well I cannot do so without having first received help from you which for so long I have solicited through the mediation of Pastorza (Dominican minister to U.S.) and my son, who told me to send to Santa Anita all communications which I send him.

"It is a fact that Vincent (then president) makes decisions only when pushed by fear of personal interest. It is indispensable that we might augment that fear to make him act.

"Calixte (a colonel exiled by President Vincent) is in the Dominican Republic. It would be good if Calixte, accompanied by many armed individuals on horse back make, from time to time some manifestations along the border near Dajabon and Comendador and that we find means of making these promenades known to the Haitian authorities in such a manner that they will be brought to Vincent's attention.

Plots Border Raids

"Calixte must be made to appear very busy these days so that all agitation Calixte seems to make will give me more authority with Vincent since I am reputed to be the only one capable of crushing a movement by Calixte because of the brotherly friendship everybody knows exists between you and me.

A serious agitation along the frontier at this time can provoke unpopularity for Vincent and if I dispose of money I might easily gain to my cause the deputies and senators.

"In the present state of things it seems to me this is the easiest way to arrive at the presidency. I eagerly await your prompt opinion of this plan by cablegram as I am uneasy for your indispensable help."

In his letter to Lescot, President Trujillo does a little talking himself. He wrote:

"Your presidential aspirations broke against the plan of Vincent to continue in power. You sent me through Mr. Andre Postorza, Dominican minister in Washington, photographic copies of all letters of Vincent among other important documents from high functionaries in the U.S. State Department.

"You stated: 'This proves my friendship for you has not changed. I am carefully watched. When I was in Haiti the government made all possible precautions to keep me from visiting Trujillo City because of the fear which the government looks upon our friendship.'"

Letter Taken From Son

Trujillo also revealed to Lescot a letter his secret police had apparently stolen from Lescot's son, Gerald, while the latter was in the Dominican Republic.

In the letter, the father was still urging his son to hasten the money which he had been entrusted to obtain from the Dominican president. The letter reads:

"Dear Gerald: If you cannot see my great friend, make him know by way of Santa Anita (secret intermediary) that the moment is decisive because Vincent is preparing a coup d'etat. He refuses to accept the fact that he must give up the presidency.

"If he sees that it is impossible for him to keep in power himself, he may resort to a military coup with Maj. Armand as president.

"His plan is to keep me in Haiti so that he could annihilate me along with all Haitians, whom he thinks aspire to the presidency.

U.S. Opposed Vincent

"The United States is completely opposed to the permanence of Vincent in the presidency. (Ed. Note: At this time Lescot was completing arrangements for Vincent's visit to the White House.)

"It is for that reason they (the U.S.) have taken from Vincent all means of propaganda. They have refused him rifles, have postponed the hotel, postponed the poned indefinitely the constructive fraternal visit of American Catholics and we cannot know what will be decided about the moratorium on the debt.

"The State Department is aware of my declaration to replace Vincent and approves the declaration."

"From this side (meaning Washington) they follow with much attention all that goes on in Haiti. However, I do not count on Americans to help me facilitate any direct action. I count only on my good friend (Trujillo).

"I shall remain firm here until Vincent makes a move to keep the power. In that case I will give by blow with much force by revealing to the press and radio all illegal actions of this man, thanks to the compromising correspondence I have had with him.

"I will explain the utmost impossibility for me to continue in the service of a government so dishonorable."

Planned Armed Revolt

In the most damaging part of the letter change between father and son, Trujillo reveals how Lescot planned an armed invasion of the country to overthrow Vincent and seize power if his other schemes failed.

The letter reads:

"I wish my friend (Trujillo) to know I have complete confidence in the promises which he made me because I want him to know I count on him and God.

"I should like to know if my friend is in agreement with the plan I submitted to him in order to act in the manner indicated and in case of finding myself obligated to come at once to the Dominican show an uneasiness concerning the Republic in order to organize without loss of time and in a clandestine manner an armed movement.

Trujillo reveals how he advanced Lescot $31,250, but is careful to renounce the plan of an armed insurrection.

Trujillo Sarcastic

In terms of sarcasm, Trujillo wrote:

"Now my dear president and friend, I must divulge a deed which puts in relief proof of my friendship and shows how I helped you in your anguished hours.

"I am referring to the $31,250 which you had obtained from me to reimbruse the Haitian government for a certain number of guns. Your situation in 1940 was tragic. The demand for replacing that sum was desperately urgent. You had recourse to me and me as on all other occasions your true friend.

"You know well I have always refused to aid the armed movement which you had planned, because among other reasons I felt that this movement directed against the government that you represented in Washington as minister might bring about a break and destroy your presidential aspirations.

Would Renew Friendship

"Pardon me, dear President Lescot, at the risk of your patience if I have given this letter such considerable length, but I had need of re-echoing a past full of fraternal affection, to try to eradicate the distance you have since put between us.

"I desire my dear president and friend to close this letter with an invitation which I make in the name of the past, which has spoken so eloquenlty in the document reproduced here.

"I wrote you, dear president and friend, to return to the accord and goodwill you have abandoned and let us reestablish the amicable friendship of ourselves and our two governments."

Was Jacques Roumain Murdered By Agents of Haiti's Ex-President?

By HELEN SIMON

The overthrow of Elie Lescot, dictator of the little Caribbean nation of Haiti, has brought to the surface suspicions that he was responsible for the death of the internationally-famous Haitian Communist, Jacques Roumain.

The suspicion is that Roumain, who died on the morning of Aug. 6, 1944, was actually poisoned on Lescot's orders.

Here are the circumstances, as told me this week by Henri Rosemond, the Haitian democratic leader who has just left for his homeland after years of exile.

Lescot hated and feared Roumain, the 37-year-old poet, anthropologist and novelist who had founded Haiti's Communist Party in 1932. He had banished him to Mexico in 1939, under guise of a diplomatic appointment.

But on Aug. 13, 1944, Roumain returned to Haiti and told Lescot that he intended to stay. Roumain's resignation, tendered on Aug. 15 was never acknowledged, for on the following day he was dead.

He had been well the night before. On the morning of the fatal 16th he arose, visited several newspapers, had several drinks with a variety of acquaintances. Any one of these could have slipped a lethal does in Roumain's glass.

At 1 p. m. he had a sudden cramp. At 3 p. m. he was dead.

Here is where suspicion falls on Lescot:

Roumain's family requested an autopsy and Lescot himself gave instructions that there should be none.

Furthermore, as Rosemond said, "It was common knowledge in the democratic underground that Lescot had ordered Jacques Roumain destroyed by any means since he refused to remain in exile."

Haitian democrats are outraged that Lescot was allowed to flee the country following this month's people's uprising in which Jacques Roumain's widow played a key part. They are asking Canada to refuse him asylum, and extradite him back to Haiti to answer the charges against him.

JACQUES ROUMAIN

HAITI VS. LESCOT

The recent flare of violence in Haiti as a demonstration against the regime of ousted President Elie Lescot is of important significance to the history and development of Haiti and its people. Haiti has an interesting history of progress and its people have an endowed yearning for freedom and democratic ideals since Toussaint L'Overture led the slaves in revolt back in 1719.

Lescot's regime has been one of varying aspects. It is generally believed among the people of Haiti that he leaned toward the fascist fragments of France.

There is strong indication that Lescot, although his administration adopted it, was in objection to some of the proposals of the five year plan of development and progress. When these plans were presented to the administration, there was some doubt as to whether Lescot would sign them. Public sentiment forced him to sign them.

The general concensus of opinion in Port-au-Prince and throughout the republic is that Lescot's ideals were more in conformity to the French "right" wing.

His accusations here a few days ago give credence to this belief in that he termed the uprising as "the work of a communist element."

In most countries, even our own, when people display their desire for freedom and democratic initiative and justice, the cry goes out from the powers that be—Communism is blossoming among us.

The people of Haiti are determined in their efforts to develop one of the greatest republics in the Caribbean. They are determined to carry out the five year plan of progress in education, trade, and industry. The country is sound financially and no political upheaval, no attempt on the part of the "head" to set up a "family" monarchy will interfere with this vast development program, not even Lescot or the military junta now in control.

'We Want a Black President,' Haitians Warn Mulatto Rulers

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (ANP)—With the cry, "We want a black president to rule a black island," 5,500,000 dark-skinned Haitians are rebelling against the policy, begun by deposed President Elie Lescot, of favoring light-skinned natives for public office.

Mass protests have resulted in the resignation of Postmaster General Dreyfus, Haitian communications director, it is reported, and the military junta, which overthrew Lescot, is attempting to quell disturbances through an extensive public works program, providing jobs for the laboring classes.

A large Syrian colony in Haiti, which dominates the island's commercial life, is disturbed over the present re-action of natives. Oswald Brandt, a British subject from Jamaica, and the richest man here, is said to have found refuge at the British legation.

Haiti, Second American Nation To Be Free, Knows About Revolt

Haiti; scene of unrest following the overthrow of its wartime president by n army grop, is no sutranger to revolution. On-again-off-again internal strife began virtually with the establishment of this first Negro republic in 1820.

Gradually mounting, it reached a climax between 1911 and 1915. Then the United States Marines took the situation in hand. Haiti, smallest and most densely populated Western Hemisphere republic, became a temporary ward of Uncle Sam.

Lying southeastward across strategic Windward Passage from Cuba, Haiti occupies the western third of Hispaniola, points out the National Geographic Society. Haiti's shape, fertile but largely mountainous, covers 10,748 square miles, nearly matching Maryland's area. On it, 3,000,000 French-speaking Negro descendants of African slaves compose a farm state three times as populous as Maryland excluding Baltimore.

* * *

DISCOVERING THE ISLAND LATE IN 1492 COLUMBUS established the first European colony in the New World, in the island's northwest corner. The colonists began importing Negroes as slaves in 1510. In 1697 Spain was forced to cede the Haitian portion to France, whose colonists then exploited the slaves for a full century and grew rich in the sugar trade.

After several futile uprisings, the Africans succeeded in 1803 in routing not only the white colonists but an army sent by Napoleon as well.

The first leaders of free Haiti were ex-slaves. After 1820, however, control of the government lay with the small elite class. These were natives of mixed French and Negro blood, often Paris-educated, capable of speaking and writing pure French, the language of state records. The Negro masses, in contrast, spoke creole French.

* * *

OVERPOPULATION STIMULATED REVOLUTIONS and banditry, leading to intervention by the United States in 1915. Constructive measures for improving health, sanitation, education and trade were imposed. Although the occupation naturally was resented, it brought a peaceful era that saw much of the development of the port-capital into a modern city of 125,000 people and the building of 1,800 miles of improved motor roads.

In 1930 national elections were resumed, and in 1934 the Marines were withdrawn. Uncle Sam continues to provide Haiti with financial counsel and bought Haitian products to maintain essential foreign trade. Throughout World War II, which Haiti entered immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, the republic's coffee, bananas, sugar, sisal, rubber, corn, rice, beans and rotenone helped relieve Allied shortages.

* * *

THE AVERAGE HAITIAN PEASANT TILLS HIS PLOT of soil in one of the three east-west valleys or on slopes of the mountain ranges that cover two-thirds of the land and reach to an 8,790-foot top. He reads no papers, hears no radio, gets his news at planting and harvesting bees where neighbors help each other. His wife walks many miles to market, balancing a big basket of produce on her head. Little cash is handled in the family — perhaps $75 (375 Haitian gourdes) a year.

In 1939 and 1944, extensive amendments were passed to the Haitian Constitution, tending to increase the powers of the president. Election of senators, deputies and mayors was discontinued in 1944 until a year after the end of World War II, and the president was empowered to fill vacancies by appointment. At the same time the president's term, due to expire on May 15, 1945, was extended to May 15, 1951.

ARMY RESTORES QUIET IN HAITIAN CAPITAL

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 13 (AP)—Haitian troops slowly restored order here today after a wild night in which natives celebrating the ouster of President Elie Lescot looted and burned property.

The disorders continued despite an 8:30 P. M. curfew. Although there was sporadic shooting on the outskirts of the city and near the Citadel Hotel, where a number of Americans were quartered, no additional casualties were reported. The death toll, since the uprising against M. Lescot's dictatorial regime began a week ago, was estimated at twenty-five.

The capital was swept by rumors that "the marines are coming" after four American destroyers had appeared in the outer harbor and a squadron of American Navy planes had flown over the city. The ships disappeared after cruising about for two hours. An American Embassy source said that the destroyers were only on maneuvers.

Radio stations continued to broadcast political speeches for and against the new military junta that seized the Government. Most of the speakers, however, favored the junta, which now has formed a six-man military Cabinet.

It was announced that schools and businesses would reopen tomorrow, and Pan American Airways said that it would resume its flights here after a four-day suspension.

Haitian tells true story of revolt

NEW YORK — Disclosure of the existence of a Committee for a Democratic Haiti here which has been working closely with the Haitian underground, was made last week by Henri Ch. Rosamond, writer and former attache of the Haitian foreign diplomatic service.

Rosamond said that a "Committee of Six", consisting of Max L. Hudicourt, Raymond Rolland, Michael Assade, Lucas N. and Adele Premice, and himself, had been organized half a year ago to head the Haitian Democratic movement begun by students and political refugees. Hudicourt reportedly flew to the island after the Lescot overthrow, and, according to some sources, may succeed to the presidency.

The committee had kept in close touch with the underground, Rosamond said, printing materials for them which ex-president Elie Lescot had banned, under penalty of death. Now, it intends to advise persons in authority in modelling a new, democratic government.

According to Rosamond, Lescot's ouster was not a coup d'etat but a revolt of the more than 3,500,000 Haitians against his tyranny. The revolt began when parents joined the protest of students who were beaten in their fight for a free press. "Lescot ordered the National Guard to shoot the troublemakers down, but was told by the Chief of the Guard, Col. Frank Levaud (who heads the military junta now in control) that all of the people of Haiti were against his dictatorial government, and he refused to shoot his countrymen."

Realizing that he no longer had military backing, Lescot assertedly became frightened, fell to his knees, and offered to resign if he and his family were saved from the angry mobs. Guarded from the people, they were later allowed to escape to the United States. Landing in Miami, Fla., they flew to Canada, where one daughter has been studying music in Montreal, and where they intend to make their new home.

Among the events leading up to the revolt was Lescot's mockery of the Atlantic Charter last May, declaring that he signed it as a matter of form, not because he believed in it. Rosamond also said that dictator Trujillo, of neighboring Santo Domingo, had dominated Lescot, that there is absolute proof that Lescot once borrowed $31,250 from him.

Col. Levaud, now head man, has denied aspirations to the presidency and has said that he will step down as soon as an election is held. If politicians cannot agree on election procedure, Levaud has stated, a provisional government will be established according to the present constitution, to proceed with the elections of people's representatives, who will in turn elect the senators. The two bodies will then elect a president.

The former two legislative houses have been dissolved because they were allegedly Lescot puppets. Deposed government members are reported under military protection, with the "most vicious" promised safe conduct out of the country as soon as safety permits.

HAITIAN ARMY JUNTA IS RECOGNIZED BY U.S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 8—The State Department has instructed the United States Embassy in Port au Prince to resume full diplomatic relations with the Government of Haiti, it was announced today. The Haitian Embassy in Washington also has been notified of the recognition.

[Chile and Honduras have announced their recognition of the Haitian military junta, The United Press said in dispatches from Santiago and Tegucigalpa.]

It was explained that the United States' action was taken only after the usual inter-American consultative procedure, initiated after the resignation of the President of Haiti, Elie Lescot, last Jan. 11 and the seizure of power by three officers headed by Col. Franck Levaud. After investigation and consultation the United States Government decided to recognize the ad interim regime of the three officers pending election, for the following reasons:

(1) The Military Executive Committee has control of the machinery of government and of the country; (2) it appears to enjoy the full support of the Haitian people, and (3) it has declared its intention to fulfill its international obligations and is able to do so.

The officers involved have declared themselves and all other military personnel ineligible for election to any post in the electoral contests now set for May 12.

Haitians Revolt; 125 Dead-Injured; President Jailed

Washington Tribune, 1-15-46

President Elie Lescot of Haiti, whom thousands of Washingtonians remember as a rotund and benign little man and a gracious host, is a prisoner in his castle at Port Au Prince, Haiti, following a swift and terror-filled uprising which ended with more than 25 persons dead, 100 injured, and the government of the Republic in the hands of a military junta.

The long-developing tide of public opinion against the man who resided in Washington for many years as Haitian Minister to the United States reached explosive proportions last Friday, following his closing of the student publication, "La Ruche", which has been openly and stingingly critical of his administration, and his use of military and police force in the quelling of the demonstrations which followed.

In the disorders of the week following, dozens of person were reported arrested and many others jailed. The situation grew increasingly critical on Wednesday with the resignation of his six-man cabinet.

Lescot's failure to set about appointing another cabinet and to make a radio broadcast which had been scheduled for Thursday, precipitated wild demonstrations in the streets and before his home, "Manior des Lauriers".

Wash. D.C.

Called Tyrant

More than 5,000 dancing students and thousands of older persons packed the streets and filled the air with singing, the beating of Haitian tribal drums, and shouts of "Down with the tyrant" and "Lescot the dictator".

1-15-46

Efforts of the police and Army men loyal to Lescot proved unavailing toward quelling of the disorders. It was during these efforts to restore order that the bulk of the killings and injuries occurred.

The demonstrations were climaxed and partial order restored only after a military junta headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire forced Lescot to resign and took over the government of the West Indian Republic.

Lescot Imprisoned

Among the first acts of the new government were the arrest and imprisonment in his home of President Lescot and the arrest of an estimated 200 of his followers. Many of the latter were arrested to protect them from the violence of the mobs which roamed the streets.

Soldiers armed with rifles and machine guns as well as several tanks were stationed about the headquarters of the new government and the home of Lescot following demands of the mob that he and an Army lieutenant accused of killing a civilian leader of the anti-Lescot faction and the beating of a woman be turned over to them.

Lescot left Washington to assume the post of president of the Haitian Republic in 1941. His entire administration has been marked by strong and constant protests at his seizures of power, many which he described as born of the necessities of war.

On the day following its seizure of power, the military government declared in a communique that free elections will be called in the near future and that the power of the government will be handed over to whomever is elected.

Haiti Governed By Military Junta

Montgomery, Ala Advertiser

Day-Long Demonstration Kills 6, Injures 100

1-12-46

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 11.—(AP)—A three-man military junta took over the reins of the Haitian government tonight after President Elie Lescot was forced to resign in a climax to day-long demonstrations in which four to six persons were killed and 100 injured.

The military junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire, apparently had not yet restored order. Thousands of persons stormed police headquarters demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with killing one civilian and beating a woman during disorders today.

The headquarters building was being guarded with machine-guns and a number of tanks, as growing crowds roamed the area waving palm fronds, singing and dancing the Haitian dances and shouting, "down with Lescot the tyrant!"

1-12-46

Troops surrounded Lescot's residence, "Manoir Des Lauriers," after the president's regime of nearly five years toppled in an amazingly swift popular uprising which began Monday when 5,000 students stormed the ministry of information protesting the closure of a youth organization weekly, "La Ruche," last Friday.

Lescot's six-man cabinet resigned yesterday.

Thousands of persons, singing and beating huge native drums, swarmed the streets of the capital this afternoon.

The three-man military junta was placed in power when 5,000 government troops joined the popular movement.

The 'Inside' Haitian Story

Afro-American

NEW LEADERS FOR A NEW HAITI

Baltimore, Md.

By MERCER COOK

[Prof. Mercer Cook of Howard University, who recently returned to this country after two months in Haiti, herewith writes the second and concluding article detailing the events which led up to revolution in the tiny colored republic.]

2-2-46

Every friend of Haiti—and every colored American should be included in that category—must applaud that Republic's recent example of an orderly revolution.

Bloodshed was reduced to a minimum, a provisional government established, the professional politicians disappointed, law and order restored in a surprisingly short time, and plans laid for a rebirth of democratic institutions.

Portents of a new and healthier Haiti emerge from reports that I have received from eyewitnesses. The first of these encouraging factors is the tremendous part played by the youth.

"That's what makes it so wonderful," one informant writes. "In less than five days the students, unarmed, without firing a single shot, were able to get the support of everyone and cause the downfall of the Government."

Students Stand Their Ground

Students from private, public and church schools participated in the demonstrations. Some were beaten, a few killed, others imprisoned, but they stood fast.

After the main objective was attained, the delirious populace began to wreak vengeance on the property of certain allegedly dishonest members of the fallen government.

At one home, a "determined mob . . . helped themselves to tires, roofing tin and cigars from the owner's black market supply." From the same house, a Frigidaire was taken and sold for $2.80.

Make Appeals for Order

Again the students intervened. "The disorder became so great that students got in cars and circulated, trying to calm the mobs, assuring them that they had accepted the military executive committee. From eleven until four they broadcast appeals by radio. Jean Brierre gave a wonderful speech."

The Jean Brierre referred to is a young poet whom I introduced to AFRO readers last year. After two semesters at Columbia University, he returned to Haiti, where he became an inspector in the school system.

He had been imprisoned several times by ex-President Vincent for his militant devotion to democratic principles. Under Lescot, he had been blacklisted from December, 1944, to April, 1945.

Two weeks ago as he was arrested, he exclaimed: 'Long live liberty! Long live democracy! Shoot me if you will, but long live liberty!"

Later the students demonstrated in front of the penitentiary and obtained his release. He is almost certain to play an important role in the new government. These few lines from one of his poems are characteristic of Brierre:

When you bleed, Harlem, my handkerchief turns crimson;
When you weep, your lament is prolonged in my song.
With the same fervor, and in the same dark night,

Black brother, both of us dream the same dream.

Leaders in Revolt

Other young leaders of the revolt include 20-year-old Rene Depestre, editor of the magazine La Ruche which touched off the fireworks.

Gerald Bloncourt, 19, also deserves mention. In March, 1942, his brother, Tony, was executed in Paris by the Nazis for his activities in the French underground.

Just before his death the martyr wrote his parents in Haiti:

"I die with courage. I do not regret what I have done, if that has been able to serve my country and liberty . . . May my little Gerald work hard also and grow up to be someone; may he always be an honorable man!"

"Little Gerald" has already lived up to that injunction.

Other Youth Leaders

Space will not permit mention of all the fine young men who represent Haiti's hope for the future, but some are:

Albert Mangones, Jules Blanchet, Max Sam, Charlier, Rene Piquion, Morisseau-Leroy, Marcelin Louis Mars Sylvio Cator (world-famous ex-broad jump champion), Rene Belance, Roussan Camille, Gerard Mathon and Antony Lespes.

All of these were friends of the late Jacques Roumain, who was the great champion of Haitian youth.

With the support of the general public and of honest older leaders like Dantes Bellegarde, these younger men should lead the new Haiti toward better days.

2-2-46

It is also to be hoped that women will be given a larger share in public affairs. Jacques Roumain's widow, for example, who was reputedly beaten during the uprising, is but one of many of her sex who can help to build the Haiti of tomorrow.

New Program Encouraging

The second encouraging portent is the program followed to date by the military government. In its first official act, it dissolved the rubber-stamp, hand-picked Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

It then freed all political prisoners, promised the Haitian people and the twenty other members of the Pan-American Union that it would not remain in permanent control of the Government, and, with the support of the youth, restored law and order.

Furthermore, the members of this six-man cabinet proved their disinterestedness by refusing to accept any additional salary for their ministerial labors. They kept the politicians from the students' sacrifice.

That the younger leaders accepted this temporary cabinet is at once an indication of their foresight and an eloquent expression of confidence. Haiti-Journal of Jan. 12 states:

Freed Poet Backs Army

"Yesterday evening, on being released from prison, the great poet Jean Brierre was triumphantly placed on a table at the Savoy Cafe from which he addressed a large group and explained the situation of the country and his point of view concerning the provisional setup.

"According to Jean Brierre, at the moment only the Army repre-

sents an organized force capable of assuming the responsibilities of power for a few months, until the free election of a democratic government.

"Consequently, Brierre asked a vote of confidence in favor of the Military Executive Committee. He was enthusiastically applauded."

Many Political Groups Forming

Delighted with their new-found democracy, Haitians are forming political parties by the dozens.

One correspondent writes that some 70 such organizations have already appeared on the scene, and the word "democratic" figures in them all. By election time, most of these will probably have merged into a few major parties.

Efforts are already being made to inject the color problem into the campaign.

"The question of color is very much in evidence," another correspondent writes. "Three men are leading a group agitating for a black President, and no one fails to remark that those three men's wives, children, children's wives and husbands are mulattoes.

"In his speech yesterday, Jean Brierre appealed to everyone to forget color and race. He said that during the general strike, no one stopped to consider the color of Bloncourt, Westerband, Depestre.

(Bloncourt is quite light, Depestre brown and Westerband darker.)

Predicts Election on Merit

I have faith enough in the Haitians to aver that they will not elect a mulatto merely because he is a mulatto, or a black man solely because he is black. The final selection will depend on merit rather than epidermis, if the elections are honest.

The leaders whose names have been mentioned in this article are of diverse complexions but they are none the less united in their aspirations for a better Haiti.

They will take the lead in eradicating whatever vestiges remain of a prejudice that has been somewhat exaggerated by foreign journalists.

In fine, the little Republic seems to be on the threshold of a new and more promising day. To quote from Haiti's oldest newspaper, Le Nouvelliste, of Jan. 11:

Americans' Task

"The Haitian people have found their soul again. They have again found that soul, forged in the sacrifice, in the titanic struggles that they waged for the conquest of their liberties, of their independence, and of their sovereignty.

"Our task, as the racial brothers of these descendants of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Dessalines, Christophe and Petition, is to offer them friendship and understanding.

"But let's hope that the gains today will not be lost, as in 1930, to the old-school politicians."

How Americans Behaved During Haitian Revolution

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. Max Bond Shields Deputy's Family; Pupils Forced to March in Demonstration

By RALPH MATTHEWS

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Dr. J. Max Bond, head of the Haitian-American Educational Commission, examined a dangerous-looking Colt automatic, slipped it in a shiny leather holster and started across the terrace to the home of a neighbor.

"Going out to commit a friendly murder?" I asked, and he suddenly became conscious that I had been watching him while making a gesture of reading one of the French dailies still headlining the revolution.

Tells How He Got Gun

He turned his grayish-green eyes on me half sheepishly. "No," he explained, "I am returning the revolver of my friend. He lent it to me during the revolution to protect his wife and children when the mob threatened to burn him home."

The story of the near-tragedy and the part played by Americans in Haiti was finally dragged from Dr. Bond piecemeal.

The friend, it seems, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and when the revolution broke the mob threatened to slay all members of the government.

As an American, Dr. Bond, although affiliated with the administration indirectly, was immune from vengeance, but his neighbor knew not what his fate would be.

Hid Deputy's Family

As the mob, with burning torches, approached the hillside, this friend sought sanctuary for his family in the home of the American instructor.

"Here, take my gun," he insisted, "and protect them if you can. As for myself, it does not matter; I will make my escape."

The frightened woman and her children were secreted on the top floor along with Dr. Bond's own three youngsters while Dr. and Mrs. Bond waited in the living room for the manifestors to approach.

Up the hill the mob came yelling and singing an old Haitian martial tune.

Cut Off from Objective

But its objective was not the home of the deputy, as he supposed, but the nearby newly finished housing project, built at tremendous tax-payer expense, but which had been turned into a rent-free block of residences for personal friends of the expelled president.

But before the rioters could mount the crest, the Garde de Haiti, in a quick manoeuver, circled the hill in jeeps and had thrown a barricade across the road, turning back the crowd after an exchange of bullets and clubs.

This saved from destruction a project erected at nearly a quarter million dollars.

But this was not the only brush the Bond family had with the rioters.

Children Forced to March

One of the boys had the frightening experience of attending the same private school with 13-year-old Elie Lescot Jr., son of the president, when the mob stormed the huge iron gates looking for the scion.

An instructor hid the president's son in the garret and convinced the leaders that the child had not come to school that day.

Satisfied without a search, the mob forced the other children to join in the line of march. To the kids it was a grand holiday to be relieved of lessons and to march singing and waving branches in the streets.

Unaware of Danger

Few really knew the significance of what they were doing nor realized that only by the grace of God the Haitian military showed restraint and defied the president's order to mow down the marchers with machine-gun fire.

Mrs. Bond, a comely accomplished matron, who teaches a volunteer class of adults in English, cast discretion to the winds and trailed the rioters until she was able to rescue her son and bring him safely home.

Dr. Bond's Experience

Dr. Bond, himself, had a session with the revolutionists. His office, in the heart of Port-au-Prince's commercial center, is manned by young Haitian teachers, among them the Haitian scholar and poet, Jean Brierre, called the intellectual father of the revolution.

When the signal was given, the staff, from instructors to clerical help, went out on strike, but Dr. Bond stuck to his post.

On the second day, a committee of students called upon him to demand how an American could continue to work while the very liberty and freedom of Haiti dangled in the balance. Was he not sympathetic to the cause of democracy?

Dr. Bond looked at them calmly and asked: "If you win and force Lescot to resign, will you elect me president?"

"Why, of course, not," said the spokesman, "we like you very much, but you are an American."

Brother of Lincoln Prexy

"And that," said Dr. Bond, "is the reason I cannot take part in your demonstration."

"Of course! of course!" they chorused, and marched out quite satisfied yelling, "Viva Bond; viva liberty."

Dr. Bond is a brother of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, and his wife, Mrs. Blanche Bond is the sister of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University. They have spent 14 months in Haiti and both they and their three children speak French fluently.

Other Teachers

Other Americans caught in the turmoil were John F. Matheus, supervisor of English under American commission, on loan from West Virginia State College where he was head of the romance language department, and Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, who is doing special research in the Creole languages preparatory to compiling a grammar of that tongue.

The latter is a member of the Fisk University faculty and came to Haiti after serving as visiting professor of linguistics at the National School of Anthropology in Mexico City.

Both men remained safely indoors at the Hotel Excellsior during the riots.

Was to Receive Award

The most "disappointed" American in Haiti is Dr. James H. Donelle, head of the American Sanitary Mission, who has made a distinctive contribution to the health of Haiti.

An elaborate ceremony had been planned at which the commissioner was to have been decorated with the highest honor the republic can bestow on a foreigner.

But President Lescot was besieged by rioters at the time of the ceremony and it is not known whether Dr. Donelle will ever receive this high honor. He is very disheartened over the whole thing.

Letters From AFRO Readers

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

LESCOT-TRUJILLIO PLOT UNEARTHED IN LETTERS

Birmingham, Ala.—Two weeks ago, we the members of the Committee for a Democratic Haiti, in New York, received from a high official source some irrefutable and very highly flamable documents.

They proved concretely that Elie Lescot left his post secretly as Haitian Minister in Washington and went to Santo Domingo to map out the plan which resulted in the massacre of 12,000 Haitian peasants in 1937 in order that he could become president in Haiti.

We have in our possession all letters which Lescot wrote to Trujillio suggesting the infamous plan. We have the answers of Trujillo to everyone of Lescot's letters.

The most scandalous thing in these letters is the fact that during the time Lescot was minister in Washington, he was receiving large sums of money from other governments.

In turn, he was giving out all the secrets of the State Department.

Came From Trujillo

These documents came to us as a result of the typical thing that happens when two crooks fall apart.

They came from high officials of the Dominican Republic. Without doubt, they were released by direct authorization of President Trujillo himself. —ST. JUSTE ZAMOR.

WHITE TEXAN SAYS DAWN HAS COME

Corpus Christi, Tex. — Your readers may be interested in excerpts from a letter to the editor, appearing recently in the daily Corpus Christi Caller.

We service men here at the U.S. Naval Air Station feel that there may be, after all, one Texan who can see things in the true light. The letter was signed T.H.

"Prejudice and discrimination are the marks of the ignorant man. But there is and always has been the racial problem in our own democracy.

"In the South, it is segregation; in the North it is the "black belts."

"Although the colored American was freed from chains, he was as quickly reduced to economic slavery.

FOISTED FALSE IDEAS

"Every nation that has practiced racism has inevitably been bowed to the dust. Unity must come from within.

It was Hitler and Goebbel's theory that the "true Aryan type" was the superior race. They attempted to foist this erroneous ideology on the world.

"There are malignant forces that would disintegrate America if they could. The time has come when we should attempt to unify solidly within.

"This will and can be brought about by cooperation and a greater understanding between all people regardless of race, color and creed.

BUILDS CHARACTER

"Breaking down bias is merely building up character.

"The dawn does not come twice to wake a man."

It has surely dawned on America that the colored man is not satisfied as released chattel.

He is no more sub-human than you or I."

—D. M. WHITE, AMM3/c AND HEZZIE MOORE, S1/c.

TREASURY EXPLAINS LOAN TO BRITAIN

Washington — How we can make a proposed loan to Great Britain in the light of our present national debt of 262 million?

The proposed Anglo-American Financial Agreement involves a line of credit of 375 billion upon which Great Britain would be able to draw over a period of five years.

Assuming that Britain uses the entire amount of the credit, the annual cost of the Government of borrowing this money from the American public will be about 70 million.

Two Per Cent Interest

Britain has agreed to repay the loan in 50 annual installments beginning in 1951, plus interest at 2 per cent, which is in excess of the average rate of interest paid by our Government when it borrows money.

Thus, the net cost of making this loan will probably be very small.

The Treasury Department realizes the importance of balancing the budget at a very early date. But the additional cost to the Government of making this loan is small compared with the gains which we may expect from an expanded world trade and the elimination of trading and currency blocs.

As a contribution to world prosperity and to the unity of the United Nations, this loan may prove to be one of the most productive investments which we have ever made. —H. D. WHITE, Asistant Secretary, Treasury Department.

Haitian Government Recognized by U.S.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Government on Monday gave formal recognition to the provisional government of Haiti.

Action came exactly two weeks after the arrival of M. Dantes Bellegarde in Washington as Haitian Minister.

They Waited for the Moon to Revolt

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch 1-27-46

Unarmed Haitians Defied Tank Troops To Throw Dictator Out of Office

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI—A tattered piece of cloth with the legend "San Francisco" laboriously scrawled upon it became a victory banner for three and a half million dark-skinned Haitians in their recent revolt.

The flag first popped up in a sea of shouting students demanding release of two editors of their suppressed two-page weekly newspaper, La Ruche. It followed giant parades down Port-au-Prince's Grande Rue and swept into Garde d'Haiti headquarters on the polished heels of the new military junta.

The simple, sun-stained flag helped rally a vast, ragged army of weaponless citizens which for four amazing days defied tank-led troops of Elie Lescot and sent the powerful little President packing off to exile.

To Haitians, "San Francisco" was a magic charter ending political prisons, rule without representation and rigid censorship. It held promise of a boost in the average daily wage of a single courde (20 cents), clothes for half-naked children, maybe a second or third meal a day.

Inhabitants of America's poorest (average per capita wealth 80 cents), most overcrowded (320 persons per square mile) republic have almost a childlike faith that the seven-man military government will solve Haiti's age-old problems. 1-27-46

Those problems, largely economic, have kept the tropically lush nation in semipoverty and squalor for 142 years of independence. Successive regimes, mostly dictatorial in nature, have tried in vain or not tried at all to lift living standards.

Lescot, the latest, moved into Presidential House April 15, 1941, on the cry "Riches From Rubber." With United States aid, an ambitious scheme to plant 100,000 acres in rubber plants was undertaken by "Societe Haitiano-Americanine de Developpement Agricole."

But the plants withered under a broiling Caribbean sun. The farmers turned back to their three-to-six-acre coffee farms.

With the war and shipping shortages, Haiti, an import-over-export nation, suffered greatly. Prices rose beyond reach.

Reports spread of government monopolies and price speculation on scarce goods. Two revolts were put down by Lescot's garde. Hundreds were imprisoned and "bombashes," native moonlight "chant sessions," were banned as breeding places for political plots.

The 63-year-old Lescot filled public places with friends and relatives from the urban elite.

On April 20, 1944, his hand-picked Congress extended his original five-year term of office another seven years. Election of new Senators, deputies and Mayors arbitrarily was postponed until one year after the war.

Another and more secret movement stirred among the nation's youth. For months they patiently organized, then waited for the signal—January's full moon.

Suppression of their newspaper and imprisonment of Editors Rene Depestre and Theodore Baker brought demonstrations a week earlier than planned. But the youths were ready. Up went the crude banners and down went Lescot. 1-27-46

The President resigned after his Cabinet quit, he failed to form a new government and the garde refused to fire on the massive crowds.

Waving palm fronds and dancing the "meringue" to rhythmic boomings of big drums, crowds went happily hysterical. Celebrations such as were seen in Haiti only after the overthrow of French rule in 1804 rocked the mountain-fringed capital.

Twenty-five were killed and over 100 hurt as throngs uncorked a weird mixture of joy and fury. They set the torch to dozens of homes belonging to members of the deposed regime. "Wrecker crews" took frame houses apart piece by piece. Donkeys trotted along burdened by mountains of loot from Lescot storehouses.

Pillaging systematically was limited to offenders of public righteousness. Crowds uprooted park shrubbery—"Lescot's only public works." They rode swings in Lescot's pay-for-play park—admission free.

A curfew was imposed and strict orders to cease looting issued after four American warships on cruise appeared in the outer harbor. Haitians, proudly independent, remembered the United States marine occupation from 1915 to 1934. The wild celebrations subsided. Only drum beats punctured the stillness.

Meantime, the youthful, democratic-minded junta, headed by Colonel Frank Lavaud, restored "all public freedoms," guaranteed elections for a new Congress "as soon as possible" and moved to end black markets and price speculation. 1-27-46

The military leaders resisted feverish efforts by hastily formed political parties to grab control, and looked ahead to replacing donkey trails with roads, new job-creating industries, multicrop farming of sisal, tobacco, cattle and fruits, and better education. It promised Pan-Americanism and friendly relations "with all freedom-loving nations."

The Dominican Republic, long at boundary odds with Haiti, was first to recognize the new government. The United States indicated its support.

Haitians, their "San Francisco" in sight at last, went quietly back to work with an eye on the moon.

State Dep't Lacks Interest

Haitian Revolt Exposes Plight of Colonials

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. 1-26-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Foreign Affairs Adviser)

WASHINGTON—The revolution in Haiti, one may hope, will at least serve to direct attention to the Negro peoples in dependent areas and to Negroes, whites and Indians in politically independent but economically dependent nations. For it is a sad commentary upon the reporting and discussion of the problems of these peoples that only a revolution, apparently, makes their cause deserving of newspaper and radio comment.

Indonesia has engaged the attention of numerous writers and commentators. Many of them have considered the Indonesian revolt in the broader terms of impatience with imperialism. But rarely has this consideration extended to black men. It is not surprising that a competent military analyst like Major George Fielding Eliot, who is convinced that "imperialism, old-style, is dead," proceeds to relate his conclusion to only Asiatic peoples. (Washington Star, January 17, 1946, A, 10.) But even a sympathetic liberal, Paul Blanshard in his excellent article in the current issue of The American Mercury on "Colonies and World Peace," is primarily concerned with Java, Hong Kong, Indo-China and Burma. He does, however, call attention to our State Department's woeful lack of interest in and knowledge of conditions in dependent areas inhabited by Negroes.

WHAT ABOUT THE DUTCH WEST INDIES? 1-26-46

But, in order to make clear the position of this writer, may we ask what concern is there in the American press or on the air with the Dutch West Indies, where the vast majority of the inhabitants are black? Surely, conditions there are not appreciably better than those in the Dutch East Indies. The black people of the Dutch West Indies have not, however, risen in revolt. Hence, no Dutch official is being sent to the Dutch West Indies to work out a plan for a semi-autonomous regime leading to independence in some twenty-five years. Hence, the American people know little more today about Curacao and Surinam then they have in the past.

Obviously, the Negroes of the Dutch West Indies must start a revolution if they wish to attract the attention of the people of the United States and of the Netherlands government to their plight. The leaders in other dependent areas of the movements for independence, self-government or first class citizenship within the Empire surely cannot long remain unaware of this penalty for "loyalty" and this premium on revolution.

Likewise, the democratic leaders in politically independent but economically dependent nations cannot long be blind to the obvious. When the workers in the tin mines of Bolivia rebelled a few years ago, there was a brief outpouring of sympathy in the American press and over the radio about the exploitation of these workers. These comments subsided almost entirely with the end of the revolution. The daily press rarely mentioned Haiti until the recent revolution.

SERIOUS THINKING REQUIRED 1-26-46

The Haitian revolution should therefore result in serious thinking about the future of the masses of the Haitian people and of other similarly exploited peoples in independent nations. Any considerable improvement in these poor, over-populated areas is not going to be easy. Haiti, in particular, has no known deposits of coal, iron ore, oil; no easily developed water power that would permit industrialization. The religion of the vast majority of the people prevents birth control to relieve the tremendous population pressure. No country has opened its doors to any considerable emigration from Haiti. It is not surprising, then, that the Haitian desk in the State Department seems to have abandoned all hope of any substantial aid that the United States can provide.

What, now, of the Economic and Social Council of the UNO? This body, as The Courier has previously emphasized, can only study, discuss, consider, and recommend. It can take no action within any of these exploited countries without the approval of the very nations and groups that exploit them.

MUST PAY HIGHER PRICES

Therefore, one is almost inescapably forced to the conclusion that the salvation of these exploited peoples lies in the recommendation previously made through these columns, namely, that the workers of the richer countries must be willing to pay higher prices for the commodities produced by these exploited people. It is clear, if this proposition is as well founded as many economists believe it to be, that the workers in all countries rather than national governments or international organizations must accept the responsibility for raising the standard of living of these underpaid workers. Short of such intelligent action by the workers of rich nations like the United States, the ideal of the solidarity of all workers must remain just another myth. 1-26-46

If the Haitian revolution results in serious consideration of these problems instead of references to the drums beating in Port-au-Prince, it will have redounded to the good of all exploited peoples. But those of us who do more than pay lip service to the ideal of a just and lasting peace for all peoples, must not permit discussion to die as soon as order is restored.

Flays Ousted Lescot Regime As Intolerant

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va. Sat 4-13-46

Temporary Military Government Hailed As Encouraging Sign

WASHINGTON — "Haiti has indeed demonstrated a civic maturity that does the little Negro republic great honor," declared Richard Pattee, eminent authority on Latin American affairs, who arrived in Washington last week after several months' personal observation of the West Indian political scene.

Formerly a State Department expert on Latin America, Pattee outlined for this correspondent the background of the recent Haitian revolution, which he described as "perhaps the only really popular revolution in the history of that republic," and sketched a conspectus of the present government-in-charge, a temporary military government, will of its own volition retire from office on election day, May 12.

This present government, thrust into power by the revolution, Pattee considers "a remarkable and encouraging sign of political maturity," since quite unlike the ousted regime of President Elie Lescot, it has allowed complete freedom of press, speech, and movement.

LESCOT ADMINISTRATION

"The administration of President Lescot had become profoundly unpopular," said Pattee, describing the background of the January revolution. Since 1941 he had ruled as a personal capricious and intolerant dictator. Haiti to him had become a personal possession to be despoiled and outraged at will. He surrounded himself with members of his own family in high place; one son as foreign minister, another as chief of the Garde d'Haiti (the army) and a son-in-law as under secretary of finance.

"The amount of public funds that found their way into the pockets of Lescot and his collaborators was incredible. The President lived a life of luxury that scandalized the mass of the people who knew nothing but misery. About ten miles out of the city of Port-au-Prince was the presidential manor, known as the Manior des Lauriers. It was sumptuous beyond description with expense no object. Its vast lawns, elegant roof garden and magnificent interior contrasted strangely with the barefoot procession of peasant women on their way into the city to market each morning.

ON WAY OUT Sat 4-13-46

"When all Haiti grasped the contradiction, M. Lescot's regime was on the way out. He was guilty of political suppression on all fronts. There was no press at all; and the slightest criticism of the government or of its personnel was subject to severe sanctions. The legislative assembly had been suppressed; the Senate had become a mere collection of nonentities. The courts were packed and political enemies sent into exile.

"The events of the late revolution are well known," Pattee continued. The initial student strike became a general one with in a few days. President Lescot ordered the army to fire on the crowds in the street and its officers refused. Lescot was lost. Three military men assumed the reins of government: Colonel Franck Lavaud, Major Antoine Pevelt and Major Paul Magliore. All three did so under duress and on the basis that their service was entirely temporary. They declared publicly and solemnly that under no circumstances would they remain in office or be candidates for election on May 12 when the voters will choose their new government.

ENCOURAGING SIGN

"I insist that the Haitian revolution was a remarkable land and encouraging sign of political maturity in a Latin American republic for the reason that for the first time perhaps three military men who have everything in their hands are refusing the pressure of people who want them to remain," emphasized Pattee.

"With rare self-control, this military junta has allowed complete freedom of the press, even for communists, freedom of speech, freedom of movement, even for the close friends of Lescot. The lid is entirely off and the Haitian people are enjoying the right to speak out for the first time since 1915," the speaker continued.

Continuing his remarks Pattee described the present government as "far from Communist." "It is entirely moderate, quite friendly to the Church and the concordat, and anything but an extremist group. These men consider themselves as simply responsible for the conduct of affairs until such a time as normality has been restored," Pattee said. Sat 4-13-46

"I have rarely found a more self-effacing group of men anywhere or one whose words and promises rang truer. Haiti has indeed come of age and demonstrated a civic maturity that does the little Negro republic great honor," Pattee exclaimed.

New Haitian Envoy Due In Capitol

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 3-30-46

Belgarde To Ask Recognition Of New Government

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The United States moved closer toward recognition of Haiti's new government, it was learned from an authoritative source this week.

Scheduled to arrive in Washington Wednesday is the little black Republic's ace diplomat, Dantes Belgarde, who will attempt to present credentials as his country's first ambassador since intellectuals, workers and the Haitian National Guard combined last January to overthrow the "lily-white" cabinet of Pres. Elie Lescot who had ruled through a reign of terror for years.

Acceptance of Belgarde's credentials would mark the end of the "non-recognition policy" established by the State Department at the time Lescot was ousted.

Former Minister

Charging undue interference with their internal administration Haitian liberal leaders have bitterly fought this American "non-recognition" policy claiming that it was a trick to force in a Wall Street-controlled government.

It was to overcome this opposition that the government now controlling the country, determined to dispatch Belgarde to Washington, where he is not unknown.

As Haitian minister during the Hoover administration, he created a furor in Washington diplomatic circles when he publicly denounced awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler (USMC) for his activities in Haiti during United States Marines' occupation there For this the State Department requested his recall.

Later he headed the Haitian mission to the League of Nations.

While Belgarde remained neutral during the recent revolt, he is highly regarded among the intellectual circles of Haiti and is purported to have the confidence of all factions which opposed the Lescot regime.

While the State Department has indicated it has no opposition to Belgarde personally, informed sources claim, there has as yet been no indication whether he will be received officially as his country's representative.

By diplomatic custom acceptance of his credentials will indicate American recognition of his country's government.

BLACK MEN OF HAITI HOPE FOR NEW DEAL

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

By RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)
(Third Installment)

In the meantime, before the next day's return call by Dr. Georges Rigaud, President Lescot summoned the head of the Military to his office, Col. Frank Lauvaud. Colonel Lauvaud is a distinguished and able soldier. He is head of the Haitian Army which is referred to as the Haitian Garde. Lescot discussed the situation with Colonel Lauvaud and the two agreed that an emergency had arisen requiring immediate action. But Lescot ordered Lauvaud to disperse the mob with his troops by using machine guns and by firing to kill on all rioters. This, Colonel Lauvaud refused to do.

Lescot then ordered the second highest officer of the army to place Colonel Lauvaud under arrest, but this the officer refused to do and, finally, the three top-ranking officers of the army, Col. Frank Lauvaud and Majors Antoine Levelt and Paul Magloire, counseled together and begged the President to recognize the potential danger in the situation, not only to the Government, but also to himself.

WORST DAY OF REVOLUTION

On Thursday there was further demonstration with thousands of citizens parading through the streets and around the Government buildings, demanding the resignation of the President and a new government. Marked by constant destruction of the homes of the unpopular government leaders, their henchmen and bodyguards, Thursday was easily the worst day of the revolution. It was recognized on all fronts that some drastic step must be taken by dawn Friday.

By this time at least a half a dozen persons had been killed in the rioting and more than a score injured.

During all of this time it was not realized by the citizenry that the President and his family had made plans to flee the country. It was not until the next day (Friday), Jan. 11, that it was learned that early Friday morning at 3 o'clock there was driven from the palace, "Manoir du Lauriers," the state car—followed by other automobiles—in which the President and the eleven members of his family were whisked to the Port-au-Prince airport and immediately transferred into a waiting Pan American plane from which they landed at the Miami airport four hours later. Sat.

HAD PRIVATE CAR

The family was met at Miami by pre-arrangements by the Haitian Consul, Daniela Goodrich. From the airport, Mr. Goodrich drove the fleeing President and his family to the Florida East Coast Railway station, placed him in a private car, already arranged for. This car was attached to the northbound Champion Flyer headed towards New York.

It is interesting to note that police protection was afforded Lescot and his family all the way to New York and from there to Canada. Lescot and his family never left the private car even though his car had to be transferred to the Montreal Special before leaving New York and there was a delay of five hours.

The fabulous furnishings and the wealth of the three estates owned by Lescot and his son and daughters-in-law, all three of which beautiful mansions were purchased within the first few months of his presidency, were all left behind—and are today impounded—the gates to these beautiful mansions barred and guarded and held—for the people of Haiti, their rightful owners.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL FORMED 4-27-46

Immediately, a military tribunal was formed, of which Colonel Lauvaud became the head and Majors Levelt and Magloire, members. This junta and their cabinet of Colonel Alexandre, Majors Renard and Kirby, and Captains DuVeilea and Arthur Stines must be given credit for the remarkably intelligent, courageous and unusually fair manner in which they have executed the task of governing a country which had been so harshly and cruelly misgoverned during the last decade.

BELLGARDE APPROACHED

Overtures were made to the distinguished Haitian diplomat, Dantes Bellgarde and, others to form a civilian government. Mr. Bellgarde had been importuned by any number of political forces to head a temporary government, but he, too, felt the military was doing such a fine job it should carry on until a permanent government could be elected.

It was decreed, therefore, that a general election for a new Parliament; that is, a House of Deputies and a Senate, would be held May 12, 1946, and the all-important business of creating a new democratic constitution for this great country should be the first order of the day after the deputies and the senators were properly elected and sworn in.

Today in Haiti, political parties, previously banned or forced underground by the oppression of the Vincent and Lescot regimes, are flourishing.

MERGER OF FORCES

The largest and best organized appears to be the Parti Socialist Populaire, headed by Georges Rigaud and Max I. Hudicourt. This party was recently formed from the old Parti Action Democratic and contains a merger of forces from the socialist and the communist parties.

The second most popular party is the Parti Populaire National the head of this party being the eminent and forceful organizer Emile St. Lot, who openly and avowedly conducts his campaign on a strict basis of color. He is a black man, a very able and distinguished lawyer and is one of the two prominent black men who was appointed by the military tribunal immediately after they had taken over the control of the country.

One of the first things that the Junta did upon its taking over the reigns of government was to appoint Haiti's former great athlete, the popular Sylvio Cator, as Mayor of Haiti's principal city, Port-au-Prince. The world remembers Cator as Haiti's only representative in the Paris Olympics.

ST. LOT AMBITIOUS

The junta appointed Emile St. Lot as dean of the Law School of the University of Haiti, a very powerful position from a political standpoint. St. Lot is head of the Parti Populaire National campaign to become a member of the Chamber of Deputies, which he will use as a springboard for his campaign for the presidency of Haiti. St. Lot declares it is time for the black people of Haiti to be represented in the presidential palace.

In his contention, he is supported by Henri Ch. Rosemond, well-known Haitian residing in New York, but who, at the moment, is campaigning in Haiti for a black president. St. Lot and Rosemond complain that the last four presidents were mulattoes and that they always favored the lighter Haitians for public appointment, particularly for appointment as ministers and ambassadors in the foreign service.

They complain that while 80 per cent of the Haitians are black, 80 per cent of the appointments go to mulattoes. He says the country has not prospered under the four mulatto presidents.

Next in importance in political parties is the Communist party known as the Popular Front. This party provides the strangest and most colorful figure in the entire Haitian political campaign. The head of the Communist party is the Rev. Father Felix Dorleans Juste Constant, a handsome, well-educated and respected black priest of the Episcopal Church of America. He is an avowed candidate for the presidency and espouses the Communist philosophy. It is interesting to note, however, that his explanation of why he is Communist and what his communist philosophy is, reads almost like the philosophy of our great, respected Henry Wallace of America and the late Wendell Willkie. He is not a Marxian Communist by any means. His philosophy does not have the slightest tinge of Red Russian communism. 4-27-46

OPPOSES CHURCH CONTROL

Of the 3,350,000 people of Haiti, at least 80 per cent of those who are churched are Catholics. Pastor Juste is in open opposition to the enormous control exercised by the Catholic Church in all government affairs in Haiti. He says that the Protestant Church of America, particularly the Negro Protestant churches, such as the Negro Baptist, Negro African Methodist, African Methodist Zion Church, are losing an excellent opportunity to strengthen their world connection, and particularly the connection in the islands of the West Indies, with the churches on the American mainland, by ignoring the million or more un-churched Haitians who are yearning, literally crying, for some church connection.

Next to the Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church ranks perhaps second in popularity. Following this are the Wesleyan, Baptist, the African Methodist and the Church of God in Christ. This latter church, incidentally, Lescot banned from holding public church services in one of his fits of oppression against the Protestant churches.

Pastor Juste says that the Catholic Church should be separated from its great control over government policies. He says the government grants $200,000 a year, plus gifts of buildings and maintenance of buildings, to the Catholic Church in Haiti and sends $50,000 a year to the mother church in France to train French priests to teach in the public schools of Haiti, thereby depriving native Haitians of this opportunity to teach their own children. In addition, the Government gives $6,000 a month to the Catholic schools in the island for education and only $80 a month to the three Protestant schools, which is less than $30 a month to each of the three Protestant schools, and the enormous sum of $6,000 a month to the Catholic schools.

10-YEAR PLAN TO COST £20 MILLION

Public Opinion
Kingston, Jamaica

By FRANK HILL

The long-awaited 10-year plan was officially announced by the Government yesterday morning. It will cost £19,583,750 spread over the 10 years.

Here are the things the Plan will include:

Agriculture: £4,269,437 capital and recurrent expenditure with a continuing recurrent expenditure of £132,081 after the 10th year.

Public Health: £5,168,723 capital and recurrent expenditure with a recurrent expenditure of £127,900 after the 10th year.

Education: £2,988,516 capital and recurrent expenditure, with a recurrent expenditure of £245,210 after the 10th year.

Communications: £2,069,993 capital expenditure with no recurrent expenditure.

Social Welfare: £2,018,114 capital and recurrent expenditure with a recurrent expenditure of £144,200 after the 10th year.

These are all Priorities A which will form the main basis of the Plan.

Sat 1-5-46

LAND SETTLEMENT

The largest amount of the money for Agriculture will be spent on New Land Settlements: £958,300 capital and recurrent expenditure over the 10 years, with a continuing recurrent expenditure of £5,000 after the 10th year.

£800,000 will be spent on Agricultural subsidies, £¾ million of which will be capital expenditure during the 10 years of the Plan.

ROAD WORK

Of the more than £2 million for Communications, £1¼ million will be spent on Roads; £385,000 for improvements to the Railway; £100,000 for improvements to the Palisadoes Airdrome; and £120,710 for the new airport at Montego Bay.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

£1,200,000 will be devoted to capital expenditure on elementary school buildings; £900,000 will be allotted to recurrent expenditure on this item over the 10 years; and after the 10th year, a continuing recurrent expenditure of £200,000 per year under this head.

£389,000 will be spent on post-primary schools in capital and recurrent expenditure for the 10 years.

Teachers' Cottages will be allowed a capital expenditure of £120,000. Books and Stationery for schools will take £150,000.

Improvements to the existing Practical Training Centres will absorb a total capital and recurrent expenditure of £124,612, with a continuing recurrent expenditure of £5,270 after the 10 year.

1-5-46

MILLION FOR HOUSING

Under Public Health, £1 million h's been set aside for Housing Schemes in capital expenditure; £½ million for Slum Clearance; £400,000 for Owner-occupiers' housing; £100,000 for the increased cost of housing administration.

There will be a comprehensive Hospital Building Programme to cost a total of £1,154,719 in capital and recurrent expenditure over the 10 years, with a continuing recurrent expenditure of £65,000 after that.

MEDICAL UNITS

Mobile Medical Units will be provided at a cost of £259,500 for 10 years, and a continuing expenditure of £30,000 per year after that.

V.D. Clinics will be set up and existing ones improved at a cost of £11,775; and a continuing expenditure of £15,000 per year.

£216,000 will be spent on a Mental Reception Hospital and will be thereafter maintained at a cost of £12,000 per year.

MEALS FOR CRILDREN

Under the head of Social Welfare, there will be allotted a recurrent expenditure of £1,150,000 for meals for necessitous school children; and after the 10th year the continuing recurrent expenditure will be £125,000.

Other major items under this head are: £305.025 for rural social welfare; £150,000 for Alms Houses; and £127,945 for Children's Farm Homes.

Sat 1-5-46

A SUMMARY

Here are the totals summarised under all priorities:

Agriculture	£4,369,437
Communications	£2,074,993
Education	£3,681,852
Public Health	£5,992,723
Social Welfare	£2,018,114
Miscellaneous	£1,391,631

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

How will the money to finance the Plan be raised?

£6½ million will be provided by the British Government under Colonial Development and Welfare.

Jamaica will raise the balance of nearly £13½ million in three ways:

1. Surplus Balances on General Revenue.
2. Loans in Britain and Jamaica.
3. Additional Taxation

Loans, however, will not exceed one-quarter of the amount needed to be raised, or slightly more than £3 million.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION

Additional taxation will be imposed to raise £7,864,000 over the 10 years, and it is proposed to spread this amount evenly over the period.

The Surplus Balances each year for the period are expected to be £4,695,000.

The Plan, as published, is not final. The Government calls it "proposals", which are to be considered by the people and their Legislatures while the Comptroller for Development and Welfare (from which one-third of the money for the Plan will be provided) passes on it finally.

Jamaicans meet to protest British treatment

Los Angeles Daily

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Edelweiss park here was recently the scene of a mass meeting called by the People's National party to protest the British treatment of 1,300 Jamaican Royal Air Force troops charged with rioting aboard the liner Bergensfjord on their way home, and to demand an end to British rule.

Sat 6-22-46

Martin Luther Baker, an RAF aircraftsman, told of the discrimination practiced against Jamaicans in England and declared, "We went over pro-British, but we came back anti-British, and I say 100% anti-British."

Also bitter was Willis O. Isaacs, rally chairman, who said he had yet to see one Englishman who wanted to solve the race problem, although there were many in the United States fighting prejudice.

The Englishman's "thought", said Isaacs, "is identical to the German's. He is the master race. As far as Jamaica is concerned, there shall be no master race for us. We know (them) for what they are and will treat them as they deserve."

W. O. Domingo, a party leader, referring to the Bergensfjord incident, said, "The English soldier is a great fellow when he fights a people without arms. But what happened at Dunkerque . . Crete . . Norway?" The party must insist, he said, that "no foreign troops stay in our country or that when they are here, they are subject to our control. Under the leadership of PNP we are becoming a nation, and we must have control of our armed forces. It took oppression in England, taunts, insults, and all those bad things to drive Jamaicans together."

The crowd, estimated at 15,000 by the Associated Negro Press, unanimously approved a resolution condemning the shipboard incident and demanding a public inquiry.

Chairman of the People's National party is Norman W. Manley, minority spokesman in the Jamaican legislature, who figured prominently in the recent labor strike.

Jamaica Joins National Credit Assn. In U.S.

Public Opinion

Welcome news to credit unionists in Jamaica came in the form of a cable from Lee J. O'Brien, Managing Director of the Missouri Credit League, and member of the National Executive of the Credit Union National Association.

To Rev. John P. Sullivan, S.J., President of the Jamaica Credit Union League, he sent the following cable: "Jamaica voted associate member of Credit Union National Association. Will write in detail tomorrow."

Sat 6-16-46

The news comes at an opportune moment in view of the fact that the Sixth Annual Credit Union Convention, sponsored by the J.C.U.L., will ake place at the St. George's College Hall, Winchester Park, on Saturday and Sunday, June 15th and 16th.

CENTRAL BODY

The Credit Union National Association is the central body of all credit unions operating in the United States and in Canada, and represents over 10,000 registered credit unions and 4,000,000 members. Affiliation to CUNA will give to credit unions, who are members of the J.C.U.L. the advantages of Loan Protection Insurance, Legislative advice, special services in literature supplies and many other benefits.

The Jamaica Credit Union League has been working towards this affiliation for sometime now. In 1945, Fr. Sullivan, in fulfilment of a promise made to the League spent several days of his extensive tour of the United States in conference with CUNA representatives at Madison, Wisconsin, the headquarters of the Credit Union movement for America and Canada and making contacts with such national leaders as Roy Bergengren, Tom Doig and Lee O'Brien.

LEGISLATION

Also connected with the effort for affiliation is Miss Mary Ling, National Director of Sodality Co-operatives in the U.S. and Canada, who is well-known in co-operative circles in Jamaica.

The next big fight of the Credit Union League will be to secure the necessary legislation to protect the credit unions in Jamaica. Trinidad and Tobago have had their Credit Union law passed in the Legislature and this is especially bitter medicine for Jamaicans to swallow as these laws were passed on the draft for Jamaica and prepared by the Jamaica Credit Union League.

JAMAICA SMOLDERS

Treatment of Returning War Heroes Offends and Increases Ire of Islanders

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

"THE English soldier is a great fellow when he fights a people without arms," stated W. A. Domingo at a meeting called by the People's National Party in Jamaica, according to the daily press. The Indonese would have said the same thing, my friends, but let's get on with the story. It seems as though the 1,300 Jamaican Negroes attached to the Royal Air Force have gotten a royal shoving around. They didn't find things so easy serving under the English and then when it was time to be mustered out the government refused to send them home because there was trouble in Jamaica. Things around England weren't so pleasant for them after the war, either. The returning Tommies had no great love for their black brothers. Too, the fact that mulatto babies kept popping up all over the island, a result of the crop planted by the American Negro soldiers, in all probability, infuriated the returning English servicemen and the dark Jamaicans had to bear the brunt for that. After being held for nearly a year in this unfriendly environment they were then shipped home in accommodations more like cattle boats than those befitting the return of war heroes. During the trip somebody shoved somebody or said something to somebody, but anyway there was a slight mutiny aboard. The English did their best to cover the matter up and not many facts are known, but when the troops disembarked in Jamaica under the threat of machine guns, the Jamaicans had a mighty meeting and it was there that Domingo made this observation on the Englishman's prowess as a fighter.

Mr. Cayton

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ANOTHER speaker at the same meeting described his notion of the Englishman's views on race and what the Jamaicans thought of it as follows: "His thought is identical to the Germans. He is the master race. As far as Jamaica is concerned there shall be no master race for us. We know them for what they are and we'll treat them as they deserve."

In a country where only 2 per cent of the population is white, 18 per cent colored, that is, of mixed race, and 77 per cent black, it is difficult to maintain an order which will exploit and subject the natives without the presence of an armed force. When Domingo, leader of the People's National Party, demanded that "we go on record as insisting that no foreign troops stay in our country or that when they are here they are subject to our control," this put England on the spot.

Jamaica is a tinder-box. Jamaicans have a fighting history and a fighting tradition. In 1831 Negro slaves revolted in Jamaica, just two years before the Emancipation Act. Again in 1865 there was an outbreak at Morant Bay and the chief magistrate of the parish and eighteen other white persons were killed. The disturbances which followed filled the island with terror and many excesses were committed.

But if Jamaica has shown this disposition to fight for its freedom, it has also been willing to fight for the British Empire when it felt that there was something at stake. During World War I Jamaica sent 250 officers and 11,042 non-commissioned officers and men for the British West Indies Regiment, and 381 officers for other regiments which went abroad. Eighty-two commissioned officers and 1,019 non-commissioned officers and men were lost in that so-called war for freedom. She responded with equal generosity at the time of World War II. But now Jamaica intends to get freedom from white domination at any cost.

JAMAICA is just one and perhaps one of the lesser of England's present colonial headaches. But that country is symptomatic of the revolt of the colored people against their white oppressors. What is happening in Jamaica today cannot be judged simply in terms of the importance of an island 4,207 square miles in area and having about a million people in population. Jamaica is a symbol of the revolt of colored people against Western European imperialism, whether it be Dutch, French, or Belgian—or more especially when it's British.

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admitted realities.

I realise that timidity to take a forthright and manly position on public questions does not necessarily mean physical cowardice, but it does reveal a lack of moral strength. One of the potent reasons for this state of affairs in Jamaica is fear of legal prosecution. In the past this weapon was used effectively against anyone who was bold enough to face some of the racial facts of Jamaican life and drag them into the open.

In other words, the law, that omnibus and flexible instrument, was used to intimidate those who attempted to mitigate social conditions through the perfectly civilized method of public discussion.

The days are practically past, in Jamaica at any rate, when mere discussion of questions of colour and race can be repressed by official use of the accommodating dragnet known as the law.

SPARKS FROM MY ANVIL

Another misrepresentation made inferentially by Hon. W. A. Bustamante in his classic letter of misstatements and innuendoes in the Manchester Guardian's was that the political opponents are engaged in stirring up colour prejudice in Jamaica.

There is nothing new in the charge. For a long time the female intellectual guide of Mr. Bustamante has endeavoured to prove that the progressives of the country were guilty of intensifying local racial and colour antagonisms. It is, therefore, not strange that Mr. Bustamante should follow the lead of his intellectual mistress. Indeed, he adopted part of the line charted by the moribund group who labelled themselves the Jamaica Democratic Party.

It is possible, though doubtful, that Mr. Bustamante has heard of the maxim that 'those who come into court should have clean hands.' Not very long ago Mr. Bustamante was charged in the press with having threatened to start a campaign of anti-semitism in Jamaica. He never denied the accusation. In a published diatribe against Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, our 'Prime Minister' admitted that he was 'detained' by Sir Arthur Richards because of a letter he had sent to a leader of the Jamaica sugar industry. The letter contained sentences (as any reasonable person who it would) as a threat to set the black workers of Jamaica against their white employers.

It is to be presumed that people in England who are interested in Jamaica are aware of the two instances I have just cited so there should be little likelihood of them being deceived by the collection of misleading 'facts' and inventions gratuitously unloaded on them by Mr. Bustamante in his childish attempt to 'smear' his progressive opponents in the island.

DISCUSSION

On this matter of colour, why can't we be honest? What Mr. Bustamante and his ilk probably mean is that the subject should

By W. A. DOMINGO

not be discussed publicly. I emphatically disagree with this. No human problem can be solved by ignoring it. As well expect a doctor to cure a ailment by not knowing its symptoms or by denying its existence. Those who feel that the future is best served by pretending that no social maladjustments exist in Jamaica are flying in the face of reality.

When a problem is discussed there is greater possibility of it being rationally solved than when it is left it solve itself. Understanding is a prerequisite of social adjustment. It provides a lubricant for the reduction of social friction. The argument that open discussion of a topic that is continuously whispered about will lead to increased friction is untenable. It has as much merit as the contention that meteorologists cause the storms they predict.

At least, it is far better to discuss the colour question openly and honestly as some of us do, and will always endeavour to do, than to threaten to use it as a social or economic weapon in order to serve our own ends.

Mr. Bustamante asserted that his letter contained 'facts' for the information of the British people. I think my analysis of his facts has shown them to be a disingenuous attempt to mislead the English people rather than, as asserted, to give them the truth of conditions and events in Jamaica.

And why should those who suf... ...tely from a condition ...not discuss it? If they fail to do so it is because they are fools, cowards or conditioned into believing that discussion will affect them adversely. As to being fools, I am convinced that persons who cannot see when their interests are being prejudiced by silence are in essence fools, no matter how 'intelligent' or 'educated' they may be regarded. I am charitable enough to believe that the attitude may be the result of their conditioning, but that represents no valid excuse for such behaviour in the face of

DOWN TO BEDROCK

60h 1946 Jamaica

POLITICAL-LABOR CRISIS IN JAMAICA

The Miami Whip
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 8-31-46

By George F. McCray

W. Alexander Bustamante, minister of communications and the virtual prime minister of the British West Indian island of Jamaica, with a population of nearly three million Negroes, whites, Chinese, and East Indians, in the face of stiff government and employer opposition, is backing down to his bold move to reestablish his undisputed power on the Jamaican water front.

As the colorful Negro boss of Jamaica's dominant Labor Party and as founder and "Chief" of the powerful industrial trade union movement, Bustamante for the first time in eight years of victorious strikes, riots, bloodshed and arrests, finds his power in Jamaican affairs in serious danger of collapse. His position was never more insecure; not excepting the time he was "detained" by Sir Arthur Richards, now governor of Nigeria, West Africa, for reasons of empire security during the war.

The attack on Bustamante's hold on the dock workers of Kingston, the key to both his political and economic power, is spearheaded by another Negro labor leader, Semour Warner, head of the newly organized United Port workers.

When thousands of BITU members walked off their jobs to go to Port Maria to back up the "chief" during his trial for manslaughter, hundreds of Jamaican businesses had to curtail operations. Badly needed food ships from Canada, the British Isles, and the United States, could not be unloaded. The island, which does not grow half the food it needs to support the population, faced actual hardship since the ship's master threatened to leave the harbor.

The shipping association with official support broke their closed-shop agreement with the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and signed up with Semour Warner's United Port Workers union guaranteeing them 50% of the jobs on the water front as well as protection against the BITU union. Lining up behind Warner are all of Bustamante's old enemies—the strong financial and business interests in their shipping association which resents what it calls "Busta's" "arrogant, irresponsible and dictatorial" methods. Also behind Warner are Bustamante's bitter opponents, the Trade Council, led by N. N. Nethersole, and socialistic People's National Party whose leader is Norman Washington Manley, eminent lawyer former Rhodes scholar and Bustamante's cousin.

Bustamante's grip on the water front was shaken in June while he and his right hand lieutenant, Frank Pixley, Minister of Social Welfare, were fighting for their lives in court. The two BITU and Labor Party leaders were charged with manslaughter growing out of a riot attending efforts of BITU members to break a strike of members of the TUC. During the disturbance, 17 people, mostly patients in a hospital, lost their lives.

Though a coroner's jury indicted Bustamante and Pixley, they were acquitted in court on the testimony of the police commissioner and the secretary of the colony. On his way out of court and under the stimulation of his smashing victory over his enemies who thought they had him cornered, Bustamante vowed to deal with the waterfront situation immediately.

When the shippers refused to heed Bustamante's demand to cancel the contract with the rival United Port Workers Union, he ordered his BITU members to refuse to load or unload ships with non-BITU members. Within two days, mobs of BITU members roamed the Kingston waterfront, beating up UPWU members or driving them into the sea. Many were shot and sent to the hospital. Once the police had to rescue Warner himself. Sat 8-31-46

The Shipping Association announced publicly that it would not be intimidated by "hooliganism".

The police, usually unarmed except for clubs, were practically helpless against the fury of the BITU mobs. On the instant demand of the shippers and Bustamante's other enemies and the widespread disorder, Sir John Huggins, the governor, declared the existence of an emergency, under which he banned all meetings and demonstrations in the dock area. To make these steps effective, the Governor ordered the arming of the police with high-powered rifles.

To answer this opposition, Bustamante attempted, with his usual vigor, to force the issue with a general srike. For the first time in his hectic career, he found that Jamaica's organized street cleaners and cartmen, sugar and banana workers, slaughterhouse and cemetery employes, ice and power house workers and civil servants, and railway employees would not follow the "chief" into a general strike over the waterfront issue.

Completely checked, Bustamante quickly shifted his method of attack. He ordered BITU members to return to work, even if they had to work beside non-BITU members. The opposition gloated over the surrender, but somewhat prematurely. For the ever-resourceful Bustamante hurriedly called a special session of the Legislature, in which the Labor Party controls 27 of 32 seats.

The House took proper alarm over the disturbance which the waterfront situation was causing to the island's economy. The Bustamante-controlled representatives put through a resolution ordering the Governor, the island's chief executive, to take action in Executive Council, to bring the whole issue to a fair settlement. Whip

This, observers believe, is Bustamante's last triumph. He expects to win by it on the basis of his control of the House of Representatives and the inflluence he wields in the all-powerful Executive Council. Since he is the leader of the elected govrnment, it is unlikely that he will give his approval to an unfavorable settlement.

Observers also point out that the business elements in Jamaica are unwilling to put Bustamante out of business, even if they could. They regard him as the best insurance against the socialism and communism which they charge is represented by the TUC and Manley's P.N.P. In this connection, they point to the fact that business not only supported the Labor Party in the last general election, but business representatives always vote with labor in the legislature.

W. I. Islands To Confer on Federation

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-28-46

By FRANK HILL

KINGSTON, Jamaica —(ANP)— A step toward unifying the Leeward and Windward islands will be made at St. Kitts Jan. 27, when unofficial members of both island Legislatures meet to make final recommendations on the internal structure of the federation of the two groups of islands.

Already the principle of unification of the two islands have been accepted. Observers from political organizations of Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica will attend the parley.

The West Indes will be directly represented at the final international trade conference to be held in London next spring, it is reliably reported. The West Indian delegate will have a full vote at the conference table and will be assisted by a number of advisers from each island.

Jamaica plans to join with other West Indian islands to send a delegation to Canada to discuss the present high range of food prices imported here from the dominion. R. W. Youngman, president of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, is slated to represent Jamaica, along with other delegates from Trinidad and British Guiana.

Name Oxford Scientist To Head Jamaican University College

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)— The projected University college here came a step closer realization recently with the appointment of Dr. Thomas Weston John Taylor as principal-designate of the school.

Dr. Taylor, 50, who holds C.B.E., M. A. and D. Sc. degrees, is a scientist who distinguished himself at Oxford university, published a number of papers and edited two standard works on organic chemistry. He gained administrative experience not only at Oxford, but as governor of the Royal Holloway college for women, University London. He has traveled wid in Europe and Asia, both as priv individual and as a member of scientific expeditions.

During World War II, Dr. Taylor was director of the British General Scientific office, Washington, D. C., and later scientific advisor to the supreme allied council, Southeast Asia. 12-28-46

His cultural interests were wide, including especially active participation in music at Oxford.

The West Indian University college will prepare students for the degrees of the University of London until such time as it becomes a recognized center of teaching and research. A temporary medical school has been recommended in anticipation of a permanent medical faculty at the college.

A Colour War?

Public Opinion

We trust that the Parliament and Government of this country will take due notice of the incident, reported yesterday on unimpeachable authority in this paper, of blatant colour discrimination, which occurred on Saturday last at the Beach View Hotel in Montego Bay.

The time has now come when a stand must be taken upon this ugly issue of colour—an issue made more unlovely by having all these years been cloaked, and concealed, ignored and evaded by the very persons whose manhood and dignity have been most heavily assailed. This is a coloured community. For every white man in Jamaica there are more than two hundred and fifty coloured men. This island is indeed more than a coloured community, it is a **coloured society.** It is quite true that by the circumstances imposed for many generations upon this country by a baleful Imperialism, the more pallid inhabitants, the forbears of whom in many cases came to these shores as renegades and fugitives from their own lands, have been enabled for a time to ride like rich and fertile froth at the crest of the economic billows of Jamaica, and in this situation to give themselves and others the airs and illusions of superiority, and even of leadership.

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That time is now past. By every criterion except that of material possession — by every authentic measure of value and worth, the leadership and the elite of this Island reside alike in the real fabric and body of the community — in the coloured people, and the whites with a few brilliant exceptions to whom we pay our own large and willing tribute, have developed and emerged in a sickening metamorphosis as mere flesh-flies upon the body politic, gorging themselves from the currents of the country's life and sowing the germs and poisons of sickness and distemper into the very conduits through which that current flows.

Among these nauseous creatures rank those hotel keepers who would cater exclusively for the white guests of this country. We know of many examples in which it would be a sin to dignify this foul calling by the name of catering. There is one word at least in this prolific language that will serve to designate with a satisfactory exactitude this disgusting occupation: the word **pander.**

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Having long parted with their own souls, they would now peddle the soul of the country (which has borne and harboured and tolerated them with a truly moving and incredible generosity; with a stupendous endurance for all these years and centuries) to the tourists whom they love to think of as their like (and who are too often truly so) for some pieces of silver.

1-31-46

We warn the strangers who sojourn here that they are welcome as guests of this coloured society and only as such, subject to the same canons by which contact and relationship are guided and controlled in every decent society. So long as these canons are observed the hospitality of this Jamaica will know no bounds.

The moment those unwritten rules are violated the wrath of the people will know no [redacted] Let this be known a[redacted]e remembered.

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But it [redacted] tourists to whom we would direct the main burden of our warning and protest today. Nor yet is it to the conductors of leprous and parasitic trade and commerce. We would address ourselves to the Parliament and Executive of this country. We value the movement of persons from abroad through this Island. We value it not only for the expansion of wealth but the enlargement of culture and of all forms of progress that it will bring inevitably to this Island. But this commerce can well be the vehicle of much that would do this country harm. It may serve to fertilize and to nourish the seed of disaffection already lying here. That would surely happen if our visitors are admitted as superior beings from another and a higher world. This country will not have them in that identity.

We want no earthly gods, however beneficent, we seek no masters however generous. We will have guests—good guests or nothing. There can be no gods or masters if there are no temples in which they can reside in exclusive splendour free from the desecration of the native touch.

Let that be provided in the law of this country. Let all public places be of free and equal access to all people regardless of colour and race and let all hotels be in the schedule of such places. Only thus will a term be set to the work of those precious purveyors of hatred and a peaceful remedy provided against it. Only thus can strife and violence be avoided in Jamaica.

$100,000,000: Outline Ten-Year Plan For Jamaican Economy

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa 2-16-46

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—A ten-year plan, designed to develop and improve economic conditions in this country at a cost of nearly $100,000,000 was presented to the Jamaican people recently for criticism. Publication of the development plan, which was endorsed by the Board of Education almost immediately, was made at King's House last month in the presence of a large number of journalists, newspaper managers and other public figures.

The total cost over the full ten years of carrying out schemes for which the plan provides, is $97,918,750 of which Jamaica will be allocated around $52,500,000 during the ten-year period under the Colonial development and Welfare Act. A $2,000,000 reserve will be allowed to meet the cost of schemes not included in the plan, reported G. N. N. Nunn, secretary of the development.

LONDON TO AID

At least $67,418,750 will be required for Jamaican funds, he disclosed, which will be raised from surplus balances, loans and additional taxes. The House of Representatives will decide the question of additional taxation, Nunn said. "From London there will be assistance and guidance but no spirit of dictation," he said. "The new policy of development will involve no derogation from the rights and privileges of local legislatures.

Both H. M. Foot, Acting Governor and Nunn have promised that no action will be taken on the development scheme until the people have had time to familiarize themselves with the plan.

Jamaica reports labor peace agreement

Los Angeles Tribune Calif.

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Peace has been made between the Jamaica government and the Trades Union Council after almost a month-long workers' strike which kept the country on emergency status.

Government spokesmen said strikers would not be penalized and that the 60 or 70 strikers who were replaced by permanent employes would be rehired as vacancies occur. Sat. 3-23-46

Official reports counted 18 dead since Feb. 15, when workers of the Kingston mental hospital started off the strike by demanding higher pay and dismissal of the superintendent. Others, including prison employees, railway men, and the fire brigade, had joined in the protest.

London 'Up In Air' Over Fate Of Jamaicans In RAF; Delay Trip Home

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—Renewed labor riots and disturbances in the West Indies are causing grave concern among British colonial officials at the Colonial Office here. Week-end reports from Trinidad and Jamaica tell of strikes and fighting between workers and police, resulting in several deaths and injuries.

The first report to reach London colonial circles came from Trinidad, where dock-workers and municipal employees, under the leadership of the Federated Workers Trade Union, came out on strike in Port-of-Spain, capital of the island after government and employers refused to grant the workers wage increases to meet the ever-rising cost of foodstuffs and other commodities.

Shortly after the first cables reached Downing st., the Pan-African Federation received an appeal from Quintin O'Connor, general secretary of the Trinidad Union, asking the federation to represent the interests of the native workers and make representations on their behalf with the Secretary of State for Colonies. I understand that at a special executive meeting of the federation, it was decided to send a delegation to the Colonial Office in order to present the case of the strikers.

Jamaica Follows Trinidad

Following the lead of the Trinidad workers, who were the first to come out on strike during the big labor disturbances which swept throughout the Caribbean in 1937, Jamaica has again followed Trinidad's lead.

Agency messages reaching here indicate that the strike wave in Jamaica is mounting rapidly. Prison warders and railway workers have now joined the walk-out started by employees in the government mental asylum. Mad people have broken out of the institution and others confined to their quarters are being cared for by volunteer warders.

Troops and police have been called out by Governor John Huggins, who was recently in London for consultation with the new Labor Secretary of State, George Hall. Rioting developed when Alexander Bustemante, labor boss and leader of the Jamaica House of Representatives was hit over the head with a stone by strikers who accuse him of lining-up with the government in trying to break the strike.

Labor Violence

According to the latest report to reach London, the strike is organized and led by the Trade Union Council, which was represented at the World Trade Union Conference in Paris by Ken Hill, the young dynamic trade union militant. After negotiations between the council and the government broke down over wage demands put forward by the mental hospital warders, the T.U.C. gave the governor a three-hour ultimatum to settle the workers' grievances. At the expiration of the ultimatum period, the gov-

British Failure To Grant Living Wage Main Cause Of Jamaica Labor Riots

Chicago Defender, Ill

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—When Labor's victory over the Tories was announced last year, the colored inhabitants of Britain's far-flung empire were as enthusiastic as the white workers and progressive forces in this country.

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They expected that the Labor Government would break with traditional imperialism and inaugurate a "New Deal" for the colored races of Asia, Africa and the West Indies, that would raise the economic and social conditions of these peoples.

But after waiting patiently for six months in order to give the new Labor Colonial Secretary and Secretary of State for India an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the urgent needs facing the workers and peasants in these empire territories, the native leaders have come to the sad conclusion that the Laborites are no different from the Tories when it comes to dealing with the darker races.

3-9-46

Same Exploitation

Everywhere they see the Labor Government carrying on the same old imperialist policy of exploitation and repression. The Labor Government is even using Indian troops to help a foreign power—Holland—restore imperialist chains upon the colored peoples of Indonesia who are trying to gain their freedom. This reactionary policy was even defended by Foreign Minister Bevin, a former trade union leader, before the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

In the face of all these facts, colonial labor and nationalist leaders have been forced to the conclusion that if the colored peoples inhabitating dependent territories ever hope to ameliorate their conditions and obtain their independence they can no longer look to the British Labor movement for active support.

This is an important psychological factor that will influence the relationship between the colored colonial masses and the British people in the years ahead.

British Labor has forfeited the goodwill and support of the peoples of India, Africa and the West Indies by the reactionary attitude of its leaders now ruling King George's empire.

3-9-46

Union Leader Reports

An interesting report has reached London this week from Ken Hill, the West Indian trade union leader who represented the Jamaica Trade Union Council at the World Trade Union Conference in Paris last October. The document, which has been circulated among influential labor and parliamentary circles here, provides the background to the present renewed labor disturbances in that island.

"I returned from the Paris Conference to find the Trade Union Council of Jamaica of which I am vice-chairman engaged in a dispute with the government concerning rates of pay and other working conditions of our railway workers," writes Hill. The report explains that the Railway Workers' Union is affiliated with the Jamaica Trade Union Council, which is a foundation member of the newly established World Trade Union Federation, whose chairman is Sir Walter Citrine, the secretary-general of the British Trade Union Congress, the main supporters of the Labor Party in this country.

The railway system of the island is owned and operated by the Jamaica Government, headed by Sir John Huggins, who was recently in London holding consultations with the Labor Secretary of State for Colonies, George Hall.

Negotiations Drag On

"For the last two years the Jamaica Trade Union Council and the Railway Workers' Union have been trying to secure certain basic minimum adjustments in respect of wages, working hours, etc., for railway workers as well as other government employees," the report discloses.

It goes on to say that: "The present claims of the railway workers include an eight hour day or 48-hour week for running staff, station personnel and track gangs; 45-hour week for workshops; overtime pay; basic minimum wages for male and female unskilled workers of 30 shillings and 21 shillings per week respectively; the right of every employee to an inquiry before dismissal; the establishment of proper arbitration machinery for reviewing appeals from the heads of railway branches."

It will be recalled that following labor troubles throughout the West Indies in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the British Parliament appointed a Royal Commission on which Sir Walter Citrine served, for the purpose of inquiring into economic and social conditions in the islands. This commission issued a report in 1940, but the then Colonial Secretary, Malcolm MacDonald, refused to publish it. However, it was released by the present Colonial Secretary, Hall, in 1945.

Evidence Withheld

While the full evidence contained in the commission's report was withheld until last year, certain concrete recommendations were made public as early as 1943, and later endorsed by a special commission set up by the Jamaica Government, which also recommended the establishment of machinery for the negotiation and settlement of disputes involving government employees.

Despite these various recommendations—Royal and otherwise, the governor has refused to carry them out. Repeated attempts on the part of the Trade Union Council to get the recommendations implemented have failed.

"At present," says Hill, "railway engine drivers are required to work 54-hour week and must also work 14 continuous hours in one day before they are entitled to overtime pay. Firemen, guards, brakemen, baggage men, track gangs and freight shed employees, work a 54-hour week. Watchmen work a 12-hour day, seven days of the week. Station masters and clerks work unlimited hours."

All this is done by a Governor directly responsible to a Labor Colonial Secretary of State at Whitehall.

Efforts In Vain Sat.

When Hill was in London last November, he tried to get the Colonial Office to intervene on behalf of the Jamaican workers but his efforts proved fruitless. The Trade Union Congress also failed to secure any action for the colored West Indians who did so much during the war transporting sugar and other supplies to Britain.

It is not known what instructions Governor Huggins received from the Colonial Secretary when he was in London, but on his return the Trade Union Council officials made renewed attempts to get the claims of the railway employees settled. The government, however, persisted in its refusal to open negotiations as provided for in the recommendations of the Royal Commission approved machinery of arbitration.

Assured of the support of Alexander Bustemante, the leader of the Bustemante Industrial Trade Union, a rival organization of the Jamaica Trade Union Council, Governor Huggins endorsed the action of Hugh Foot, who acted as the island's governor while he was in London. Foot is the brother of Michael Foot, M.P.

Then the railway workers appealed their case to the Jamaica House of Representatives, Bustemante, who heads the majority bloc known as the Jamaica "Labor Party,"—labor in name, but semi-Fascist in reality—backed the government's action in refusing to negotiate with the Railway Workers' Union or the Trade Union Council.

Bustemante even did more than give parliamentary support to the Governor. He later issued a statement to the Jamaica Press in which he assured Sir John Huggin that should the Railway workers and other government employees affiliated to the Trade Union Council go out on strike, he would mobilize his supporters to break such a strike.

This is precisely what has happened.

3-9-46

Rival Orgonizations Clash

Strikes broke out in Kingston, the island's capital, on Saturday, 16, following the Governor's refusal to an ultimatum to begin negotiations with the Trade Union Council.

Although the conflict was on between the Railway Workers Union and the Government, Bustemante immediately mobilized his supporters and attacked the pickets of the rival organization. This led to street fighting. Three men were killed and scores injured. Once passions were aroused it soon developed into a sort of civil war between the supporters of the Bustemante Industrial Union and the Trade Union Council.

The warders of the Kingston lunatic asylum, the fire brigade, postal workers and other government employees joined in.

Reports reaching London describe the situation as "tense." Groups of workers armed with sticks, stones and iron bars fought one another for days. Order was only restored after the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding street meetings, demonstrations and the withdrawal of pickets.

Fires broke out in the mental asylum when lunatics escaped and set fire to the building. Volunteers had to be mobilized to fight the conflagration as the firemen are also out on strike. Fifteen patients were burned to death in one of the wards.

ernor still refused to talk matters with the council leaders, who called out railway, prison and other key government workers.

It was then that government getting alarmed, secured the aid of Bustemante, who heads a rival union, known as the Bustemante Industrial Trade Union, of which the labor boss is life president, life secretary and life treasurer.

British trade union leaders in London explain that the Bustemante outfit is a sort of labor racket completely dominated by one man. Because of its non-democratic character, Bustemante has been refused membership in the World Trade Union Federation, while the democratically conducted Jamaica Trade Union Council is part of the world labor movement.

Unions Opposed 3-9-46

Since the two organizations—the Bustemante Industrial Trade Union and the Jamaica Trade Union Council are fundamentally opposed, like the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizatoins (CIO) in the United States, the Jamaica government is able in times of labor crises to play one off against the other.

This is precisely what is happening now. For officials here assert the rioting in Kingston, the island's capital, was started when Bustemante's followers left their work at the Kingston wharves and attacked the members of the Trade Union Council on strike, following the assault upon Bustemante.

At the time of writing this dispatch, the Colonial Office report from the governor says that three men have been killed and scores injured. While order has been temporarily restored, further rioting is expected.

Now that the workers are divided and fighting between themselves, the government can afford to ignore the original grievances of the mental hospital warders, prison attendants and railway men which were the original cause of the disturbances.

Delay Troops' Return

With the present state of unrest prevailing, the British military authorities might be prevailed upon by the Colonial Office to postpone the repatriation of Jamaican troops serving with the Royal Air Force in this country.

These troops, numbering several thousands, have been giving the authorities here chronic headaches. It appears that when they were recruited, at a time when England was badly in need of men to serve as ground staff with the Air Force—the Jamaican government promised the men opportunities to learn trades in the service. They were also led to believe that after the war they would be provided with well paid jobs. But now that the war is over, they have received no training.

Furthermore, the government is in no position to offer the men employment on their return to Jamaica, due to mass unemployment already prevailing in the island. Added to this grievance, the majority of the islanders are completely demoralized and frustrated.

Contributory factors making for this lowering of morale, are said to be racial conflicts between Negrophobic influences in certain Air Force stations; the cold climate to which the islanders from tropical lands are unaccustomed; and last but not least, the uncertainty about their future. For while the Air Force high command would like to ged rid of the West Indians by shipping them all back to their homes, the Colonial Office and the local governments are not anxious for them to return to the West Indies, until employment can be found for them. Sat.

From investigations carried out in the camps in the British Isles, it is reported that the majority of Negroes are so anti-British, due to their bitter experiences in this country, that it is considered dangerous for them to be repatriated until some way can be found to appease them.

The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that armed clashes are of frequent occurrence at Royal Air Force stations throughout the country. The most recent one, in which hundreds of Jamaicans and white airmen were involved, took place only this week at the Blackhouse aerodrome, Camberley, Surrey.

Racial Clashes 3-9-46

The fighting, it is understood, was the culmination of a series of "incidents" at the aerodrome and in the neighboring village of Yateley, where, because of previous fights between whites and blacks, the military authorities had closed the dance hall. After several hours fighting in which small arms and knives were used, peace was restored by the intervention of a high ranking air force officer.

The West Indians were transferred to a neighboring Royal Air Force Station for the night and next day they were posted to Reading and London, where they will remain until the government can find a troop ship to repatriate them.

PORT PEACE IN JAMAICA

Times

Six-Week Agreement Reached at Kingston for Harmony

New York, N.Y.

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28—The waterfront issue has been settled with a six-week agreement reached between the Bustamante union and the Shipping Association, the Government officially announced this morning.

Under the agreement William Bustamante agreed to accept 50 per cent of the waterfront work for his unionists, allowing the other 50 per cent to the rival United Portworkers Union. The agreement grew out of a meeting of a a six-man deputation from the House of Representatives and the Executive Council Friday. Mr. Bustamante has ordered the portworkers of his union to resume work Tuesday. Meantime, tricornered conference of the Bustamante union, the United Portworkers Union and shippers will work out a comprehensive scheme to insure waterfront peace.

Monday 7-29-46

Two Shot In Jamaica Labor Riot

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 7-5-46

Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—(AP): With police looking on helplessly, hundreds of followers of William A. Bustamante, self-styled prime minister of Jamaica, roamed the wharves today beating up laborers who had continued work when Bustamante had been on trial for manslaughter.

Shouting "we will follow Bustamante until we die," the crowd raided the office of rival union leader Seymour Warner and stoned the building. In ensuing gunfire two Bustamante men were wounded. The city was in a state of tension tonight.

Bustamante, chief of the British West Indies Trades union, and Frank Pixley, Jamaica's minister of social services, were acquitted Tuesday on charges of manslaughter resulting from the death of a man during a labor row at Kingston's mental hospital last February. Fri. 7-5-46

While the trial was on, Bustamante unionists declared a work holiday.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Jamaican Labor Tense As Leader Goes On Trial

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-29-46

KINGSTON, Jamaica — City wharves idled this week as workers left their jobs for a 40-mile trip to Port Maria to witness the manslaughter trial of William Alexander Bustamente, head of the dominant Labor party here, and F ank Pixley, his minister of social services.

Heard by Chief Justice Sir Hector Hearne, the trial began with all Jamaican labor tense. Additional squads of police were sent over to Port Maria to help maintain order.

Opening the crown's case, Attorney General Mayers recalled the incidents of a strike at an asylum last Feb. 15, when Bustamente, forcing his way past the main gate, was struck with a brick. He went away threatening, "I will be coming back."

Bustamente, the prosecutor said, went to the wharves, where his union is well organized, and told the longshoremen, "Come on, there's a civil war on."

At the asylum later, it was said, Bustamente demanded that the gate be opened, saying, "I am in charge in this country." The attorney general described how John Nicholas was attacked, fired a shot that killed one of the workers and was set upon and beaten to death.

"There was no doubt of Bustamente's intention when he told the mob afterward to 'go back to your work tomorrow, I will put down this blasted rebellion'," the prosecution said. "The tragedy of Mr. Nicholas' death did not cause him to desist even momentarily from his intentions.

Bustamente's defense argument has not yet been presented.

Jamaica Labor Chief Freed; Workers Clash

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-13-46

A trial which lasted 13 days, and during which all ship loading stopped and many sugar estates and factories were idle, ended with the acquittal last week of labor "chief" William A. Bustamente of a charge of manslaughter.

Acquitted along with him by an all native jury was his lieutenant Frank Pixley.

Shouting "we will follow Bustamente until we die," hundreds of Bustamente followers threatened workers who continued on their jobs while the labor leader was on trial and charged the office of Seymour Warner, a rival union leader.

In the gunfire that followed the clash, two of Bustamente's men were wounded. Kingston was charged with tension throughout the night.

The manslaughter charges grew out of the February strike of hospital workers. The labor leader and his lieutenant were charged by the crown with having led an armed mob of workers to the Kingston mental hospital, resulting in the violent death of John Nicholas, leader of the rival People's National Party.

Witnesses told the court that they saw Bustamente and Pixley standing at the back of the crowd when Nicholas who was being pursued by the crowd with sticks and stones turned and fired into its midst.

Earlier in the trial 22 crown witnesses testified to seeing the labor leader, idol of the workers and said to be the most powerful man in Jamaica, leading the "armed mob" to the hospital where 290 hospital wardens were on strike.

Bustamente and Pixley both denied that the workers were armed with anything, or that they were in front leading them. Pixley further said he was too frightened and that the crowd was marching to the hospital only for the purpose of settling labor difficulties as the institution.

Presiding at the trial was Jamaica Chief Justice Henry Hearne. Crown attorney was the Honorable Henry Ma...s, assisted by solicitor gener... Charles Newbold.

Both labor leaders were defended by Sir Lennex O'Reilly, leading native barrister from Trinidad.

Thousands of dollars were subscribed by the poor native workers to defend their boss, who the workers boast "has more power than any white man, even the governor."

During the latter days of the trial great crowds of Bustamente's followers marched from Kingston, island capital, to Port Maria, 40 miles away where the trial took place. How much effect they may have had on certain members of the jury was a matter of conjecture, but that they undoubtedly had some was not denied.

Bustamente in his official capacity on the island is minister of communications and Pixley is his minister of social services. The 59-year-old labor leader's real power lies, however, in the Industrial Trade Union

Sir Lennex O'Reilly was successful during his conduct of the defense's case in having several changes of testimony read into the records as to the time the defendents allegedly arrived with the mob and estimates as to the number of persons involved.

JAMAICA SMOLDERS

Treatment of Returning War Heroes Offends and Increases Ire of Islanders

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 6-8-46

"THE English soldier is a great fellow when he fights a people without arms," stated W. A. Domingo at a meeting called by the People's National Party in Jamaica, according to the daily press. The Indonese would have said the same thing, my friends, but let's get on with the story. It seems as though the 1,300 Jamaican Negroes attached to the Royal Air Force have gotten a royal shoving around. They didn't find things so easy serving under the English and then when it was time to be mustered out the government refused to send them home because there was trouble in Jamaica. Things around England weren't so pleasant for them after the war, either. The returning Tommies had no great love for their black brothers. Too, the fact that mulatto babies kept popping up all over the island, a result of the crop planted by the American Negro soldiers, in all probability, infuriated the returning English servicemen and the dark Jamaicans had to bear the brunt for that. After being held for nearly a year in this unfriendly environment they were then shipped home in accommodations more like cattle boats than those befitting the return of war heroes. During the trip somebody shoved somebody or said something to somebody, but anyway there was a slight mutiny aboard. The English did their best to cover the matter up and not many facts are known, but when the troops disembarked in Jamaica under the threat of machine guns, the Jamaicans had a mighty meeting and it was there that Domingo made this observation on the Englishman's prowess as a fighter.

Mr. Cayton

* * *

ANOTHER speaker at the same meeting described his notion of the Englishman's views on race and what the Jamaicans thought of it as follows: "His thought is identical to the Germans. He is the master race. As far as Jamaica is concerned there shall be no master race for us. We know them for what they are and we'll treat them as they deserve."

In a country where only 2 per cent of the population is white, 18 per cent colored, that is, of mixed race, and 77 per cent black, it is difficult to maintain an order which will exploit and subject the natives without the presence of an armed force. When Domingo, leader of the People's National Party, demanded that "we go on record as insisting that no foreign troops stay in our country or that when they are here they are subject to our control," this put England on the spot.

Jamaica is a tinder-box. Jamaicans have a fighting history and a fighting tradition. In 1831 Negro slaves revolted in Jamaica, just two years before the Emancipation Act. Again in 1865 there was an outbreak at Morant Bay and the chief magistrate of the parish and eighteen other white persons were killed. The disturbances which followed filled the island with terror and many excesses were committed.

But if Jamaica has shown this disposition to fight for its freedom, it has also been willing to fight for the British Empire when it felt that there was something at stake. During World War I Jamaica sent 250 officers and 11,042 non-commissioned officers and men for the British West Indies Regiment, and 381 officers for other regiments which went abroad. Eighty-two commissioned officers and 1,019 non-commissioned officers and men were lost in that so-called war for freedom. She responded with equal generosity at the time of World War II. But now Jamaica intends to get freedom from white domination at any cost. *Sat. 6-8-46*

* * *

JAMAICA is just one and perhaps one of the lesser of England's present colonial headaches. But that country is symptomatic of the revolt of the colored people against their white oppressors. What is happening in Jamaica today cannot be judged simply in terms of the importance of an island 4,207 square miles in area and having about a million people in population. Jamaica is a symbol of the revolt of colored people against Western European imperialism, whether it be Dutch, French, or Belgian—or more especially when it's British.

Jamaican Riots Subside As Rival Unions Clash

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

JAMAICA, W. I.—After an outbreak of bloody riots between rival labor unions which at one time threatened to develop into civil war, all is relatively quiet here this week as negotiations to settle this island's crippling strike are proceeding peacefully.

Fifteen lunatic asylum inmates were killed during the work stoppage when fire gutted a mental hospital in Kingston while firemen were out on strike.

Negotiations began after Parliament action by Laborite members Reginald Sorenson and Captain Gammans demanding settlement of the strike. Governor Huggins informed the British colonial office Monday that negotiations are at present proceeding with trade union leaders, including Norman Manley, Ken Hill and Richard Hart.

The outbreaks followed in the wake of clashes between members of the industrial union controlled by Alexander Bustemante and unions affiliated with the Jamaican Trade Union Council. When the Council unions declared a strike following the governor's refusal to negotiate wage rates, Bustamente, who is absolute dictator of his union, organized a mob of 5000 armed with sticks and stones. Marching through the streets of Kingston at the head of his mob without encountering any police interference, Bustemante ordered his followers to kill all members of rival unions.

John Nicholas, member of the Barrister Norman Manley's People's National Party, was beaten to death. Four others were killed in the riots, as terror spread over the island.

Lawyer Noel Nethersole, president of the Trade Union Council, has arrived in London to appeal to the Colonial Office that the Jamaican attorney general prosecute Bustemante for leading his lynch mob. Nethersole interviewed members of Parliament and cabinet ministers, including Sir Stafford Cripps and Colonial Secretary Greech Jones.

According to latest information, the colonial secretary, cabled Governor Huggins demanding a full investigation into the actiivties of Bustemante, who is bent upon forming a Fascist movement within the island. Bustemante, as head of the Jamaica Labor Party and leader of the House of Representatives, is the most powerful political boss in the West Indies.

Bustemante learned his gangster methods while serving as a police officer in Cuba under the Machado dictatorship. He departed from Cuba when Batista overthrew the Machado regime. Bustemante stopped off in New York, gambled and won on the stock exchange, and retired to Jamaica where he established himself as a Kingston moneylender.

When the 1937 labor riots broke out, Bustemante, who hated Governor Richards for regulating his moneylending racket by fixing the interest scale on loans to low-paid government employees, organized dock workers and agricultural laborers, and staged a series of strikes until he was arrested. When he left prison he was hailed as a successor to Marcus Garvey by Jamaica's "common man."

Bustemante, who is a great orator and picturesque demagogue, then became Jamaica's unchallenged labor boss until Lawyer Manley organized both a rival union and his People's National Party, and declared war on Bustemante's racket.

Addressing a mass meeting of Africans, West Indians, and other colonials Sunday, Nethersole reviewed the history of Jamaica's labor troubles. The meeting was organized by the Pan African Federation and presided over by President Dr. Peter Milliard. After hearing Nethersole tell of Bustemante's behavior as a strikebreaker, the meeting collected $300 to aid the strikers.

Jamaicans Wish Independence

KINGSTON, Jamaica —(ANP) — An estimated 15,000 persons cheered widly militant Jamaican leaders of the People's National party here Tuesday night during a rally in Edelweiss park when they demanded an end of British rule for Jamaicans.

Marking the first national protest to the recent British treatment of 1,300 Jamaican royal air force troups charged with rioting aboard the liner Bergensfjord, Martin Luther Baker, an RAF aircraftman, told of abuse to Jamaicans in England.

"We went over pro-British but we came back anti-British and I say 100 per cent anti-British," he said.

Willis O. Isacs, chairman of the demonstration, said he had yet to see one Englishman who was eager to solve the racial question, although there were a unmtion, although there were a numtrying to combat racial prejudice.

"His thought is identical to the Germans," Isaacs charged. "He is the master race. As far as Jamaica is concerned there shall be no master race for us. We know for what they are and will treat them as they deserve."

W. A. Domingo, party leader, held the English soldier in ridicule.

Jail Jamaica Leader As Civil Strife Brews

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Complete civil strife looms in Jamaica as a result of a long period of labor conflicts which exploded into the open last week.

Bombarded by a series of drastic political moves, latest of which was the indictment of W. Alexander Bustemante and Frank A. Pixley, government and labor leaders, this bewildered British colony may be threatened also with the loss of its long struggle for self-government.

The fiery Bustamente, whose leadership over the dominant Jamaican Labor Party and the Bustamente Industrial Trade Unions makes him the most powerful politico in the country, was charged April 11, with manslaughter involving the deaths of 20 people during a labor dispute.

In the Jamaican government Bustemente is minister of communications, a member of the all-important executive council. He is generally regarded as prime minister of the island of three million Negroes.

Arrested with him was Frank A. Pixley, leader of the BITU, minister of social services and also a member of the executive council.

Charge Strike Breaking

Pixley and Bustamente were charged by a coroner's jury with responsibility for leading 4,000 workers to the Kingston Mental Hospital to break by force a strike of attendants who were members of a rival federation, the Trade Union Council.

The clash caused the deaths of two men from shootings and beatings and deaths of 18 hospital patients from burns.

Several days before the strike, the Trade Union Council, through its president, N. N. Nethersole and secretary, Kenneth Hill, announced it would resist with force any attempt to break the strike by members of the Bustamente Industrial Trade Unions.

The bloody strike riot at the hospital and the subsequent indictment of Bustamente and Pixley brought to a climax the long period of conflict between the Trade Union Council and Norman W. Manley's Socialist Peoples' National Party on the one hand and the Bustamente Industrial Trade Unions and the Jamaican Labor Party on the other.

It now seems certain that the whole of Jamaica will be plunged into civil strife if a method is not found for settling the differences between the two leaders.

Cause British Alarm

It is also just as certain that the existence of island-wide civil strife might cause the British government to hesitate to extend political liberties and self government when the new constitution, granted in 1944, comes up for review in 1950.

Informed British sources state, however, that the incident will be treated more as a criminal case than a political one. It was pointed out that all things possible would be done to relegate the incident away from the political aspect in order to weaken as little as possible Jamaica's struggle for self-government.

Jamaica is the first British Negro colony in which a large measure of self-government has been permitted and experience in Jamaica will have a marked effect on the colonial policies of other Caribbean powers, America, France, and Holland as well as the British.

Bustemente, who controls through his party 27 of the 32 members of the House and all five of the elected members of the executive council, holds a steadfast silence through all proceedings.

He has stated to a U. S. paper: "Keep your chin up and don't swallow hooks over there without baits from certain Jamaican visitors. I invite you to come to Jamaica and learn the truth so you can write facts and not help Jamaican political rejects to spread propaganda in your honored press. "Law prevents me to make further comments under arrest."

Manley, leader of the Socialist People's National Party, is an Oxford graduate and a brilliant lawyer. Bustamente, his political opponent, is just the opposite.

He is rough, wilful and outspoken and makes little mention of his formal educational attainments.

The strong animosity between the two men came to public notice in 1944 when the new constitution went into effect, providing more self-government than the British had ever granted to any of their predominantly Negro colonies.

The new constitution established universal suffrage despite the fact that over 50 per cent of the Jamaicans are illiterate, and that 90 per cent of the people, literate and otherwise, had never participated in governmental affairs.

An elected House of Representatives with 32 members was provided for along with an executive council of 10 members, five elected and five appointed.

Purdah Government

The Government's statement on the matter of Constitutional changes for Jamaica serves in itself to demonstrate the impediment which the changes are designed to remove.

It dealt with a matter directly involving the Colonial Secretary among other officials on the Executive Council. Yet these officials were parties to the decision to issue a statement in those terms and it is to be assumed that the document was drawn up and released by the Colonial Secretary himself. In all the circumstances it was only to be expected that the resulting pronouncement would be the limping equivocal performance it was. The official administration has once again served to relieve the party in power of its liability to the country in matters affecting the public interest.

The immediate questions were (1) whether or not Bustamante and his party are in favour of the changes and (2) whether they propose to seek them. The country has a clear right to be consulted by the Majority Party in this important matter or at the very least to be informed of its views before the whole situation was compromised by such covert transactions and dubious pronouncements as have been made in the past fortnight.

It might be argued that it would be improper for the dominant political party thus to anticipate the Government in a matter of public policy. Our reply is that it is precisely because of the very defect in the structure of the Executive that is the issue in this matter that such a procedure was necessary. For the people's representatives are only a part of the Executive, and only a minority at that, and the views of the Government are not necessarily the views of the political element and therefore not necessarily either the views of the country or in any way liable or subject to the thought and opinion of the people as a whole. The principle of representation is thus gravely vitiated.

That is a situation which no honest and self respecting politician could possibly support. But, as we have already observed, it has its value as an expedient and can be turned into a formidable instrument in the hands of those who place personal or party advantage above the dignity and interest of the country.

This position puts an equal strain upon the official member of the Executive. No matter how deeply and fundamentally his own view may diverge from those of the majority or any matter he is bound to be a party to the relevant decision. He has no means of appealing to Parliament or the country in the matter. He has no standing as a politician, his withdrawal from the Government would not only be quite pointless but would destroy his career. Yet he is required to be a politician behind the scenes and to have and to express views on the most in-

tensely controversial matters affecting the public interest. He is at the same time required not merely to translate Executive decisions dispassionately into administrative action but to display the greatest fairness and detachment in his dealings with the assailants of the Government and the political rivals of the party in power even at the height of any contests or disputes in which they may be joined. Further he is expected to exercise the functions with the same tact and discretion and with the same manhood and dignity when there is a change in the political element of the Government. *Thurs. 5-16-46*

All we can say is that the proper performance of these functions require a combination of the outstanding characteristics of the superman and the super worm.

A democracy cannot properly be administered by a dual Executive one half of which is kept in purdah.

Power Struggle Shades Jamaica Political Future

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-19-46

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Little publicized political strife in this tiny island, which recently burst upon the world in the sensational Bustamante trial, points to a future of great upheaval with two former allies aspiring for leadership of Jamaica's masses.

Already in control of a great segment of the populace including most of the island's uneducated blacks is W. A. Bustamante, Prime minister and head of a powerful union, mainly composed of dock workers, Bustamante controls much of the government machinery and several newspapers. A man of great personal magnetism, he is followed by zealots who often resort to violence in defending his name and his policy. A truckload of Jamaicans rolling through the streets singing "I'll serve Bustamante till I die" is a common occurrence in Kingston, day or night.

Opposed by Manley

Opposed to Bustamante, who assumed power with 23 of the 31 seats in the legislative council in 1944 is N. W. Manley, Leader of the People's National party. Manley is supported by a sprinkling of traditionally aloof "Jamaica whites," and a substantial following of educated "Jamaica blacks." Like Bustamante, his one time coworker, he heads a union, the Trade Unions Congress, whose membership is also his political following. It is mainly composed of government employees, teachers and artisans.

The struggle between the two men began in 1939, shortly after Manley secured Bustamante's release from jail in connection with labor disturbances. Bustamante, who was commissioned to organize labor while Manley built a political structure pointing toward self government, broke the agreement. Backed by the powerful union he built with wage increases and improved working conditions Bustamante was swept into power when the first legislature took seats in 1944.

5 Years Without Elections

No general elections are scheduled before 1949. Since 1944 the Manley party has been steadily building a strong political organization. Coupled with indictments of every questionable move Bustamante has made, the People's National party has conducted an intense political action campaign among the peasants.

Unexpected windfall for the Manley group was the recent Bustamante trial at Port Maria, in which he and another government official were acquitted of manslaughter charges. Resultant publicity was damaging, however and indications of split in his formerly solid political ranks are increasing.

Prestige Falling

First incident was the resignation of L. C. Bloomfield of Manchester from the Bustamante party. This was followed by a losing battle with the sugar producers, which Bustamante was forced to abandon. Most obvious sign of a rift came when five cabinet members failed to attend a testimonial banquet and presentation given for the "chief" in August. Although no party principle or political issue appeared on the surface, Bustamante labeled the absent men traitors, and sought to discredit their former support.

Heartened by the internal rift, the People's National Party is girding for a by election in November. They are running Hugh D. Johnson, wealthy farmer, to fill the seat of the late Rev. F. G. Veitch, a Bustamante man. Political observers are watching the campaign closely for the possibility that the outcome may mark the future trend of Jamaica politics.

Terrorized by Insane Strike-Breakers

The Case Kansas City, Missouri

Fri 3-8-46

By FRANK HILL

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Hostilities between rival labor factions here last week resulted in death for two persons and a state of panic when 2,600 inmates of Mental hospital were released upon the city. The trouble is reported to have begun when BITU, directed by Alexander Bustamente, West Indies labor leader, led his forces in an attempted strike break of 450 asylum workers.

Bustamente is said to have marched his members against Trade Union council pickets after accusing the TUC group of "striking against the government" and charging that the walkout was "Communist inspired."

The hospital strike was connected with the 3,300 public utility employe walkout affecting communications, transportation, prisons and fire brigades, the first strike of government employes in Jamaica's history. It was called by TCU to enforce negotiation of its six-point demands presented to the government Jan. 2. The petition asked removal of Dr. D. I. Cameron, director of Mental hospital, an enlarged staff, and improved working conditions.

Other victims of Bustamente's clash with TUC were some of the 2,500 railway strikers. This affray followed a conference between Gov. Huggins and Bustamente. The feeling here is that only the most intense pressure upon the government will bring it to discharge its responsibilities as the largest employer of labor on the island.

A public meeting of TUC on grounds of Mental hospital followed the free-for-all fight between the warring groups. Speakers, including Norman W. Manley, president of the Peoples National party, TUC President Nethersole, and Will Isaacs, declared that the union was willing to negotiate with the government, but that the government refused to yield an inch.

Colonial Secy. Foot, in a press conference, told newsmen: "No government will not negotiate with the union." He refused to answer a query as to whether or not government considers it a criminal offense for a man to lead a mob on the streets for purpose of provoking a disturbance.

TUC President Nethersole left here for London last Thursday to present the labor issue to the colonial office there.

Herb McKenley Barred From Jamaica Club

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-7-46

Champion Sprinter Victim Of World Color Dilemma

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—World color consciousness, redoubled with the close of World War II, last week barred Jamaica-born sprint champion Herb McKenley and his party from one of his country's clubs.

The island is boiling with indignation over the "McKenley incident" despite the statement of the night club proprietor, Murray Jacobson, that color prejudice was not involved.

McKenley, holder of the world's 440-yard dash record, is a student at the University of Illinois in the United States. He is here making a tour of night clubs to advertise the Jamaican Athletic Association sports events.

Wants No Fuss

"I don't want to make a fuss about it," said McKenley. "As far as I'm concerned I have nothing to say but report the facts of the matter." He said he had gone to the Springfield Club with a party consisting mainly of people from the Civil Service.

"When we went to the gate to get our tickets they told us it was a 'members' night and we couldn't go in," said the athlete. "But while we were standing there large crowds of people were passing through and none of them was showing any membership card."

Other members of McKenley's party protested to the gateman, pointing out to him that McKenley was a world famous sports figure and that the treatment was a "gross insult."

"He (the gateman) went inside, came back out with the secretary and told us that it would be all right," McKenley related.

"By this time we were not interested in going into the place. We left."

"Second Time"

Jacobson said, "I'll fire that gateman today. This is the second time he has placed me in trouble this way."

Jacobson emphasized that the gateman had no instructions to exercise any form of color barrier. He said he "could not understand how such a thing could have happened."

But meanwhile, in London, another West Indian was facing discrimination because of color. Retired Jamaican Postmaster General Willie Cambell with his family was denied a flat when his landlady-to-be told him that "her solicitor objected to her sub-letting the flat to a West Indian family as colored visitors were not desired in the flats."

William A. Bustamante, Jamaican Labor Leader, Freed of Manslaughter Charges

Case Kansas City Mo.

Sunday 2-12-46

KINGSTON. — (ANP) — The tense 12-day manslaughter trial of William A. Bustamante, powerful labor and political leader, and Frank Pixley, minister of social services, ended in acquittal here Wednesday by a seven-man jury. The charges grew out of the fatal beating of John Nicholas last Feb. 16 during a strike of hospital attendants, prison guards, rairoad and civil service workers.

Bustamante, the island's minister of communications and a member of the house of representatives, accepted the jury's verdict as "the end of another episode of political conspiracy." He is the founder of the powerful Bustamante Industrial Trade union, made up of longshoremen and other non-professionals, and is known as "the chief" to the masses of working people in Jamaica.

His defense during the trial was that he and Pixley led a crowd to the hospital on the date of the killing to assist in keeping order during the strike. His lawyer, Sir Lenox O'Reilly, made an impassioned plea for acquittal "so that they may return to the life of social and public service to which they have dedicated themselves."

He pictured the 59-year-old Bustamante as "a knight of old in shining armor, mounted on a charger challenging opponents worthy of his steel, and not a man to stoop to petty things." Prior to entering the labor and political arena here, Bustamante was a soldier of fortune.

Sir O'Reilly said Pixley was a lawyer who should not be identified with a disorderly mob. Public jubilation greeted the acquittal verdict. During the trial, workers all over the island quit work to come here to attend the proceedings.

EIGHT RIOTERS KILLED IN JAMAICAN LABOR RIFF

Miami Whip

KINGSTON.—(ANP)—An estimated total of eight lives were lost last week during the week end clash between members of the Trade Union Council and British Indies Trade union group. Three of the eight persons were reported killed in street fighting and the remaining five were insane inmates who died natural deaths during the turmoil.

Prison, fire department and railway workers joined insane asylum employees in the week end clashes that gripped the Kingston area in terror when armed mobs roamed the western vicinity of this area.

Thousands of citizens milled about the asylum fences Saturday as authoroties returned the last of the scores of inmates that escaped the day before.

Sat 3-2-46

The Trade Union council told the British Indies Trade union that it would meet them with force if necessary and would "fight them in the streets, lanes, and bedrooms" but tempers had cooled considerably by Sunday.

Warders at the General penitentiary in Kingston and at the district prison in Spanish Town, 13 miles away, joined the strike as did the Kingston and Spanish Town fire brigades and railway workers. The management of the prison was taken over by police while the civil defense organization manned the fire stations.

HOLIDAYS IN JAMAICA

Planes Quickly Transport the Tourist to One of Most Colorful of the West Indies

New York Times 2-10-46

By JANE KRIEGER

MANY American tourists eager to add foreign flavor to their Southern vacations are heading for the island of Jamaica in the Caribbean. One of its chief attractions is the sun, which is almost guaranteed to shine steadily from December to May, with occasional showers not lasting more than an hour. Recently, the island started preparations for a tourist boom. Hotels are being enlarged and new ones built, roads put in condition, and the Tourist Board is trying to eliminate the passport requirement, which has discouraged potential travelers.

Prices are not as low as before the war, as this writer can testify, but two people can spend a luxurious three weeks for about $400, exclusive of transportation. Since the cruise ships have not yet started, the only way to get to the island is via Pan American clippers, which make the four-hour run from Miami to Kingston three times a day. A round-trip ticket costs $135. 2-10-46

Jamaica's first tourist, Christopher Columbus, stayed for more than a year, and the island still is steeped in the ancient lore of the galleons which dropped anchor here. Today, 98 per cent of Jamaica's population is descended from African slaves brought in to serve the Spaniards. They live side by side with the British, who govern the colony.

In his own language, the Jamaican Negro is "frenly like puppy if you pet 'im." If he lives in the country his dialect—a mixture of English and African words—is almost incomprehensible to the average tourist. If he is a "Kingston boy" he may speak with a cultured English accent. Wherever he lives, he is gay, humorous and inordinately fond of color.

Enchanting Beauty

Jamaica has a picture-book kind of beauty. Strange patterns of light make the mountains appear in soft blues and the sea is a mixture of violet and jade-green. Tiny strips of white beaches hem the northern coast, and further inland are tropical jungles, banana plantations, sugar-cane fields and masses of wild orchids growing along the roadside. In the interior

Huckster

Krieger

West Indian peddles her wares.

the country is a succession of humps and valleys, wild and sparsely settled. The Maroons, descendants of the Arawak Indians, govern themselves here without outside interference, under a separate treaty with the British Crown.

There are so many things to see and so many resorts to visit that the tourist with only ten days to spend will have a hard time deciding where to spend them. The Clipper lands in Kingston, capital and only city on the island. For all its modern buildings and commercial activity, Kingston remains an Old World settlement, whose narrow streets have more donkey carts than automobiles. Its urbane, cosmopolitan flavor is evident at the famous Myrtlebank Hotel, where most tourists spend at least a day.

From Kingston tourists can take trains, open-sided trolleys or private cars to the resort towns. One of the most beautiful is Shaw Park in the midst of the jungle high above the Caribbean. The hotel, set amid clipped lawns and tropical gardens, has tennis, putting greens, a swimming pool filled by a waterfall, and a beach ten minutes away by bus. Rates including meals run from $5 to $10 a day.

Most Americans who go to Jamaica ultimately wind up at Montego Bay, the island's gay, sophisticated seaside resort. Five or six villa-style hotels line the beach, and several more are now being built. The most luxurious is the Casa Blanca, whose waterfront veranda suites have all the advantages of a private cottage without the trouble of housekeeping. They cost about $12 a day with meals, while the regular rooms run about $8. 2-10-46

State Of Emergency Declared In Jamaica

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 19.—(AP)—Widespread strikes and disorders led Sir John Huggins, governor of Jamaica, to proclaim a state of emergency here today.

Huggins said the critical labor situation threatened to interfere with the supply and distribution of food and with the means of transportation. He issued orders forbidding the possession of firearms in public places by any persons except police officers or those with special permits, and banning all public meetings and processions in the metropolitan area. 2-20-46

Government officials, meanwhile, pressed an investigation of a fire Sunday night which caused the death of 15 male inmates of the Kingston Mental Hospital, where attendants struck last Friday.

Virtually all of 100 or more patients who escaped during the fire were reported rounded up.

Kingston Faces Food Shortage

Montgomery Advertiser

30 Inmates Of Insane Asylum At Large

Montgomery, Alabama Thurs 2-21-46

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 20.—(AP)—A food shortage and paralysis of communications threatened as 3,300 public utility workers quit their jobs in Kingston today. A Canadian infantry regiment was held ready to take over essential services.

Disorders continued at the insane asylum, where the strikes started Friday with a walkout of nurses and attendants demanding dismissal of the superintendent and higher wages.

Thirty-five of the more than 100 inmates who escaped from the asylum on the first day of the strike were still believed to be at large. Some wards were a shambles, with the bodies of the 15 male inmates who perished in a mysterious fire Sunday still not removed. Large crowds gathered outside the gates and fences, where scores of the more than 2,000 patients were reported bartering food supplies seized in raids on a storehouse. Thurs 2-21-46

Some North American Catholic nuns who volunteered their services were removed from the asylum after their presence was protested by pickets of the Trade Unions Council.

The rival labor factions—the Trade Unions Council and the Industrial Trade Union, headed by William Bustamante, Jamaica minister of communications—remained deadlocked in their attitude on the strike, and any immediate settlement appeared unlikely.

It was believed likely that the Trade Unions Council — which ordered the asylum strike after the government, controlled by Bustamente's Labor Party, reportedly refused to grant employes' demands—would call out additional government workers.

Jamaica Public Service Workers Out On Strike

Birmingham News, Birmingham, Alabama

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21—(AP)—Approximately 250 Government Printing Office employes were called out on strike by the Trade Unions Council today, swelling to 3,500 the number of public service workers who have quit their jobs since Friday.

The leftwing People's National Party, which sponsors the Trade Unions Council, plans to send its vice president, N. N. Nethersole, to London to demand that colonial officials investigate the tangled labor and political situation in Jamaica. Thurs. 2-21-46

Leaders of the party said they would demand removal of British Colonial Gov. Sir John Huggins if he failed to institute charges of "inciting to riot" against William Alexander Bustamente, minister of communications and rival labor leader.

Kingston Mayor Quits In Jamaica Strike

Chicago Defender, Ill. Sat

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—Resignation of Mayor William Seivright has only heightened the chaotic condition now existing on the island as 3,500 government employes continued their walk-out strikes. The srike began Feb. 15, when attendants walked out at the insane asylum. Scores of inmates were missing and are believed to be wandering about the island.

Seivright termed his action as a protest against what he called "a breakdown of law and order." Speaking before a group he stated that the constitutional processes were threatened and that William Alexander Bustamente, government boss of Jamaica's dominant political labor party, was creating a power machine. 3-9-46

Seivright is treasurer of the People's National Party which, with the Trade Union Council, is accused of calling a showdown strike against Bustamente's rival industrial trade union and political rule by Bustamente's Jamaica Labor Party.

Jamaica in state of emergency

Los Angeles Tribune California Sat 3-2-46

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Almost twenty persons were reported killed and many injured here in labor riots and disturbances this week, as Sir John Huggins, governor of Jamaica, declared the country in a state of emergency because the unrest threatened to interfere with food supply and distribution.

The trouble assertedly began when attendants and nurses, members of a union affiliated with the Trades Union Council, went on strike at Kingston mental hospital, largest in the British West Indies, alleging that the matron and superintendent were "hostile towards their interests".

Fire of unknown origin, thought possibly to have been started by inmates themselves, broke out in the asylum, causing about 15 male patients to be burned alive. More than 100 inmates took advantage of the situation to walk out and roam the city streets looting private homes and stores. According to reports, they threw stones at police before they were rounded up and returned.

Pitched three-way street battles between rival unions and police are said to have resulted in several deaths by gunfire. Opposing unionist are those led by Alexander Bustmante, island labor boss, and members of the Trades Union Council, led by Ken Hill, West Indian delegate to the World Trade Union Conference in Paris last October.

Also on strike are the island fire brigade and railway workers, in protest against the government's refusal to grant wage increases. Several fires reportedly went neglected, destroying the theatre and sports pavilion, as well as the laundry of the mental hospital. Sat 3-2-46

Sir Huggins has issued orders forbidding possession of firearms in public places, excepting police officers and those with special permits. All public meetings and processions have been banned in the metropolitan area.

Most of the Jamaican population is Negro. The general resentment against British rule and unfavorable working and living conditions is reported to have made the restive country ripe for trouble. The fact that the colony was granted a new charter last year, giving natives political suffrage, is not believed to have satisfied the independence-hungry majority.

The only Britishers living here are government officials and representatives of the large corporations and their families.

Principal products are rum, coconuts, rice, coffee, sugar, and bananas. Natives are mostly employed on these plantations as laborers and on docks as dockhands and stevedores. At present, 40,000 stems of badly needed bananas are said to be rotting on Jamaica's docks.

Coincidentally, armed clashes were reported between Jamaican airmen and white troops at Blackbushe airdrome, Camberley, Surrey, England. Military police are said to have restored order, and the Jamaicans have been removed to Reading and London pending repatriation.

British To Keep Jamaica Squadron In Air Force

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 2-24-46

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) —While the U. S. army moves frantically to "purge" its ranks of all but a token number of Negro pilots, the British government last week announced plans to retain the Jamaica bomber squadron as a regular Royal Air Force unit.

The announcement was made by Michael deCordova, chairman of the Jamaica Bombing Plane fund. He said that assurances that the unit would not be disbanded were given him by Undersecretary for air Geoffrey DeFreitas, son of a former chief justice of the island.

He wrote deCordova that, "Your fears that the squadron is about to be disbanded are without foundation. There is no proposal to disband it at present, although it has recently been decided to reduce it to approximately half strength."

The squadron in question is the 139th light bomber squadron. The fleet was presented to the Royal Air Force by the citizens of Jamaica. The note from DeFreitas further stated that the title of the squadron would not be changed. He added that its relation to Jamaica would remain the same.

International

BOSS BUSTAMANTE (*center*) & HIS BOYS
The nuns were ejected as strikebreakers.

JAMAICA

Labor & Lunatics

Britain hoped that its worries in Jamaica were over when it granted limited self-government to its turbulent, dusky islanders 14 months ago. But last fortnight Kingston erupted in a chaos of strong-arm politics, union shootings, and escaped lunatics.

The Hon. Alexander Bustamante, half-Irish boss of riotous Bustamante's Industrial Unions and self-styled "Prime Minister of Jamaica," was out to break the rival Trades Union Council, made up of government and public-service workers. Bushy-haired Bustamante had swept Jamaica's first democratic elections in 1944, boasted "I am the government," now ran roughshod over mild Governor Sir John Huggins.

Attendants and nurses at Kingston's dismal Mental Hospital struck to force the removal of a Bustamante-supported superintendent. Scores of unguarded lunatics yelled "We are free!", romped (some naked) into town, looting stores and homes, raping, smashing windows, or just wandering aimlessly.

Coffee-colored Bustamante gathered his tough dock workers, bawled out orders (dictated to his common-law wife-secretary): "Handle the strikers with an iron hand." In reply, Norman Washington Manley, leftist leader of the defiant T.U.C., called strikes among prison guards, firemen and railroad workers. Armed mobs of rival unionists prowled the streets. Three men were killed. Bustamante was hit on the head by a brick.

The lunatics were no sooner hustled back to the asylum than they set fire to the epileptic ward. Fifteen inmates burned to death. When American nuns arrived to give their help, one piano-playing lunatic strummed *Happy Days Are Here Again*, but surly strikers ejected the nuns with the cry of "strikebreakers."

Manley, a former Rhodes scholar, howled for a Royal investigation and Bustamante's arrest. Adapting Churchill's rhetoric to Jamaican terrain, Manley vowed that his unions would "fight in the streets, lanes and bedrooms." But pistol-toting Bustamante, who seemed to be getting Colonial Office support, chortled: "They'll get no mercy. They struck against the government."

The only serene person in Jamaica was Percival Bennett, a convicted murderer awaiting execution in St. Catherine prison. His sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment, after the hangman had answered Norman Manley's strike call.

Time 3-4-46

BEACH VIEW TURNS OUT JAMAICAN GUESTS

By A Staff Re

Colour discrimination raises its ugly head in Montego Bay last Saturday night when a number of Jamaicans, most of them obviously coloured, were asked to leave the Beach View Hotel.

There was a large, gay crowd at Montego Bay for the races at Belfield Park. The hotel was also filled to capacity with tourists.

Most of the Jamaicans were crowded around the bar. The orchestra started to play, suddenly stopped in the middle of the music.

PIANIST PROTESTS

When patrons enquired the reason for this extraordinary conduct, they were told that the Jamaicans were not wanted in the hotel that night — would they kindly leave?

ORCHESTRA STRIKES

Pianist Leila Wilson, with the orchestra, reefused to conti g in protest agains discrimination. Most o Jamaican patrons complied with the request, trailed out; but a few hardy souls remained on, determined to be thrown out rather than go voluntarily.

HIDING BEHIND TOURISTS

All udring the war years, when no tourists came to Montego Bay because of the impossibility of travel, all the hotels there, including Beach View, made no colour distinctions in catering to the public.

Now that tourism is reviving, however, the pre-war colour line is being re-drawn on the unproved assumption that the tourists will not want to mingle with the coloured residents and other visitors to the town.

Kingston Jamaica 1-31-46 Wed.

Discrimination Against West Indian Airmen Blasted In Parliament

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—Unless the British military authorities and the colonial office take steps immediately to redress the grievances of West Indian airmen serving with the Royal Air Force in this country, an ugly situation will arise.

For already there have been several clashes between Jamaicans and British forces at their stations, resulting in many injuries. Recently several hundred islanders had to be transferred to Reading and London following an all-night fight with knives, bayonets and other weapons between West Indians and British personnel. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it is reported in well informed colonial office circles that the air council intends to ship the Jamaicans back to their island as soon as the government can provide transport.

As a result of certain representations made to members of parliament, Major. L. Wilkes, a Laborite, asked Squadron Leader John Strachey, Under-Secretary of State for Air, whether he was aware that a lady visitor to two West Indian airmen during visiting hours at the sick quarters of the RAF station at Tangmere, West Hampnett, was ordered to leave the ward immediately, as instructions had been left by the medical officer of the station that only servicemen were to visit West Indian patients. That the doctor personally informed the English visitor that her visit to colored airmen lowered white prestige and that he (the doctor) disapproved of colored patients, many of whom were suffering infectious diseases through association with white women. That this has caused grave discontent among West Indian personnel at this camp and whether he will investigate this case and prevent any repetition.

Official Reply 3-16-46

Under-Secretary Strachey, giving the official reply of the air ministry, told the House of Commons that any question of racial discrimination involving members of the Royal Air Force would be a matter of serious concern to the Air Council, and that he had given the case the most careful consideration.

Strachey proceeded to explain that "it appears as a young girl visited a sick quarters on three successive days. On the third occasion she was asked to leave on the instructions of the medical officer. The medical officer has stated that he took this action because the previous visits had been the subject of complaint by other patients, as one of the airmen concerned was serving part of a period of detention in the sick quarters. He also stated that the airman, who was suffering from a minor ailment—a cold only—was due to leave the ward in a day or two."

Strachey added that "later the girl came to see the medical officer, who gave reasons for his order and added his personal opinion on association between men and women of different colors. In doing so, he undoubtedly exceeded his duty, and he has since apologized to her."

"I repeat," declared Strachey, "that racial discrimination will not be tolerated in the Royal Air Force—a West Indian officer of the RAF has visited the station since the incident and reports that this is generally appreciated by the West Indian airmen there."

Home Leaves Refused

The West Indian officer in question is a welfare officer attached to the colonial office which is greatly disturbed by the general bad feeling prevailing among the colored men, who feel that they have been let down by the Jamaica government.

A group of Jamaicans stationed at a base workshop have recently made representations to the authorities for the right to spend their overseas leave at home, which has been refused. This is a cause for much discontent in the unity.

"We have been oversea for 23 months, and have only obtained seven days local leave," asserts the petition addressed to the commanding officer. It appears that while the men in question are entitled to 28 days' leave to be spent in the United Kingdom, they are being prevented from traveling to England from where they are now stationed.

The excuse originally given was that should they come to this country there is no accommodation for them. The men, however, approached the West Indian Committee which agreed to secure accommodation for such men as obtained permission from their commanding officer to visit Great Britain.

This information was conveyed to the commanding officer, who promised to forward the offer of the West Indian Committee in London to General Headquarters. Some time later, the commanding officer informed the West Indians that permission had been refused for them to travel to the United Kingdom.

Saturday 7-12-46

Population Growth Offsetting Puerto Rico Economic Gains

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla

MODERN LIVING—An unrealized dream for three-quarters of the world is pictured symbolically by the artist.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP) — Is Puerto Rico a capusule presentation of the problem of over-population that some day may plague the entire world? Tues 8-13-46

Guy Irving Burch, editor of Population Bulletin, published by a Washington research organization, it one person who thinks so. He asks:

"If the wealthy United States cannot find a solution to little Puerto Rico's population problem, what chance has world society of finding a solution?"

Conditions in the island are similar to conditions in three-quarters of the world, Burch states. The United States has been trying since 1899 to improve the lot of the island's people, to raise their standard of living, ot make the crowded island self-sufficient.

When this country assumed responsibility for Puerto Rico, the island had 953,243 people. They were crowded together, 280 per square mile in contrast to 25 per square mile in the United States.

"With the coming of American capital and industrialization, improvement over primitive economic conditions for a time outdistanced population increase," Burch says. "But as the death rate continued to be lowered without lowering the birth rate, the race between population growth and American aid became hopeless."

Burch estimates that Puerto Rico may have benefited to the extent of a billion dollars from its association with the United States. This aid has included federal spending and loans, trade benefits resulting from free access to the American market and many types of scientific and technological assistance.

And here is the result.

The birth rate is unchanged.

The death rate has declined sharply.

Since 1900 the population has increased 120 per cent.

Today Puerto Rico has 618 persons per square mile compared with 280 in 1900. If the present rate of population increase cntinues, the population will double in 25 years. The average income per family is $350 per year—one-seventh of the U. S. average. Tues 8-13-46

"The tendency for the birth rate to decline as social gains are achieved, as has occurred in the United States, has not yet been realized in Puerto Rico," Burch quotes the U. S. Tariff Commission as saying.

Then he turns to the world scene: "If the experience of the United States in little Puerto Rico were to be repeated by world society in such countries as China, India and Russia, the world would find itself in an almost insolvable condition of extreme overpopulation."

PINERO APPOINTED PUERTO RICO CHIEF

Truman Picks Native of Island as Governor, Acceding to Legislature's Request

Times New York 7/26/46

Friday 7-26-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Truman today nominated Jesus T. Pinero, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, to be that country's Governor.

Mr. Pinero succeeds Rexford Guy Tugwell, an appointee of the late President Roosevelt, who resigned June 30. The new Governor is the first native Puerto Rican to hold the post. The appointment is subject to approval by the Senate.

Mr. Pinero was born in Puerto Rico in 1897 and is leader of the Popular Democratic party there. He recently received the endorsement of the Puerto Rican Legislature, which petitioned President Truman for his nomination.

His name had been prominent in speculation on the appointment, chiefly as a result of the interest shown by Puerto Ricans and officials of the United States Department of the Interior in the selection of a native. 7-26-46

Mr. Pinero was graduated from the University of Puerto Rico and the School of Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania. He is married and has two children. By profession, he is a farmer.

His Popular Democratic party controls the Puerto Rican Legislature. He has served in the island's House of Representatives and on several missions to the United States.

Friday

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 25—President Truman's appointment of Resident Commissioner Jesus T. Pinero to be the first Puerto Rican in the Governorship, coming on the forty-eighth anniversary of the American landing in the Spanish-American War, caught San Juan's offices and business houses closed because of the holiday, but radio stations broadcasting the news throughout the island.

The conservative El Mundo will say editorially tomorrow that the selection of the first Puerto Rican to head the Government after four centuries of Spanish rule and nearly half a century of American signifies that the island has reached a state of development, entitling it to recognition as a self-governing community. It expresses the hope that Mr. Pinero will act impartially so as to win the confidence of different political groups. 7-26-46

The general feeling is that the new Governor possesses personal integrity and sincerity. The main complaint of his opponents is that he may be swayed too much by the Popular Democratic leader, Luis Munoz Marin.

Puerto Ricans Back Pinero As Governor

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Truman Sets Precedent By Naming Native Son

Sun. 9-1-46

(Leslie Highley, who wrote the following story, has known Jesus T. Pinero, newly nominated Governor of Puerto Rico, for many years. He covered Pinero's career in the Puerto Rican Legislature as a reporter for the newspaper El Mundo).

By LESLIE HIGHLEY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—When President Truman nominated Jesus T. Pinero as Governor of Puerto Rico to succeed Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell two precedents were set:

1. For the first time since the Island was acquired from Spain in 1898, a governor had the support of all Puerto Rican political parties. This had been regarded as almost impossible in Puerto Rico.

2. The ability of Puerto Ricans to govern themselves was recognized by the first nomination to their governorship of one of their own.

Puerto Ricans sent Don Jesus, as they call him, to Washington in 1944 as resident commissioner by a two to one majority. They were certain that some day he would become their governor.

Everybody who came in contact with him—the island "Jibaro," or peasant, as well as the Washington government official—was impressed with Senor Pinero's personality and capabilities. He climbed from a municipal council seat to the governorship in less than 15 years.

Don Jesus, like a great majority of Puerto Ricans, is of Spanish extraction. He was born in 1897—year before American troops landed on the island. Physically he contrasts with most islanders—he is a six footer and heavily set. Although Spanish is his native tongue, he is fluent in English. Sun. 9-1-46

Before entering politics, he devoted most of his time to farming, mostly to sugar cane cultivation. In his leisure hours he practices his two hobbies—fishing and photography.

When people ask Senor Pinero how he became a successful politico, he always replies:

"I never make political speeches."

And that is the truth.

I have known him for a good many years and never have heard him deliver what you could call a political speech. Many of his friends think he does not need to. The closest I ever heard him come to a vote-getting speech was during a session of the Puerto Rican Legislature. He took the floor to denounce some of his colleagues for arriving late. They had been coming in four or six hours late every day, thus delaying legislative work—until Pinero made that speech. Thereafter the House met on time.

During that four-year term Pinero talked little, but his committees worked hard and his legislation got speedy action.

Every time a legislator came in late, Senor Pinor would get up to ask that the name of the member be taken down by newspapermen and the people told what had happened.

Most important about Pinero's political career was the way he managed to obtain the people's support without ever making a campaign speech. Here is how it happened:

As a photographic enthusiast, he started with a small camera. He took pictures everywhere and of everything. He joined the Popular Democratic Party, which had a newspaper but no money to buy pictures. So Pinero became the newspaper's photographic editor. He took pictures of political rallies and of other events which might help the party—for nothing.

Then he bought a movie camera and a projector and supplied himself with dozens of films—instructive as well as entertaining.

In his free hours he would take to the hills, set up his projector and show the films to the island peasants, from one barrio to another. Soon there was a great demand for his shows. People from barrios deep in the hills would come down to his farm begging him to "show those interesting moving things."

With only a young boy as a helper, he traveled jungle and swamps to take the movies to the country folks. More than once the projector, electric power generator and other equipment rode miles on the back of a mule.

Senor Pinero never spoke a word about politics to his audiences. But when he ran for the House of Representatives the country "Jibaros" sent him there by an overwhelming majority.

During his two years as resident commissioner, Pinero fought for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination. He feels that Puerto Ricans should decide for themselves their future form of government. Sun. 9-1-46

He is hopeful that other dependent peoples of the world will see in his appointment a liberal attitude by the United States toward their political problems. It is generally conceded that President Truman's choice of Senor Pinero is a long step toward Puerto Rico's political maturity.

New Puerto Rican Governor Gets Island-Wide Support

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON—The recent elevation of Jesus T. Pinero to the governorship of Puerto Rico augurs well for the future development of America's "worst slum possession" it was pointed out here last week, as he became the first governor to receive the support of all island political parties.

Marking also the first time that a native Puerto Rican was nominated to govern Puerto Ricans, Pinero promised in his inauguration speech to continue the much debated economic and social policies of former governor Rexford Guy Tugwell, now a social science professor at the University of Chicago.

Pinero, a former sugar-cane farmer and photographic enthusiast, jovially attributes his meteoric rise in politics to the fact that "I never made a political speech." And reportedly this statement contains a great degree of truth. His admirers aver that he is so well respected by islanders that political oratory is unnecessary.

Standing six feet, the new governor once worked as photographic editor of a newspaper published by the Popular Democratic Party and there developed the idea of taking moving pictures to the island peasants, who had never heard of such entertainment. The peasants later expressed their gratitude by electing him to the state legislature.

Pinero's personality and capabilities have amassed for him a huge following in Washington as well as among fellow Puerto Ricans. During his two years as Resident Commissioner in Washington, he distinguished himself by an uncompromising fight for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination.

During his inauguration speech, Pinero informed his listeners that his appointment did not completely satisfy the aspirations of the Puerto Rican people. He said that the

United States must immediately recognize Puerto Rico's right to elect its own chief executive.

Puerto Rico Communists State Independence Stand

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun 7-21-46

By Leonard D. Harris

The compromising proposals of Luis Munoz Marin, president of the Puerto Rican Senate and the Popular Democratic Party, were strongly repudiated in a joint statement published on June 29, by Cesar Andreu and Juan Santos, president and general secretary of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Communist statement was in reply to two articles which appeared in **El Mundo**, Puerto Rican reactionary newspaper, during the previous week. In these articles, which Munoz Marin calls "New Tactics Towards Old Objectives," he expresses the opinion that since the Congress of the United States is apparently unwilling to grant independence with adequate economic guarantees, a compromise be made, in which Puerto Rico is granted more political autonomy but that the existing economic relationship be continued.

"Munoz Marin," the Communist statement declares, "has rejected the whole idea of independence, by presenting the proposal that Puerto Rico be converted into what he calls an 'Associated People.'

"Such a status would perpetuate all the essential characteristics of the outrageous colonial system under which Puerto Rico is now being exploited."

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to confuse the Puerto Rican people by proposing to end colonialism with similar forms of status under other names.

A plebiscite bill known as the Tydings-Pinero bill (S. 1002) is still before the U. S. Congress, supposedly to offer the people of Puerto Rico the right to choose between the alternatives of Independence, Dominion status or Statehood.

But a careful analysis of this bill will show that no matter which alternative the people choose, conditions would still be imposed subjecting them to a continuation of the existing colonial system.

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico is not opposed to the idea of a plebiscite. Ther is no question but that in the event of a plebiscite, the people would vote overwhelmingly in favor of independence.

But the plebiscite must be held under the supervision of the United Nations and must guarantee that when the people vote for independence, Congress will be willing to grant full sovereignty with the minimum economic guarantees necessary to overcome the crippling effects of 47 years of imperialist exploitation. Two other bills on Puerto Rico are now before Congress.

Sun 7-21-46

One is the Marcantonio bill for the independence of Puerto Rico (HR 2781) now pending and deserves the support of every progressive American.

The Tydings bill (S. 227) is also acceptable to the Puerto Rican people if passed with the amendments proposed by the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Congress.

Puerto Rico Gets 1st Native-Born Chief Executive

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-14-46

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Poverty-stricken Puerto Ricans looked forward with new hope last week after the inaugural address of Jesus T. Pinero, first Puerto Rican-born citizen appointed governor of this American-ruled island.

Although appointed by President Truman, Pinero told his audience that he would continue the social and economic policies of former Governor Rexford Tugwell, once denounced by conservative United States Congressmen as "socialistic."

Tugwell, now a professor of political science at the University of Chicago, advocated Puerto Rican control of many of its basic industries in opposition to their present ownership by United States investors.

Pinero told his countrymen, described as the most poverty-stricken people living under the American flag, that the basic pattern of the Tugwell has "my unqualified approval," but added that his appointment "does not fulfill the aspirations of our people," and that Puerto Ricans must be given the right to elect their own chief executive, rather than have him appointed.

PUERTO RICO INAUGURAL

The Times New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 9-5-46

After forty-eight years of United States rule Puerto Rico now has as Governor one of her own sons. It must really have been a joyful day in San Juan, as the news reports said, when Jesús T. Piñero was inaugurated as the island's Chief Executive, succeeding Rexford G. Tugwell. As Governor Piñero said in his address, however, this step alone does not fulfill the aspirations of the Puerto Ricans. They have been asking, and they have been promised, **the right not only to have one of their own as Governor but the right also to elect him. They are entitled to expect that President Truman will press in the next Congress for adoption of the Organic Act Reform Bill, which would give them that right, and also the so-called Plebiscite Bill, which would give to Puerto Rico the opportunity to decide its own destiny, even the right to become an independent state if that is its desire. It is hardly excusable that the Democratic majority in Congress has failed to fulfill the promise of the 1944 Democratic party platform, which promised Puerto Rico "the fullest measure of self-government."**

Thurs. 9-5-46

Puerto Rican Economy Ruined By Sugar Trusts

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit Michigan

Puerto Rico, land of sugar imperialism, is being forced deeper and deeper into economic chaos as four U. S. sugar trusts continue to drain the tiny island of profits from its major sources of wealth.

Re-investment of profits gained from the sugar industry have steadily decreased as opportunities for expansion and further exploitation of the islands' cane growing land and cheap labor decline. During the 1920-1935 period less than one-fourth of the $81,000,000 profits of the sugar trusts remained in the island. Most of the rest was invested in other parts of the world, where the same type of economic exploitation is more profitable. The entire economy of the nation depends on sugar production, yet it is the sugar monopoly that stifles development of other industries, keep wages low and living costs high.

Blame Sugar Trusts

The present state of affairs was disclosed in part in the preamble to the Land Law of 1941, which stated: "The suger latifundia (trust) has spread its tentacles . . . to the operation of commercial and industrial establishments . . . has limited the circulation of money, has caused the annihilation of communal life in many of the urban centers; has made it impossible for thousands of human beings to be the owners of even the lot where their homes are situated, all to the consequent unbalancing of the economic structure of the Island and to the grave endangering of the peace . . . and the economic and social freedom of the people . . ." *Sat. 7-6-46*

Denied Benefits

Capitalist economy, superimposed on the feudalistic social structure left by the Spanish when they ceded the U. S. the territory after the war of 1898, has brought to the people all of the miseries of the system, without giving them the benefits of the industrial and burgeois revolutions that preceded the development of capitalism throughout free countries of the world. Cheap labor, which sustains the imperialist economy, is at the same time the backbone and the death wound of Puerto Rican economy. *Sat. 7-6-46*

In the islands' 3,435 square miles, 2,000,000 people live in substandard conditions. For the year 1942-43 family incomes averaged $341, while WPA relief standards were $642, and the Insular Minimum Wage Board standard was $1,237. Diet deficiencies, lack of proper housing facilities, medication and other basic needs contribute to a death rate which ranges from nine per cent to 300 per cent higher than that in the United States for eight major diseases.

Puerto Ricans Protest Truman Language Veto

Defender Chicago, Ill.

RIO PIEDRAS, Puerto Rico—Students at the University of Puerto Rico, high schools throughout the island, and sympathetic teachers last week called a 24-hour strike and parade in protest against President Truman's veto of a bill permitting use of Spanish as a medium of instruction. *Sat. 11-30-46*

Three months ago the legislature unanimously passed the bill, which was vetoed by then island Gov. Rexford Tugwell. The legislature passed it over the veto, and it went to Washington for Truman's approval. After ignoring the issue three months, the President finally vetoed the bill. Island scholars maintain that the forced bilingualism has interfered seriously with the development of Puerto Rican culture, and that the use of two languages by students has resulted in neither of them being spoken well.

Puerto Rico Wants Freedom

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 10-18-46

Articulate Demands For Independence Face Congress

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Freedom for Puerto Rico looms as the next important problem to face congress, since independence was granted in the Philippines.

Amid articulate demands from Puerto Ricans fo self-government both the late President Roosevelt and President Truman showed a marked sympathy by recommending that congress grant them the right to self-rule.

Both the Puerto Ricans and Filipinos were Spanish colonials. Puerto Rico experienced more than 400 years of Spanish colonial rule and became U. S. territory as a result of the Spanish-American war of 1898. Prior to that war both countries had been struggling for independence under the Spanish colonial yoke. The U. S. fulfilled its promise to give independence to the Philippines as soon as the people could carry on by themselves but made no similar gesture toward the people of Puerto Rico.

Self-government for the Philippines only intensified Puerto Ricans' demands for the same and poses a problem that must eventually face congress for definite action. Puerto Rico is now the largest U. S. possession.

PINERO GOVERNOR

President Truman appointed this year Jesus T. Pinero, a Puerto Rican-born citizen, to the governorship to mark the first time a native had served as chief-executive of his own country but Puerto Ricans still want complete independence. The Caribbean island's 2,000,000 people are organized politically under an organic act of congress which Puerto Ricans have repeatedly protested.

60h 1946

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 29, 1946

Congressional Record

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include an article appearing in the January issue of the National Republic, published in Washington, D. C. The article, written by Ira E. Bennett, highly regarded American author and newspaperman, relates to conditions in Puerto Rico and should be of interest to all Members of Congress and the public. It shows that unrestricted communism under Gov. Rexford Tugwell is increasing the misery of the people of that island.

If the Communist experiment in Puerto Rico is a failure under the most favorable conditions, with the support of the United States Government financially and politically, Mr. Speaker, one can easily imagine what can be expected of a communistic experiment in world government. The enlightening article by Mr. Bennett follows: 2-29-46

PUERTO RICO'S FUTURE?

(By Ira E. Bennett)

What is to be done about Puerto Rico? While the United States undertakes to insure democracy and promote prosperity among backward peoples all over the globe, it neglects its own half-starved stepchild at its Caribbean doorstep.

Washington

Conditions in Puerto Rico, deplorable for half a century, are now becoming worse. There is heavy overpopulation—554 persons to the square mile—and great scarcity of natural resources. Many of the people live in squalor and are ridden with disease to such an extent that they are visibly undersized, lacking in vigor, and unable to do a good day's work. When in good health the laboring Puerto Rican is a faithful and industrious man, but in his native island he is under a heavy handicap. 2-29-46

Most Puerto Ricans seem to think that misgovernment is one of their chief misfortunes. They center most of their bitterness upon Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell—yes, that same shining Excelsior who led the New Deal hosts in days of yore. Tugwell is accused of having grasped the opportunity to make guinea-pig social experiments on Puerto Ricans, with resulting failure, misery, and public outcry. The insular house of representatives demands his removal. Everybody clamors for some kind of change. There is talk of statehood, independence, home-rule election of Governor and all other officials, and a dominion status, whatever that is.

Washington, D.C.

Congress controls the political destiny of Puerto Rico, of course. It made Puerto Ricans United States citizens in 1901. It has given generously to the island for relief, rehabilitation, and general welfare. Since 1900, when the organic law was enacted, the United States has given to Puerto Rico in grants and loans about $325,000,000, besides relinquishing to the island in customs receipts, internal revenue, excise taxes, etc., about $275,000,000. In addition, large sums were spent by the Army and Navy during the war years, giving employment to the islanders. (Incidentally, an Army officer testified that he was compelled to bring in labor for the work, as the natives were inclined to knock off work as soon as they had accumulated a few days' pay.)

The island is 95 miles long and 35 miles wide, contains about 2,200,000 acres, of which 1,223,000 are tillable. On this patch live more than 2,000,000 people—that is, only 45 acres for every 100 people. The same density of population in the United States would give this country 1,632,000,000 inhabitants. But the Puerto Ricans, while individually underfed, are prolific to an amazing degree, with a birth rate of 40 per 1,000 annually. So the problem of survival grows more acute every year. 2-29-46

Sugar is the chief product of the island. Needlework by the women is a big item of income. Coffee, formerly a lucrative crop, was destroyed by hurricanes and has never recovered. Tobacco was going well a few years ago, but the employers claimed that local labor unions killed the goose. At any rate, Puerto Rican tobacco is a small item now. The island does not and apparently cannot produce enough for the population. Country people have been driven into the town slums and are living on the dole.

Islanders say that Governor Tugwell's scheme of breaking up the big landholdings and giving small farms to the farm laborers has proved a fiasco. The Government gives the laborer a lift of about $150 to furnish him forth as a farmer—and he fails. The total farm production is less now than it was under the larger landlords. Sugar making has been made a "public utility" under the peculiar political philosophy of the Tugwell regime, with the result that might have been expected—capital has been scared away. The universal complaint among businessmen in the island is that the Government is strangling private enterprise, including farming, transportation, manufacturing, banking, etc. The "Little New Deal" of Puerto Rico has installed these agencies to "supervise" the people: Puerto Rico Development Co.; Puerto Rico Development Bank; Transportation Authority; Communications Authority; Water Resources Authority; Housing Authority; Public Service Commission (having control of the sugar industry).

There is a "Planning Board," on approved New Deal lines, with authority (on paper) to approve or kill off all island activities within the planning orbit. The "plan" includes spending $411,000,000 in the 6 years ending 1950. The money is "expected" to come largely from the boom-time sales of rum, but recently the rum balloon has shown signs of sagging.

Congressional Record February 29 1946

So infuriated have been the citizens of Puerto Rico against restraints upon their efforts to carry on business that the outcry has disturbed Washington. President Truman sent a message to Congress on October 16, asking that body to submit to Puerto Ricans several alternative proposals for a change of government. "The present form of government in the island," cautiously observes the President's message, "appears to be unsatisfactory to a large number of its inhabitants." Different groups advocate these changes: (1) Local election of governor and wider self-government; (2) statehood; (3) complete independence, and (4) a dominion form of government. Nobody has clearly explained what is meant by a "dominion" form of government, presumably it is desired that Puerto Rico shall bear to the United States the relation which Canada bears to Great Britain. The United States, in other words, is regarded as a commonwealth or empire. Washington, D.C.

President Truman takes care to suggest that Congress should not submit any proposals to the Puerto Ricans which the Congress is not prepared to enact finally into law. And there's the rub. What the Puerto Ricans may desire and what the United States may desire is not the same thing. 2-29-46

Puerto Rico is a fixed air base guarding the approaches to the United States and the Panama Canal. The island cannot therefore be given up. It is important to oour national defense. Independence is a vain dream. Statehood is almost as vain a vision, because Congress cannot be expected to admit into the Union a region that is pauperized and doomed to live on the charity of outsiders. The only alternative left is the popular election of governor and wider home rule--and this is questionable because of the inveterate habit of Puerto Ricans to take their politics too seriously. On the smallest questions, when the people have a right to decide it, furious passions rise, and riots and feuds develop. 2-29-46

So far as cure of government can cure Puerto Rico's ills, common sense would seem to require that good sound American procedure should take the place of the fancy communism that disguises itself as paternal solicitude in Puerto Rico. Encouragement of private enterprise, including investment from the mainland, might work wonders in developing agriculture and industry. The island cannot live by itself alone--it must always have help from Congress--but it could be made to help itself by a reform in the policies of the insular government. Since it is not to be expected that Governor Tugwell will admit that his policy has been wrong, a way toward betterment of conditions might be found by a change, not in the form of government, but in governors. Washington, D.C.

60h

Puerto Rico and Her Language

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Congressional Record

HON. VITO MARCANTONIO

5-22 OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1946

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include herein a letter I personally gave to the President this morning at an interview during which I also pleaded for the independence of Puerto Rico:

MAY 22, 1946.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby respectfully urge the approval of Senate bill 51 passed by the Legislature of Puerto Rico at its last session, over the veto of the Governor of the island, providing for the use of the Spanish language as the means of instruction in the public schools of Puerto Rico.

Spanish is the vernacular language of the 2,100,000 inhabitants of Puerto Rico. They possess a rich literature of their own, and Spanish is their intellectual vehicle of expression. They have made substantial contributions to the literature of Spain and Spanish-America. 5-22-46 Wed.

In Puerto Rico, Spanish is the language of the home, the courts, the legislature, the churches, the government offices, and everyday life. Nevertheless, and contrary to established pedagogical principles, teaching is conducted in English in the public schools of the island. Washington D.C.

By so doing, the fundamental educational principle that instruction should be transmitted in the vernacular language of the students has been violated.

The language question has been a burning issue in Puerto Rico ever since the occupation of the island by the United States forces in 1898. At the time of the invasion, our soldiers found in Puerto Rico a Spanish-speaking community of nearly 1,000,000 people, endowed with a common Spanish heritage and homogeneous in character as far as language, customs, and traditions are concerned, more so than a large number of the old Spanish provinces. Spanish was, of course, at that time the means of instruction in all levels of education. Foreign languages were taught as special subjects at the Provincial Institute and in some of the then existing private secondary schools.

Let me say right now that the situation was quite different from the one prevailing in the Philippine Islands. These had 87 dialects, none of which was spoken by even one-fifth of the population. On the other hand, as I have heretofore said, Puerto Ricans had a common language, spoken by 100 percent of the population, perfectly suitable as a means of social intercourse, not only among the inhabitants of the island but between these and the inhabitants of Spain and all the Latin-American Republics, with the exception of Brazil and Haiti. Puerto Rico had its own literature and also the rich heritage of the literature of all Spanish-speaking countries.

Since 1898 to date, Puerto Rico has unfortunately been taken as a field of experimentation in the language realm. In 1899 Dr. John Eaton and Dr. Victor S. Clark were entrusted with the mission of organizing the educational system of Puerto Rico, but they were unable to understand the language situation. Congressional

In 1900, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh was appointed Commissioner of Education by the President of the United States. May I say, in passing, that up to the present date the Puerto Rico commissioner of education is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. Dr. Brumbaugh provided for the use of Spanish in the elementary grades and English in the other levels of education. He returned to the United States in 1902 and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay.

Dr. Lindsay changed Commissioner Brumbaugh's policy and provided for the teaching in English from the first grade on. This policy was continued by Commissioners Roland Falkner, Edwin G. Dexter, W. A. Barlow, and Edward N. Bainter from 1905 to 1916. 5-22-46 Wed.

In 1916, Commissioner Paul G. Miller established a middle-of-the-road policy instituting the use of Spanish in the first four grades of the elementary school; of English and Spanish in the fifth grade, and of English in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, as well as in the secondary school. This policy was continued by Commissioner John B. Huyke up to 1930, when Dr. Jose Padin became head of the Department of Education. Washington, D.C.

Dr. Padin ordered at once a detailed study of the language question, and in the year 1934 instituted the use of Spanish in the eight grades of the elementary school, and of English in the secondary school. He based, in part, his policy on the conclusions of a committee of educators from the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, which made a survey in 1925 at the request of the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

Commissioner Padin's policy was abruptly changed in 1937 by Dr. Jose M. Gallardo, who succeeded him. During the tenure of office of Dr. Gallardo, who resigned a short time ago creating a vacancy not as yet filled, and ever since his resignation, the most contradictory language policies have been in effect in the Island.

The result has been confusion, misuse of the monies appropriated for education, suffering on the part of the student, excessive time given to language study, and inability to master either Spanish or the English language.

But these policies of confusion have not been pursued without the utmost protest on the part of the Puerto Rican people. Every civic association, including the powerful and influential Puerto Rico Teachers' Association, have repudiated the prevailing language educational policies and have advocated the teaching in Spanish in all levels of education.

In 1945, the Puerto Rico Teachers' Association, in a statement of principle on the teaching of English in the Island, said the following: Congressional Record

"Without entering into a discussion of the pernicious effects of this practice upon the general learning processes and the cultural development of the pupils, we believe that, from the point of view of English itself, other subjects should be taught in the vernacular."

Copy of the above mentioned statement of principles, which contains fundamental and persuasive reasons in support of the association's position, is enclosed herewith.

May I add that the problem here involved is a pedagogical, and not a political one, and that it should be solved according to the historic experience of all peoples throughout the world, that is, by the use of the vernacular.

There are very few exceptions the world over to the established practice of teaching in the vernacular. The only exceptions known to me are to be found in Egypt and in the African French Colonies. In Egypt, an effort is being made to popularize the classical Arabic language, and it is used in place of the vernacular. France insists in the use of the French language in her colonial schools, yet this policy is now being changed.

The use of a foreign language as the means of instruction is justified only in cases like that of the Philippines, or when the vernacular cannot be used as an effective means of social communication.

Law 51 passed by the Legislature of Puerto Rico over the veto of the Governor, and which provides for the use of Spanish as the means of instruction in the public schools of the island, is now before you for consideration. 5-22-46 Wed.

In the name of the children of Puerto Rico who are being tortured by the prevailing system; in the name of the people of Puerto Rico, who have spoken through their elected representatives and their civic and professional organizations, and in the name of an enlightened educational policy at a time when we are trying to fight cultural chauvinism and to correct past errors, I respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to sign the abovementioned bill of the Puerto Rican Legislature. Washington D.C.

Respectfully yours,

VITO MARCANTONIO.

Truman Knifes Puerto Rico Rights

Daily Worker

By Israel Amter

Tucked away in the **N. Y. Times** of May 18th was a Washington dispatch of tremendous importance to the United States. New York, N.Y.

It seems that President Truman **vetoed** a measure passed by the Puerto Rican legislature providing for a plebiscite on the future political status of their country, as well as another measure that would have given the right to Puerto Rican voters, also by plebiscite, to **recommend** a Puerto Rican as Governor of Puerto Rico, should a vacancy occur before the permanent political status of the island is decided. 6-10-46

What is the meaning of these vetoed measures? Puerto Rico is today a colony of theh United States. A powerful independence movement has arisen. Puerto Rico should have the right of self-determination. In order to make it possible to put through a plebiscite the Puerto Rican legislature proposed that the Puerto Rican people shall decide by secret vote whether they wish to remain a colony, receive dominion status, become a state in the United States, or receive full independence.

Until now, the Governor of Puerto Rico has always been appointed by the President and has been an American. The Puerto Rican people feel that it is now time that they should have the right to **recommend** who their Governor shall be, at least until such time as their political relationship with the United States is decided. New York N.Y.

LEGISLATURE OKs BILLS

Surely, these are not exaggerated requests. Their legislature overwhelmingly passed these bills. They also passed a bill making the teaching of Spanish in the Puerto Rican schools obligatory.

Munoz Marin, leader of the Puerto Rican people, is now in the United States, trying to influence Congressional legislation. Marin has not demanded full independence, but wishes to place the matter before the Puerto Rican people in the manner above indicated.

He knows that there are certain elements in Puerto Rico that wish to retain the colonial status—the **big sugar trust and other monopolies that control Puerto Rico. Other** forces feel that the American tie gives some benefits to the Puerto Rican people, such as soldiers' pay, widows' penisons, etc., which have meant more income for families of soldiers than the average worker earns in Puerto Rico.

There are also the broad masses who want independence. This latter sentiment was overwhelmingly expressed in the mass People's Congress that took place in Puerto Rico in 1944 and again in 1945.

Commercially, Puerto Rico is tied with **iron bands** to the United States. Shipping is controlled by American coastwise shipping lines. There is practically only one Puerto Rican industry—the sugar industry, which is bound to the market of the United States. 6-10-46

A few smaller industries have been started, but they employ only a small number of workers. **The fate of Puerto Rico depends upon the American market**, whereas at the same time Puerto Rico has to **import practically all its foodstuffs from the United States. The cost of living, consequently, is higher than in the United States.** 6-10-46

This is not due to the fact that Puerto Rico is not able to sustain itself. Agriculture today is based on the one-crop system of sugar-raising. Billions of dollars of profit have been drained out of the country as a result of the control by the sugar trust. But the country could maintain itself if proper economic provision were made to assist it.

President Truman has thought otherwise. In pursuance of the so-called hemispheric defense plan, he and Byrnes have vetoed self-determination for Puerto Rico.

Why? Because in the hemispheric plan, all the countries of Latin America will be equipped with American guns and munitions. There will be a uniform United States system of training. At the same time Truman is negotiating with the Canadian government for standard equipment for the Canadian army. Thus the United States would become the dictator of the Western Hemisphere.

Last fall a conference was held in New York in support of the independence of the people of Puerto Rico. Daily Worker

This conference should be revived. New York N.Y.

The American people must realize that they must still prove their sincerity not only with respect to the so-called good neighbor policy, but also with respect to the rights of the colonial peoples to liberation. They can do so by forcing Truman to grant that which he has vetoed.

Puerto Rico can and must be liberated.

This is our responsibility to the Puerto Rican people.

PUERTO RICO LOSES ON PROPERTY LAW

The Times

High Court Declines to Rule on Bill Held to Permit Private Land Condemnation

New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The Supreme Court declined today to rule upon a Puerto Rican law denounced by critics as a program of agrarian socialization which would permit the island Legislature to condemn private property for any use it desired.

Through an order the high court refused review of an attack brought by Eastern Sugar Associates against the Puerto Rican Land Law of 1941. The law, the corporation charged, would "use the power of eminent domain to carry out a program of redistributio nof national wealth." And further, the opponents said, the law "raises the issue whether there is any limitation of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, or for that matter on the Legislature of any State of the Union, to condemn private property for any ends which the Legislature sees fit."

The law was passed in Puerto Rico several months before Rexford G. Tugwell became Island Governor, but at a time when Dr. Tugwell, by appointment of former Secretary Ickes, was examining the Puerto Rican corporation and laws as applied to sugar companies. Wed. 11-13-46

The case in which the Supreme Court refused to intervene arose when the Puerto Rican Land Authority filed a petition to condemn 3,070 acres of farm land belonging to Eastern Sugar Association on the islaand of Vieques. As Eastern Sugar described it to the Supreme Court the plan was to:

Distribute the lands to squatters in parcels of one-quarter acre each; distribute lands in individual farms of five to twenty-five acres; establish farms of "proportional benefit," fluctuating between 100 and 500 acres and used chiefly for planting sugar cane, and operate some of the acreage by the Land Authority itself.

The United States District Court in Puerto Rico dismissed the land condemnation proceedings, but the First Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston upheld the law as meeting the requirements of the Constitution. Originally, the National City Bank was a partner in the case with Eastern Sugar Associates, but ultimately the sugar corporation alone appealed from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court.

In briefs to the Supreme Court the Eastern Sugar defined the basic question as "whether a legislative program which has as its declared purpose the complete socialization of the agricultural economy," meets the requirements of the Constitution and the Organic Act of Puerto Rico.

"Surely," said Eastern-Sugar, "if freedom of the individual is to survive, there must be some point beyond which his property, as well as his life and liberty is inviolate."

But "the people of Puerto Rico," represented by the Department of Justice, insisted that the condemnation was legal.

Puerto Rico Struggles to Find The Right Road to Freedom

Daily Worker New York, N.y.

Last of a Series Jri 5-10-46

By HELEN SIMON

During my recent trip, I spoke with dozens of Puerto Ricans, with sugar cane workers, bus drivers, government employes, students. I didn't find a single one who was satisfied with Puerto Rico's colonial status under U.S. rule. All were eager for change, and most were rooting for the Puerto Rican delegation which is asking the U. S. Congress to permit Puerto Ricans to vote on their own fate.

The plebiscite is a project of the Popular Democratic Party. The PDP so far has not taken a definite stand for any particular form of rule, although its top leadership had long been identified with the independence demand. In founding the PDP, Luis Munoz Marin thought it wise to steer clear of the independence vs. statehood discussion which was splitting the people's ranks and to press instead for something on which all could agree: self determination.

That is not to say that most people don't want independence. They do, though there is no unanimity on what form it must take.

NATIONALISTS DECLINING

The old Nationalist Party, oblivious of the people's welfare and openly willing to see even a fascist Puerto Rico provided it were politically free, has dwindled to a handful with no real influence.

The Congreso pro Independencia, while antagonizing many people by its constant carping criticism of Munoz and PDP policies, has considerable following. Its president, Gilberto Concepcion de Gracias, opposes current plebiscite proposals, maintaining that the people will be allowed to choose only between the devil and the deep blue sea.

"Statehood" for a Spanish-speaking nation would never be accepted by the U. S. Congress, he points out. Proposals for "dominion status" really would leave Puerto Rico under a somewhat prettified colonial rule. Jri 5-10-46

The PDP, he maintains, is willing to surrender so many "buts" on the independence alternative that it becomes meaningless. "Buts" included in the Tydings-Pinero bill last year would have allowed the United States to continue use of military bases; guaranteed Puerto Rican participation alongside the United States in any war; continued the free trade whereby Puerto Rico cannot protect infant industries.

These objections, while valid, do not reckon with the difficulties of bargaining with the U. S. or explain why the CPI opposed the plebiscite proposal couched in extremely general terms which was passed this spring by the Puerto Rican legislature over the governor's veto.

A 200 PERCENT AMERICAN

In the trade union movement, the AFL Federation Libre traditionally backs the concept of statehood. Meeting one day with a group of sugar workers, I found one who spoke out for this position, sounding for all the world like a 200 percent American. All his fellow workers disagreed violently, but this is what he said:

"The Federal government taxes those most able to pay and that would not include many Puerto Ricans. It provides public works, pays out relief and so forth where the need is greatest. We would benefit tremendously. And we would have votes in the congress of the greatest nation in the world."

A similar position was taken by several government employes I met. Their jobs are dependent at the moment on federal subsidies; and they seem satisfied to live on apparent "handouts," with no perspective of developing an independent economy. Within this general framework, some saw "dominion status," with its aura of political autonomy, as the preferable solution.

These people see that Puerto Rico's economy has become more and more dependent on sugar; and sugar is first subsidized by the U. S. to make its production profitable (mainly to U. S. owners), then it is imported free of duty to the U. S. and sold on the U.S. market. They foresee collapse if this trade relationship is disturbed.

HOW MUCH FREEDOM?

Even Sen. Vicente Geigel Polanco, PDP Senate floor leader and one of the most outspoken pro-independence leaders in the PDP, has said that free trade must be continued for a period following independence. Jri 5-10-46

The Communists and an increasing number of trade unionists disagree. With independence, they say, some tariffs will have to be levied to protect infant industries. Reciprocal trade treaties must be concluded with the United States and other nations. One of the great boons of independence will be to free Puerto Rico of the coastwise shipping laws which have practically cut off her trade with countries other than the U. S. At the same time, they believe federal subsidies should continue as reparations for a while.

The PDP plebiscite plan is acceptable to the Communists and they are working to see that the most realistic and favorable alternatives are presented. Their own program demands independence in no uncertain terms, declaring as its first point: "The immediate task is to achieve recognition of Puerto Rico's political independence."

SLAVE OR FREE

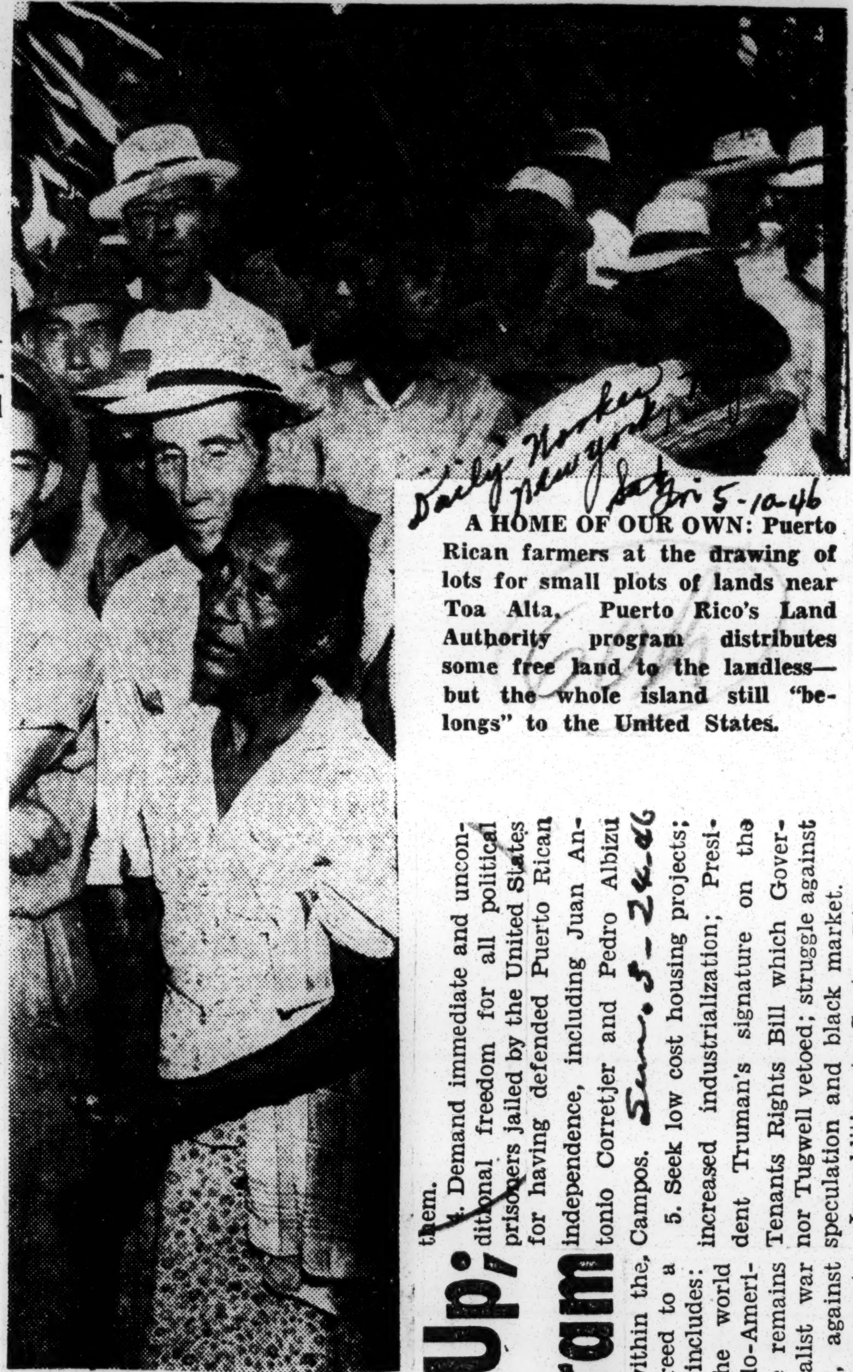
In a plea to the labor movement to get off the fence on this key issue, Juan Saez Corales, former general secretary of the CGT, said just before he left for the army last spring:

"So long as Puerto Rico does not have the opportunity of freely entering world markets, so long as the United States Congress has the power to annul our laws, our destiny will be subject to American political changes and we will live under the conditions which exploiting interests impose on our country. . . We don't want to remain an enslaved nation among the free nations of the world."

Puerto Rican workers fully expect U. S. workers to fight with them to end the American colonial rule which has brought them heartbreak and misery—and which is a constant and grim refutation of Washington's claims to "friendship for small nations."

The many progressives with whom I talked complained bitterly that the U. S. labor movement doesn't seem to regard Puerto Rico as anything but a small headache with 2,000,000 inhabitants. They asked me: "Don't you understand that it's bigger than we are, that over 125,000,000 Latin Americans regard Puerto Rico's freedom as the test of America's 'good neighbor policy'?" Jri 5-10-46

Perhaps most of all they resent hearing that the workers here appear to be more interested in the oppression of far-away India than in Puerto Rico—the "India" of the Western Hemisphere.



Daily Worker New York Sat. Jri 5-10-46

A HOME OF OUR OWN: Puerto Rican farmers at the drawing of lots for small plots of lands near Toa Alta. Puerto Rico's Land Authority program distributes some free land to the landless—but the whole island still "belongs" to the United States.

Puerto Rico CP Set Up; Adopts Action Program

The Worker New York

Special to The Worker

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The Puerto Rican Communist Party was re-established here last week at a national meeting of more than 300 Communists and sympathizers.

In the keynote speech, Juan Santos Rivera, who was elected general secretary, asserted that insufficient understanding of Marxism Leninism and the influence of Earl Browder's revisionist policy had been the main causes of the Party's dissolution on April 2, 1944.

He said that Puerto Rican independence must be regarded as the just reward for Puerto Rico's part in the war.

The gathering decided to hold a constituent CP congress within the next two months and agreed to a program of action which includes:

1. Condemnation of the world campaign "to unite Anglo-American imperialism with the remains of fascism for an imperialist war against the Soviet Union, against the national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and democracy in general." Sun. 3-24-46

2. Energetic protest against "the lying and fascist propaganda practised by the U. S. Department of State."

3. Demand that the United States break relations with Franco Spain. Picket all Falangist boats, urging longshoremen to refuse to work them.

4. Demand immediate and unconditional freedom for all political prisoners jailed by the United States for having defended Puerto Rican independence, including Juan Antonio Corretjer and Pedro Albizu Campos. Sun. 3-24-46

5. Seek low cost housing projects; increased industrialization; President Truman's signature on the Tenants Rights Bill which Governor Tugwell vetoed; struggle against speculation and black market.

In addition to Santos Rivera, a carpenter, the new national committee includes: President Cesar Andreu, veteran and writer; Secretary of Education, Consuelo Burgos de Saez Corales, teacher; Organization Secretary, Adrian Sotomayor, bus driver; Finance Secretary, Pascual Otero, longshore leader; Trade Union Secretary, Joaquin Sanchez, veteran and sugar cane worker; Peasant Action Secretary, Roberto Rodriguez, Negro sugar worker; Woman's Work Secretary — Jane Andreu, U. S.-born intellectual; Mass Work Secretary, Juan Antonio Rosado, veteran and leader of the Brewery Union; Youth Work Secretary, Carlos Sandoval, Tobacco Union leader.

The meeting received greetings from Communist leaders of Brazil, Cuba and Mexico.

Don't Go to Puerto Rico Unless You Speak Spanish

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

And After You Get There You'll Find "Dear" Ole Jim Crow, Dixie Style

Sat 4-6-46

By B. M. PHILLIPS

SAN JUAN, P.R.—This island, only 20 minutes by plane from the capital of the Virgin Islands, is as dirty as St. Thomas is clean, as modern as she is antiquated, and as noisy as she is quiet. One wonders whether he is in the same land.

I made the trip here to place a long-distance call to the States because there are no telephone connections from St. Thomas.

I'm convinced I should never have hazarded the journey without first learning to understand or speak Spanish. Everyone I met here understood little English.

Knowing Spanish Helps

From the time I hailed a cab which took me to downtown San Juan, until I returned to the airport to discover that the 4 p.m. plane had pulled out a half-hour earlier and I was stranded in a strange place, I knew one needed to know the language to get around without incident.

Fortunately, I had taken out insurance against the usual taxicab gyp by asking a U.S. soldier the fare to town. He warned that the driver would try to "take" me for $5 and he did try. But, knowingly, I insisted having made the trip earlier in the week for $1.50 and all was well.

Can Say "One Dollar"

Puerto Rican taxi drivers (and I had 12 different ones) have a hard time understanding English but they know how to say "one dollar" with ease.

When I reached the International Telephone Office, the attractive receptionist smiled but failed to understand my English chatter. My inability to make myself understood almost met with disastrous results. I had asked to be directed to the rest room but she insisted that I "rest" in a nearby chair.

Not a Chair

It took at least 10 minutes to make her understand that what I wanted was NOT a chair. And I used all the English words for toilet I could think of!

During the war, many of us encountered foreign seamen on U.S. streets and we did our best, with out limited knowledge of French and Spanish, to direct them to their destinations.

Sometimes I think we failed miserably. Now I know how they must have felt.

Large as Hartford

San Juan, which is the capital of Puerto Rico, is as large as Hartford, Conn., almost as large as Richmond, Va., and has a population of 169,000. It boasts modern buildings, street cars, trolleys, busses and elevators, all of which are lacking in nearby St. Thomas.

Traffic moves at breakneck speed, just as in New York. In fact, Puerto Ricans appeared to talk, eat and move fast—a characteristic far different from the quiet-easy-going manner of the Virgin Islanders.

But like many a U.S. city, modern buildings here are flanked by poverty-stricken shacks reminding me most of Louisville, Ky.

One can walk out of the beautifully-situated Governor's house and through the spacious gardens and gaze on poverty-stricken homes and people.

Residents Vary in Color

The residents here vary in shade and complexion from dark brown or black to white and hair texture from slick to curly.

Hair texture, it is said, often determines to what social class one belongs.

For example, the blancos, persons with blond hair; triguenas, those with black hair, no matter what their color, are acceptable anywhere. Persons with short curly hair, regardless of color, are jim crowed as in Dixie.

I ate a hurried lunch in a downtown restaurant, which I learned later caters to the so-called better-class Puerto Ricans and Continentals (natives of the States), which would not welcome brown-skinned natives.

The place was filled with white Americans, many GI's, and obviously well-to-do natives. The waiters and the whites gaped but the minute I spoke English all was well. I was a Continental.

Surly Dixie Gent

But one surly gent, Dixie brand, was not at all pleased. He sat at a table opposite me and glared. One of the waiters, noting his obvious discomfort, hurried up to whisper that I was an American but it did no good.

The gent's appetite was spoiled by the spectacle of a colored American eating opposite him and left in a huff.

Continental or not, if you are colored, you will meet Dixie-type jim crow when it comes to hotels here. Sat 4-6-4-6

Jim Crow in Hotels

Nelson Nichols, OPA territorial attorney for the V.I., on a recent visit found his regular hotel filled. The management called another hotel and was informed that it could not accept a "man of color."

Delegates to the recent West Indian Conference who found themselves stranded here overnight en route to St. Thomas, reported similar difficulty in getting hotel rooms.

On the return trip, however, they took out insurance in advance by contacting British consuls and U.S. government officials.

The fact that it is a crime to be colored in Puerto Rico was brought home to me finally when I called a distant cousin who is "passing."

She came to the airport to meet me and exchange pleasantries, then expressed her regrets at being unable to invite me to her home.

I don't know where I got the idea that being in a country where majority of the people are as colored as you or I makes a lot of difference in the way you're treated.

Apparently it doesn't. It's the same ole jim crow you get in Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta or Louisville.

Truman Vetoes Bills To Poll Puerto Ricans

Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP)—President Truman Thursday vetoed legislation by the Puerto Rican Legislature which provided for a plebiscite on the permanent political status of that country.

He also vetoed a companion measure providing a poll of Puerto Rican voters for the purpose of recommending a Puerto Rican for appointment as Governor in the event of a vacancy before the permanent political status of the island is decided. Fri

In a statement, the Chief Executive said that approval of the plebiscite bill might "erroneously be construed" by Puerto Ricans as a commitment that the United States would accept any plan that might be selected at the proposed plebiscite. 5-17-46

"If the plan thus selected should not be acceptable to the Congress," he added, "it could then be argued that the United States was not keeping faith with the expressed will of the people of Puerto Rico."

Contribution of West Indians to U. S. Negroes told

Tribune
Los Angeles, Cal.

Racial problems which harass the United States have to a great extent been solved in Jamaica, one of the principal islands in the West Indies, it was claimed here Tuesday evening by Reginald C. Somerville, of Kingston, capital city of Jamaica, who spoke before the monthly dinner meeting of the Church of Christian Fellowship at the YWCA. 5-25-46

Brother of Dr. John Somerville, a local dentist and civic leader, the visitor is in the United States serving as liaison officer in charge of 3,000 laborers imported from the islands for farm work. The Jamaicans work on the sugar cane plantations of Florida in the Winter and go north for farm work in Summer. Sat.

The smooth functioning of race relations in the British-owned island is derived from the fact that the black and white races are educated in the same schools, and Negro children grow up feeling free and equal and regarded as so by the whites, Somerville said. Most of the outstanding scholars are Negroes, he stated, the proportion of them receiving Rhodes scholarships being two to the one of the whites.

In spite of prejudice encountered in the South, the Jamaican laborers have made a fine record in the U.S., the speaker said, asserting that his countrymen have greatly increased the yield of the sugar crop. 5-25-46

But more important than this, he pointed out, are the benefits which have accrued to American Negroes in Florida by reason of the Jamaicans' presence. Certain specifications in the Jamaicans' contract, pertaining to housing, working hours and wages, affording them better living conditions than were enjoyed by Florida Negroes, the latter demanded more and got it, the speaker said.

Rioting on Ship Caused by Slurs

Afro American

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP).—Removal of Jamaican troops from the liner Bergensfjord in Kingston Harbor recently disclosed that the cause of the rioting aboard the ship was due to racial slurs and insults from British officers.

The rioting started when the ship was about 500 miles from here after a couple of English officers told the Jamaicans the "passenger deck was no place for black men." 6-8-46-Sat.

One of the troops said that both Englishmen drew guns to back up their insult and "one of our fellows pulled a gun, too," he added. One English officer was creased by a bullet. Baltimore

Placed Under Custody

1300 repatriated troops were re-

Thirteen hundred repatriated troops were removed from the vessel under machine guns and artillery of the British Suffolk Regiment, taken to Camp Gibraltar where several were placed under military custody. No English officers were reported arrested.

Relatives of the Jamaican troops were permitted to see them at the camp, which was ringed by barbed wire and electric fences, amid a holiday atmosphere at the canteen.

Truman Discusses Native Governor

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Selection by President Truman of Jesus T. Pinero, a native, to succeed Rexford G. Tugwell as governor of Puerto Rico, is seen in informed circles here as an extension of the democratic principle of self-government among dependent peoples, which may be extended eventually to the Virgin Islands.

In reply to a question, President Truman told his news conference last Thursday that Pinero's appointment meant that he wants the Puerto Ricans to have a greater share in their own government. Sat. 8-3-46

He suggested that the reporter asking the question read a message he sent to Congress on the subject.

Message Recalled

In his state of the Union message to Congress last January on territories and insular possessions, the President said the United States is committed to the democratic principle that dependent peoples should decide for themselves what their status shall be.

During the Senate hearings on the nomination of William H. Hastie to be governor of the Virgin Islands, natives of that insular possession repeatedly took the position that the appointment of Mr. Hastie as governor was the next best thing to appointment of an islander to that position.

Pinero Is the Man

Puerto Ricans Want Native for Governor

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-15-46

WASHINGTON—Puerto Ricans, most of them anyway, are hoping that their present elected commissioner to Washington, Jesus T. Pinero, will be the next—and the first native-born Governor of the Island. Rexford Guy Tugwell is the present Governor.

The appointment of William H. Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands and the assurance of President Truman that Virgin Islanders would be given an "increasing degree of self-government" has elevated the hopes of Puerto Ricans.

Although Mr. Pinero was considered a sure thing several weeks ago, observers now believe that he may find keen opposition in prominent U. S. Democrats who have their eyes on the Governorship.

SEE BETTER BREAK

Puerto Ricans expect a better break from Congress now, inasmuch as Harold L. Ickes is out as Secretary of Interior and Mr. Tugwell is on his way out as Governor. Some important Puerto Ricans express the belief that Congress used to take its spite out on the island because Congressmen didn't like Mr. Ickes and Mr. Tugwell.

They say that Congress has no such grudge against the new Secretary of Interior, J. A. Krug, and Mr. Pinero, they say, knows his way around Congress.

One thing is certain, whoever is named to the post will have to go along with the Popular Democratic Party, bossed by the fierce-looking but soft spoken Luis Munoz Marin.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Extension of Democratic Principle

Hail Truman's Selection of Native to Govern Puerto Rico

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-3-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Selection by President Truman of Jesus T. Pinero, a native Porto Rican, to succeed Rexford G. Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico is seen in informed circles here as an extension of the democratic principles of self-government among dependent peoples which may be extended eventually to the Virgin Islands.

In reply to a question, President Truman told his news conference last Thursday that Pinero's appointment meant the President wants the Puerto Rican people to have a greater share in their own government. He suggested that the reporter asking the question read a message he sent to Congress on this subject.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE

Discussing territories and insular possessions, the President in his message on the state of the Union, sent to Congress in January, declared that the United States is committed to the democratic principle that dependent peoples should decide for themselves what their status shall be.

To that end he recommended that Congress provide a means by which the Puerto Rican people might choose their form of government and ultimate status with respect to the United States. He also recommended statehood for Hawaii and that the people of the Virgin Islands be given an increasing measure of self-government.

Mr. Pinero would be the first Puerto Rican selected as governor since United States troops landed in Puerto Rico in 1898 at the time of the Spanish-American War. Since then governors have all been residents of the United States mainland.

CONCRETE EVIDENCE

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug, under whose administration territorial affairs are handled, said in a statement:

"This appointment is concrete evidence of President Truman's belief that the Puerto Rican people are fully capaable of administering their own governmental responsibilities."

According to the 1940 census, the population of Puerto Rico was 1,869,255. About one-quarter of the population is colored.

Mr. Pinero has been resident commissioner for Puerto Rico since January, 1945. Leader of the popular Democratic party in the island, he was born in Puerto Rico in 1897. A farmer by calling, he was graduated from the University of Puerto Rico and the School of Engineering, University of Pennsylvania. He is married and has two children.

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAF CAPTAIN VISITS MIAMI — Capt. Dudley Thompson of the Royal Air Force, en route to Washington, D. C., spent two days recently in Miami, Fla. Captain Thompson saw action over Europe during the war, and was subsequently assigned to Britain's famed Pathfinder Squadron. More recently he has been on desk duty at the Air Ministry, London, with the Colonial Office, supervising the interests of some 10,000 West Indian airmen. Sat. 8-3-46

A GOVERNOR FOR PUERTO RICO

Times New York, N.Y.

President Truman is reported to have before him for consideration for appointment to the Governorship of Puerto Rico the names of thirty-one or more persons. Thirty or more of these names are those of residents of the continental United States. They were laid before him by the Democratic National Committee. The one exception is Jesús Piñero, now Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington. His name was presented by the Puerto Rican Legislature. The vote favoring the action was 38 to 3.

If the best interests of the Puerto Ricans is the yardstick it would be a wise move for the President to choose Mr. Piñero. He is regarded both in Washington and in San Juan as an able public servant. He is the almost unanimous choice of the Puerto Ricans themselves. His appointment would mean that there would be unanimity—for almost the first time—between the Puerto Rican Legislature and the Governor. It would give to the Puerto Ricans a sense of dignity and pride they have not had since we acquired their overpopulated island from Spain in 1898. It would extend the area of self-government that the 1944 political platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties promised but which Congress, made up of members of the two parties, has failed to grant. Both President Roosevelt and President Truman have affirmed the growing political maturity of the Puerto Ricans and certified their ability to govern themselves. Mon. 7-22-46

The names of the thirty or more men recommended by the Democratic National Committee have not been made public, so there can be no comparison between them and Mr. Piñero. There may be some able men among them. All, however, would suffer the disadvantage that every previous Governor has suffered. All are outsiders. All would be suspect of having a first loyalty other than to the Puerto Ricans.

There seems to be in this appointment—which is long overdue, since Rexford G. Tugwell's term expired on June 30—an opportunity for President Truman to implement the promises we have been making the Puerto Ricans for forty-eight years. It would solve the problems of Puerto Rico's future status, her overpopulation or her economic difficulties. It would rekindle hope there for future independence, Statehood or dominion status. Justice and logic both would seem to dictate the choice of a Puerto Rican and Puerto Rico's choice is Mr. Piñero. We believe he should be appointed and that the Senate should ratify the choice.

New York

Puerto Rico Hard Hit

The News Birmingham, Ala. Mon. 11-18-46

BY OLIVE HOLMES

In The Foreign Policy Bulletin

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The effects of the recent maritime strike in the United States on the economy of Puerto Rico dramatically reveal the vulnerability of this island possession to events on the mainland. For people here the experience has been unpleasantly reminiscent of the submarine crisis of 1942 when shortages of foodstuffs were probably less acute, if more prolonged. Puerto Rico is not only extremely dependent on the United States, with which it carries on the great bulk of its external trade, but because of the coastwise shipping monopoly it is also linked to this country, its principal market only by vessels of United States registry. Moreover, as much as one-third of the total quantity of imports from the mainland consists of foods which are staples in the Puerto Rican diet.

The 26-day maritime strike brought local trade in foodstuffs virtually to a standstill. By Oct. 27 reserves of rice—the staff of life here—had dwindled to one week's supply while beans, codfish, butter and other standard items on Puerto Rican dinner tables were almost unprocurable. When, on Oct. 26, the last ship to touch at San Juan since the beginning of the strike lifted anchor, physical communications with the mainland were completely interrupted except for air transport. Nor did the end of the strike a few hours later bring any immediate alleviation for the earliest date when ships leaving Atlantic and Gulf coast ports with cargo for the island could be expected was Nov. 6.

* * *

The insular government moved at once to prosecute speculators and encourage orderly and equitable distribution of commodities in short supply. The General Supply Administration, an agency created in 1942, imposed local ceiling prices and rationed rice. Through the press and radio a vigorous campaign has been conducted against the black market, especially the "convoyed product" (the island term for the "tie-in" sale).

In addition, "flying squadrons" of inspectors from the OPA, the General Supply Administration and the insular police have been fairly successful in finding and prosecuting speculators who had caused the price of rice in bulk to rise from 9 cents a pound to as much as 25 cents and the price of butter to as high as $2 a pound. Numerous merchants indulging in black market activities have been heavily fined or forced to endure the social opprobrium of a trip to jail.

Once normal communications are reestablished, however, the insular government will be confronted with the problem of adjusting the local controlled price structure to fluctuating prices in the United States, and to the prospect that, in the short-term at least, the mainland market will be high-priced. At his press conference on Nov. 1, the able new governor, Jesus Pinero, announced that controls would be maintained on a limited number of articles of prime necessity, and that the consumption of rice would probably continue to be rationed. But, in order to avoid a situation in which insular prices might become entirely out of line with mainland prices, provision will be made for periodic revision of maximum prices prevailing on the island. Whether Puerto Ricans, normally a low-income group, can meet the increased living costs thus passed along depends, in the long run, on how swiftly effects of the war boom fade out. (In the five-year period, 1939-1944, the net value of government services and government business enterprises in Puerto Rico more than tripled.)

A more immediate consideration is whether the sugar producers can obtain a better price for their product in the 1947 contract, now being negotiated with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mon.

* * *

President Truman's veto of the language bill on Oct. 26 was another reminder to the Puerto Ricans of their dependence on decisions taken by a federal government to which they can express their views only if they are able to gain a sympathetic hearing from the president or Congress. The language bill, passed by the insular Legislature and repassed over the veto of the governor, is the most recent example of numerous attempts to provide instruction of school subjects in Spanish and the study of English as only one of the subjects in the curriculum—the reverse of the practice which, in theory at least, now prevails in the island.

Although the problem is primarily pedagogical—and university authorities are trying to keep discussion of it on a technical plane—in the minds of many people here it is intimately related to the question of Puerto Rico's future political status. President Truman in his veto message stressed the political rather than the educational arguments supporting the use of English as the medium of instruction. Consequently his decision has become the object of heated protest by members of the Pro-Independence Congress, the new independence party, as well as by teacher and student organizations. Students of the University of Puerto Rico, in a meeting attended by 4,000 of their number, resolved to conduct a 24-hour strike. The general temper of the meeting was indicated by the message of one of the leaflets distributed there, asking: "If the university to create free men or lackeys of the colonial bureaucracy?"

Mum on Puerto Rico

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

PRESS CENSORSHIP was never more complete than the clamping down on news of the great demonstrations in Puerto Rico against President Truman's veto of a law passed by the Puerto Rico Colonial Congress directing that Spanish be taught in the local schools. Tues.

Some 150,000 students went out on strike, with more than 100,000 of them participating in a great demonstration. More than 9,000 teachers held a similar demonstration, all directed against "Yankee imperialism."

To report these events would be most embarrassing to our delegation to the United Nations, which is trying desperately to put its imperialist policies across under the guise of promoting freedom and democracy and of protecting "small nations" all over the world. 12-10-46

Puerto Ricans Greet First Native Governor

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Tues. 9-10-46

By Juan Santos Rivera
(Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Puerto Rico)

SAN JUAN, Sept. 3 (By Mail). — More than 40,000 Puerto Ricans paraded today to greet the inauguration of Jesus T. Pinero, first native-born governor of the island.

The Puerto Rican Communist Party has declared that the colonial regime was not changed basically by the naming of a native-born governor. Most people believe that Pinero can play a role in the people's interests if he stands up against U. S. imperialist policy.

THE PEOPLE MARCH

In the parade, peasants marched carrying their tools; workers of the General Confederation of Labor carried placards proclaiming their demands; Puerto Rican flags were everywhere and marchers sang the national hymn, La Borinquena.

Inaugurations of previous American governors had been greeted coldly by a military parade.

With many high U. S. functionaries present, Pinero said he was "obliged" to uphold and defend the U. S. constitution and national sesecurity. But he added:

"Naming of a Puerto Rican governor does not satisfy the desires of the people nor does it fully meet the requirements of the Atlantic Charter."

He promised to carry out the program of the Popular Democratic Party which had elected him Resident Commissioner in Washington including elimination of the colonial status; honest administration; schools, hospitals and homes for workers; land for the peasants; industrial development; increase of national production and improved living conditions.

The Times Sun. 12-1-46

PUERTO RICO—General Studies

To integrate the basic areas of academic knowledge, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, has set up a one-year general studies program. It will attempt to orient students toward a knowledge of the world at large and toward an informed choice of their own fields of specialization. Emphasis will be on the development of a learning process within a democratic framework, especially in faculty-student relationships. New York, N.Y.

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution to fix the position of the people of Puerto Rico in regard to the solution of the permanent political status of Puerto Rico; to insist that the problem of the permanent political status of Puerto Rico be solved through consultation with the Puerto Rican people; to recommend the democratic procedure for filling any vacancy in the office of Governor of Puerto Rico in the interim between the date such vacancy occurs and the time the political status of Puerto Rico is finally resolved, and for other purposes 3-5-46

"Whereas the Legislature of Puerto Rico, by the unanimous vote of its members, has requested of the Congress and of the President of the United States the prompt termination of the colonial regime of government through plebiscitary consultation with the people of Puerto Rico;

"Whereas the Legislature of Puerto Rico recognized in the concurrent resolutions adopted for the purpose that the said measure could be embarrassing for the United States while the war effort was in progress, and that Puerto Rico should wait patiently until the enemies of democracy were completely defeated; Congressional

"Whereas the enemies of democracy have already been completely defeated; Record

"Whereas it falls now to all democracies to act promptly in the enforcement of the principles of human freedom for the sake of which the war was fought; and

"Whereas thousands of Puerto Ricans gave their best in the great struggle which led to the defeat of the antidemocratic powers: Now, therefore, be it Washington,

"*Resolved by the Senate of Puerto Rico (the house of representatives concurring)*:

"First. To insist, as is hereby insisted, with the President and the Congress of the United States that the permanent political status of Puerto Rico be resolved now, through consultation with the Puerto Rican people, in a spirit of friendship and mutual responsibility between the United States and Puerto Rico, and under economic conditions indicative of good faith in the wish that the people of Puerto Rico have an opportunity to develop its civilization under any permanent political status it may freely choose upon being consulted. D.C.

"Second. To request, as is hereby requested, that there be no more chief executives by appointment in Puerto Rico, such being an anachronistic situation utterly out of touch with reality as regards the causes of the war and the decided cooperation of Puerto Ricans therein. 3-5-46

"Third. To request, as is hereby requested, that if for any reason the office of Governor of Puerto Rico becomes vacant while the Congress of the United States decides, in harmony with the recommendations of the President, on the right of Puerto Rico to decide its permanent political status by plebiscite, that in such interim a citizen who has received the approval of the people of Puerto Rico, be appointed Chief Executive, such as the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, or any of the members of the Executive Council who has received the approval of this legislative power democratically elected by the people.

"Fourth. To request, as is hereby requested, that if the procedure recommended in the preceding paragraph is not followed, the President of the United States obtain and follow the recommendation and advice of the people of Puerto Rico, directly consulted at the polls, as to the citizen who shall be Governor in the expectedly short interim while Congress resolves on the right of Puerto Rico to decide by itself its permanent political status. Congressional Record

"Fifth. To inform the President and the Congress of the United States that, in the exercise of their democratic right, the people of Puerto Rico respectfully reject all such procedures in this connection as do not adjust to the distinct democratic standards in defense of which Puerto Ricans fought in this war. Washington, D.C.

"LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN,
"*President of the Senate,*
3-5-46 "DR. F. M. LUSONI,
"*Speaker, House of Representatives.*"

PUERTO RICO'S STATUS

New York Times

The present controversy between Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico and the Insular Legislature over the expressed desire of the Puerto Ricans to have a voice in the selection of Mr. Tugwell's successor and their demand for a plebiscite on their future political status call attention anew to the colonial problem facing the United States. In this problem Congress seems to take only a cursory interest. Yet it is one we cannot dodge indefinitely if we are to live up to our best traditions, and if we are to do justice to the peoples who became our wards during our imperialist days at the close of the last century and who now seek the opportunity to decide their own destinies.

Governor Tugwell's position in vetoing the two bills—both of which probably will be passed over his veto—is that the Puerto Ricans are only antagonizing Congress and jeopardizing their chances for Congressional action in taking such positive action to call attention to their aspirations. This appears to be a realistic and accurate evaluation of the situation. If it is, then it is equally an indictment of Congress. Mon. 3-11-46

The late President Roosevelt and President Truman both have addressed special messages to Congress over the last three years urging passage of legislation to give the Puerto Ricans greater home rule. In his message of last Oct. 16 Mr. Truman suggested that they be allowed to indicate in a plebiscite not only whether they preferred a different status but what one of four they preferred. When such a preference had been voted, he said that we should be prepared to grant whichever of the four alternatives—home rule, statehood, independence or dominion status—the Puerto Ricans selected. Three years ago in his special message urging enactment of a bill granting a larger measure of home rule—a bill which the Senate passed but the House shelved—Mr. Roosevelt said that there was no question "of the Puerto Ricans' ability now to administer their own affairs."

The question of what we shall do with our colonial empire must seem remote to the average citizen. But if we ourselves are not aware of it, we may be sure the rest of the world is. We cannot ask other nations to grant independence or autonomy to their colonies if our own Congress is insensitive to the aspiration of the people of our possessions. Even a benign rule such as ours has been generally in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, in Guam and in Samoa is not good enough if it denies to the peoples of our colonies that right to decide their own destinies to which the great majority of the people of this country are whole-heartedly dedicated. If more of our citizens became interested in the problem perhaps Congress might be stimulated to do more than just send delegations on sightseeing tours. With Governor Tugwell retiring, this would be an excellent time to study the problem of Puerto Rico and produce a solution that does credit to the ideals of the American people. Mon. 3-11-46

TUGWELL VETOES PUERTO RICO BILLS

New York Times

Measures Would Give Voters Voice in Selecting Governor and Fixing Island's Status

Sun. 3-3-46

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 2 (U.P.)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell vetoed today bills which would have given Puerto Rico a voice in selection of its next Governor and authorized a plebiscite next year to decide the island's permanent political status in relation with the United States.

Luis Munox Marin, Senate President, urged the Insular Legislature to pass the bills over the Governor's veto. Since he has an overwhelming majority in both houses, where the bills had been unanimously passed, they were sure to obtain the required two-thirds majority to override the veto and go directly to the President of the United States.

It would be the third time since the island became a United States possession in 1898 that the Legislature had gone over the Governor's head to the President. In both previous instances, the President upheld the veto.

The bills provided for the following: N.Y.

1. A poll among qualified voters, on or before July 4, 1946, in which each of the island's political parties would submit the name of one candidate—either continental or Puerto Rican—for Governor. The candidate winning the poll would be "recommended" to President Truman for appointment as Governor.

2. A plebiscite on or before July 4, in which the voters would indicate their choice of independence, statehood or dominion status for the island. Sun. 3-3-46

Mr. Tugwell, who resigned the Governorship some time ago and is scheduled to leave soon for the States, explained his veto action by saying that the first bill was an effort to interfere with the power of appointment of the President of the United States, which is clearly expressed in Puerto Rico's Constitution.

As to the island's future political status, he added that it was up to the United States Congress to decide finally on the matter and that the unofficial plebiscite authorized in the second vetoed bill might jeopardize Congressional authorization for the official plebiscite which Puerto Rico is seeking.

ASK MILLION PEOPLE LEAVE PUERTO RICO

New York Times
New York

Tariff Experts Say This and Not Change in Island's Status, Offers the Only Economic Hope

Fri 3-29-46

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 28—Puerto Rico would suffer, rather than benefit economically from political independence, statehood or dominion status, according to a new study by the Tariff Commission which was made public here today. The commission's economists reached the conclusion that only the emigration of 1,000,000 people and a sharp diminution in the birth rate among those remaining would permit the island even to approach economic self-support.

The report was submitted to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs at the request of its chairman, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland. Mr. Tydings has introduced in the Senate, at the rquest of the Puerto Rican Legislature, a bill to provide for a referendum giving the people of Puerto Rico a chance to favor independence, statehood, dominion status or continuance of the present relations with the United States. The same measure was introduced in the House by Jesus T. Pinero, Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Legislators Coming Here

A delegation of ten or twelve members of the Puerto Rican Legislature, headed by Luis Munoz-Marin, president of the Senate, is on its way to Washington to try to obtain hearings on the bill. No hearings have yet been scheduled and Senator Tydings will be absent from the Senate for a few days.

Because public hearings might be held, however, the Tariff Commission's study was given out by Ben D. Dorfman, its chief economist, so that the views of his experts might be known at a useful time. Fri 3-29-46

Recounting the history of the United States' financial aid to Puerto Rico in the forty-five years in which the island has been under the American flag since its cession by Spain, the report estimated that the people of the island had benefited to the extent of $580,000,000 in direct Federal disbursements, expenditures and remittances; by another $82,000,000 in loans by agencies of the Federal Government; by military expenditures, mainly from 1941 through 1943, of $167,000,000; and by trade benefits resulting from duty-free access to mainland markets.

Political independence for Puerto Rico, the study said, would relieve the United States Treasury of considerable financial strain, but would deprive the island government of indispensable economic aid and would also set up United States immigration bars against the mass population movement out of the island which the Tariff Commission said was essential.

Commenting on the possibility of statehood, the experts considered it doubtful "whether any additional economic benefits the island could reasonably expect to receive on becoming a state would, at least in the short run, outweigh the losses of present benefits that would accompany such a change in status."

The alternative of "dominion status," which, under the bill, would provide progressive application of United States tariff rates against Puerto Rican products over a cushioning period of twenty years, and would also continue for an indefinite period Federal financial aids and exemption from immigration restrictions for Puerto Rican nationals, was also deemed unlikely "to offer the island any better opportunity for solving its basic economic problems than would the continuance of the existing economic relations with the United States."

Population Rising Steadily

The emigration of 1,000,000 persons from Puerto Rico would not, of itself, solve the problem, the report said, but would make a solution possible. The island was said to be utterly incapable of maintaining, by its unaided resources, a present population of more than 2,000,000 which is increasing at the net rate of 100 a day.

Such an emigration, which would have to be financed and organized by the Federal Government, would have to be followed by "very substantial improvement in education, health, sanitation and housing and carefully selected industrialization," according to the report, and this program would entail substantial expenditures by the Federal Government for a limited period.

"Realization of any enduring benefits would be dependent upon a certain and sharp decline in the rate of increase of the island's remaining population," it said, adding: "Unless some way can be found to reduce the size of the island's population or at least check its growth, the realization of a socially desirable standard of life for the Puerto Ricans will be contingent upon their receiving a substantial and very likely an ever-increasing measure of outside aid."

New York Times, N.Y.

Example in Puerto Rico

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The editorial on Puerto Rico in THE TIMES of March 11 alluded to President Truman's message to Congress on Oct. 16 recommending that Puerto Ricans be allowed to determine their future status in a plebiscite, the alternatives being home rule, statehood, independence and dominion status.

I would like to point out that forty of the chief advocates of Puerto Rican independence are now confined in United States prisons. They refused to go into the Army to fight for democracy abroad when they did not have the democratic right of self-determination at home.

One case is an extreme example. After spending two years in prison for declining to register for the draft, Rafael Lopez Rosas was released on probation and then rearrested and returned to prison for three more years for refusing to report for induction while on probation. Upon release he faces another term of possibly five years for violation of probation, which would make ten years for the same offense! Sat. 3-23-46

Obviously Lopez Rosas and his compatriots should be released from our Federal prisons. Only if President Truman grants amnesty to them can they campaign for one of the alternatives which he himself has suggested.

ALBON MAN,
Secretary, Committee for Amnesty.
New York, March 12, 1946.

Puerto Rico CP Will Be Reestablished

The Worker, New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-3-46

Special to The Worker

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The Puerto Rican Communist Party will be re-established in the immediate future, Juan Santos Rivera announced this week following a meeting on Feb. 15 of the majority of its former central committee.

Santos was president of the Puerto Rican Communist Party at the time of its dissolution on May 21, 1944.

Santos' statement was issued in reply to many former members, workers and other progressives who had asked whether the Communist Party would be reorganized.

He pledged that a call will be issued "in the immediate future" convoking "all workers, peasants, professionals and intellectuals who support the Communist ideology" to a convention in San Juan "with the purpose of reconstituting the Puerto Rican Communist Party.

The Feb. 15 gathering of leading Communists was convinced, Santos said, that "for lack of sufficient understanding of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist theory, we Puerto Rican Communists committed the serious error of accepting the revisionist policy of Earl Browder, which resulted in the dissolution of the Puerto Rican Communist Party."

The reconstituted Party, in the opinion of its former leaders, must fight for socialism as the "final political and economic emancipation of our people"; and fight for immediate working class and democratic unity, against imperialist exploitation and oppression, "against the hateful colonial regime and for Puerto Rican independence."

Based firmly on the working class, the reconstituted Party "will have no room for capitalist exploiters or their stooges and defenders." Sun. 3-3-46

Marxist groups have already been working for some time in San Juan and elsewhere on the island. They were represented by three leading Communists at the recent congress of the Cuban Popular Socialist Party, which was attended by William Z. Foster, president of the Communist Party of the USA.

Puerto Rico Spurns Colonialism

Daily Worker, New York

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 19 (UP).—Overriding Acting Governor Manuel A. Perez's veto, the Puerto Rican Senate today passed a bill making Spanish the official language of instruction in Puerto Rican public schools. Similar action by the House was expected.

Last week, while Governor Rexford G. Tugwell was at St. Thomas, V. I. attending the West Indian conference, Perez vetoed the bill, repeating what Mr. Tugwell said in vetoing a similar bill last year; that no intelligent American or Puerto Rican opposed the use of Spanish as the island's language but that neither would they oppose the principle that it was necessary for as many Puerto Ricans as possible to learn English. Sat. 3-20-46

Puerto Rico's Future and World Opinion

The Worker, New York

By ISRAEL AMTER

Speaking in a decisive manner, the Puerto Rican Legislature, by a vote of 41 to 4, has overruled a veto by Gov. Tugwell of a bill proposing that the Puerto Rican people have a voice in the choosing of their next Governor.

The bill also says that the people have a right to organize a plebiscite to decide the future relations of Puerto Rico to the United States.

This action is decisive and reflects the attitude of the people of Puerto Rico. What do the people of Puerto Rico want? They want the right at least to determine who their Governor shall be. Gov. Rexford Tugwell, who pretended at one time to be a liberal and is now resigning as Governor, vetoed their demand.

They wanted also the right to determine whether they should have self-determination or not. This, likewise, was vetoed.

The people of Puerto Rico also want to determine whether their relationship to the United States shall remain the same as now, or whether they shall have independence, statehood, or a so-called "dominion status." Tugwell answered this by declaring, according to the dispatch, that "it was up to the United States Congress to decide finally on the matter and that the unofficial plebiscite authorized in the second vetoed bill might jeopardize congressional authorization for the official plebiscite which Puerto Rico is seeking." Another effort at intimidating the people of Puerto Rico. Sun. 3-10-46

But, as stated above, the action of the Legislature is decisive and now the matter is in the hands of President Truman who has 90 days in which to act.

Although a plebiscite, as proposed by the Puerto Rican Legislature, contains the three above-mentioned choices, there is every reason why the people overwhelmingly want independence. They are resisting the attempts to Americanize the country, to foist the English language and American customs upon them. They resented the occupation of the country during the war by American armed forces, without consultation with the people of Puerto Rico.

GUTTED ECONOMICALLY

But this is not all. The economic situation of Puerto Rico is fearful and was so even during the days of the war. American monopolists have taken out hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in the 47 years of the control and possession of Puerto Rico by the United States. **Of the six to seven hundred thousand workers in Puerto Rico, 150,000 to 200,000 are permanently unemployed. Wages are as low as $3.48 a week.**

When one considers that the cost of living is higher than in our country, one should not be surprised at the inroads that tuberculosis and all the diseases of poverty have made on the life of the country.

There is only one way in which to solve this question, namely for our country to **grant independence and to aid the people of Puerto Rico economically to stand upon their own feet.**

DUTY OF AMERICANS

However, in spite of the fact that the Puerto Rican Legislature has taken the initiative, backed up by two People's Congresses that took place in 1944 and 1945 and demanded full independence, it is clear that while the people of Puerto Rico are united in their demand, they will not get their independence by a plebiscite or their own struggle alone. **It depends upon the United States.**

The matter is now in the hands of the President. It is the duty of the people of the United States, in keeping with one of the aims of World War II, the right of self-determination and independence for all peoples, to see to it that Puerto Rico obtains her independence.

The United States Congress will decide, but it is up to the people of the United States, and especially the **trade unions**, to back up the demands of the Puerto Rican people. Let us never forget that our country was born in the struggle for independence. We have no right to demand more for ourselves than we are willing to grant to others.

It is urgent, therefore, that all forward-looking organizations, jealous of the reputation that our country has in the world and of continuing and broadening good neighbor relations with South America, to express their position through resolutions, telegrams, letters, etc., to the President, demanding that he approve the action of the Puerto Rican Legislature. Sun. 3-10-46

This must be done immediately, for the resolution adopted by the Legislature proposed a plebiscite on or before July 4th.

This is but a short time. Failure of the American people to act or a wrong move on the part of our country can only seriously impair the standing of the United States in world affairs, with American imperialism more and more aiming to control the world.

Hastie Inaugural Party Stop Over In Puerto Rico

Jamestown, Va.

By LOUIS MARTIN

By NNPA News Service

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The inaugural party on their way to install William H. Hastie as governor of the Virgin Islands stopped over here and was feted by the Puerto Rican government Thursday.

Flying with the new governor was his wife, Mrs. Beryl Lockhart Hastie, a native of the Virgin Islands; their 16-month old daughter, Karen, and Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug. Sat. 5-25-46

The Hastie party, flying in an Army Transport Command four-motored plane, landed at the San Juan airfield before dawn Thursday after a smooth nine-hour flight from Washington. The plane was met by Governor Rex Tugwell of Puerto Rico and a host of insular officials.

TOUR PUERTO RICO

After a few hours' sleep at the governor's palace, La Fortaleza, the Hastie party was taken on an airplane tour of Puerto Rico. Twenty Puerto Rican officials and newspapermen joined in the tour which was made in three ATC planes brought up from Panama for the trip.

Stopping at Arecibo, Governor Hastie and Secretary Krug were shown the famous Cambalache sugar mills and the proportional profit farms which surrounded it. Arriving at the mountain resort, El Yunque, at noon, the party was honored with a luncheon tendered by members of the island legislature. There Secretary Krug declared in a brief speech that he would support the Puerto Ricans if they should choose to seek independence.

GOVERNOR' RECEPTION

Thursday evening the Hasties were the guests of the governor at an elaborate reception at the governor's palace. Friday morning Governor Hastie left Puerto Rico by plane for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Sat. 5-25-46

Besides Secretary Krug, the following persons accompanied the Hastie party: J. T. Pinero, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico; Carlton Skinner, Interior Department; Joel Wolsohn, special assistant to Mr. Krug; Arthur Goldschmidt, Interior Department; Felix Cohen, Interior Department; Irwin Silverman, Interior Department; Mason Barr, Interior Department; Williard Barber, State Department; Creekmore Fath, Secretary Krug's office; Peter Edson of the Newspaper Enterprize Association, and Louis Martin and Scott Tyler of the NNPA.

Benedictine Monk Says No Race Crisis In Trinidad

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Fordham University invited the press to talk to one of its star students last week. He is the Rev. Basil Matthews, the first colored man ever to be ordained a monk in the Benedictine Order.

The occasion was the announcement by the school that Father Matthews' doctoral thesis on West Indian culture, for which he will receive a degree in June, will be published later this year under the title "Caribbean Concerto."

Sat 4-27-46

The 34-year-old priest, who was ordained in his home island of Trinidad eleven years ago, said that "because of the policy of the British toward slavery during the past century there is no race or color problem in Trinidad as we know it in this country."

The "social invasion" of American troops in the Caribbean during World War II "is perhaps the key to future of these West Indian areas," Father Matthews added.

Trinidad Census Reveals Ugly Housing Shortage

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5-18-46 Sat.

By VERNON G. MURRAY, Special Correspondent

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD—The first comprehensive census ever to be taken in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago to provide statistics which will enable social welfare, education, agriculture and other experts to plan its social and economic development, revealed some of the ugly housing conditions with which the island went through World War II.

In Port of Spain, the island's capital, a census supervisor reported discovery of "no less than fourteen persons living in one room" and he declared that this was by no means an isolated case.

HOUSING SHORTAGE ACUTE

Noel P. Bowen, colored Census Officer, said that from the census a remarkable amount of overcrowding was obvious in certain parts of the city. The census, he said, had shown a drastic shortage of housing in certain places and the lack of toilet facilities in others was most obvious.

Trinidad, often referred to as the wealthiest colony in the British Empire, this year budgeted for expenditure in the vicinity of $31,000,000.

During the war just ended, the Government did nothing to ease the acute housing situation, made worse by the influx of men from other West Indian colonies to work on the U. S. Bases, which forced destitutes and unsuccessful house-hunters alike to sleep in city squares (parks) and on pavements.

Private enterprise was timid and unwilling to invest money in a building program aimed at solving the problem at a time when labor and building material costs were very high, because they considered rentals fixed by Government's Rent Assessment Board to uneconomic.

Speaking of the provisional census returns which so far show the colony's population as 556,700 or a rise of 34.84 per cent over the figures of 412,783, the last census to be taken here, Mr. Bowen said these had revealed a remarkable amount of information which could not have been collected in ordinary circumstances and would prove of value to the Government as a basis for improving housing conditions and advancement in social services.

The provisional figures show the populations in the following colonies:

Barbados, 192,610; St. Vincent, 61,593 and in the Leeward Islands: Antigua 41,826; Montserrat 14,275; British Virgin Islands 6,505 and St. Kitts 46,206.

Trinidad Gets First Woman Legislator

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-3-46

TRINIDAD, B.W.I. — Mrs. Audrey Layne Jeffers, founder and president of the Coterie of Social Workers, made history here when she became the first colored woman nominated by the government to the Trinidad Legislative Council on July 16.

Mrs. Jeffers was also the first woman to be elected to the Municipal Council in Port-of-Spain. Also of significance in the legislature was the nomination by government of L. C. Hannays' K. C. distinguished Trinidad barrister-at-law, for the second term.

In the election, the first to be held under adult suffrage, the constituency of St. George, contending that the better educated class had failed, elected, a humble laborer, Chanka Maharaj, to represent them.

Trinidad Native Made Collector of Customs

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

TRINIDAD, B.W.I.—Ignatius C. Beaubrun, 56, has been appointed Comptroller of Customs and Excise here, marking the first time a colored man has been elevated to such a post.

Mr. Beaubrun came here from Grenada in January, 1940, to take up the appointment of Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise. In Grenada, he served as colonial treasurer, collector of customs and excise, register and shipping master, commissioner of income tax and manager of the savings bank.

Sat. 7-27-46

Governor Breaks Trinidad Strike

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-14-46

TRINIDAD, B.W.I.—Moving swiftly to break the crippling 26-day strike by the Seamen and Waterfront Union—called when high wages and better working conditions were refused—the Government forced a truce by calling in volunteer workers to unload ships tied up in the harbor.

The truce followed a seven-hour conference between union officials and representatives of the Shipping Association, and the Wharves and Harbor Administration at which the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, presided. Dock workers in other island refused to handle cargoes bound for this port.

When union leaders criticized the government as a strike-breaker, the governor replied that, "if it is legal for one side to use the strike as a weapon, it is equally legal for the other side to break the strike."

Hastie Sees Bright V.I. Future

Investors Eye West Indies As A New Frontier

New Governor Adopts Slow-But-Sure Plan; Raises Workers' Pay

By GERALDINE GUIRTY
(Virgin Islands Correspondent)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS—(By Air Mail)—Governor William Henry Hastie in giving an exclusive interview with the New York Amsterdam News, in the executive office at Government House, disclosed that private inquiries from people in the United States with a business interest in the islands which he now governs impressed him. The Governor emphasized: "It seems that investors are looking to the West Indies as a new economic frontier."

Before the interview, the Virgin Islands first Afro-American Governor, had held his first press conference with editors of the local newspapers, the Daily News and the Photo News of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas. He had also conferred with department heads and took lunch with the members of the Municipal Council.

In response to a question posed by the AMSTERDAM NEWS, about a new reproachment between the mainland and the islands, the former Howard University Law School Dean, went on to say:

"New relations are indicated by agencies of the Federal Government in Washington." He cited the Rural Electirfication Administration and the Federal Security Agency as examples.

Slow But Sure Approach

The Governor explained that the REA headed by Claude R. Wickard, former Secretary of Agriculture, and with whom he talked . . . while not committed is disposed to rural electricity for St. Croix, and financial assistance as well.

The FSA which embraces the U. S. Department of Education & Public Health Service, assured its facilities for the working of the technical details on the new hospital and high school. The Federal Works Agency wil lend experts to aid the plans for beautifying and rezoning Charlotte Amalie.

Increases Workers' Pay

Mr. Hastie did not have a concrete idea as to where he will begin his administration. As the eleventh pilot in the hot seat of the Virgin Islands Governorship, the gentleman spoke cautiously about the problems he must face. Already he has approved a ten per cent increase for one year for all municipal employees.

Hastie was advised by the interviewer that critics of the Insular Government consider the holdovers in the Central Administration, from the days of naval rule through civilian rule as a fundamental weakness in the program of governors. The argument is that department heads of the CA being appointed on the federal payroll leaves them free of municipal control and their influence on the policy of the Interior Department for the islands is spearheaded by the Government Secretary, Morris F. DeCastro.

No Tourists for Money Only

The Governor countered the information saying: "I propose to make no changes . . . only on the basis of what people show me they can do. I do not propose to make changes with people who show a willingness and capacity to cooperate for progressive government under my supervision. Necessary changes would be made from top to bottom if necessary," he emphasized.

In the course of the chatty period, Hastie reminded that the presence of press was very important for his first official visit to St. John as Governor. He passed up that island after his inaugural in St. Thomas, and his reception at St. Croix, on account of a hasty return to Washington with Secretary Julius A. Krug, of the Interior Department, to plea for the restoration of the offices of Commissioner of Finance; executive assistant to the Governor; and legal counsel to the Governor. These important positions were eliminated by the House Subcommitte and restored by the Senate Subcommittee.

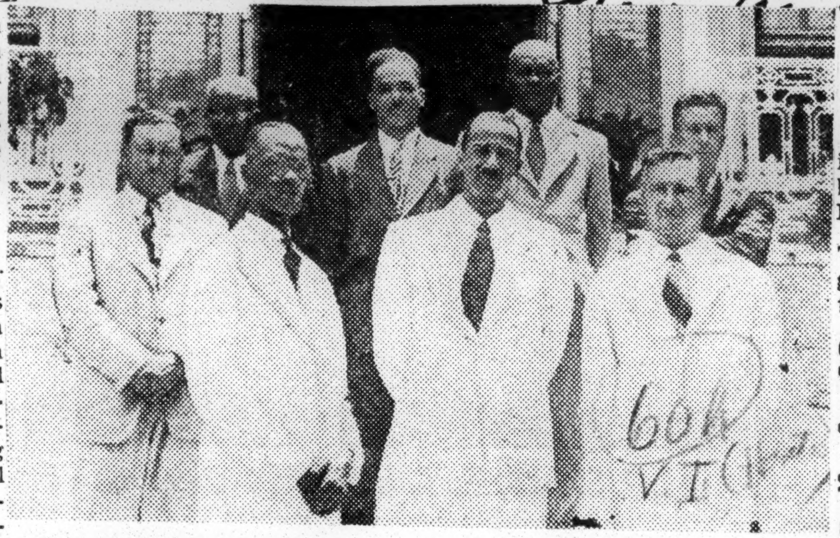
Like the first Civilian Governor, the late Paul M. Pearson, Hastie sees tourism as an adjunct to prosperity; yet he will not encourage all kinds of tourists for the sake of making money. "The happiness and welfare of the islands is a primary consideration."

A vital aid for the Virgin Islands is social security. Congress now has the bill of Congressman Walter A. Lynch, which asks the same protection for the insular citizens . . . already granted Americans in the United States. A resident commissioner in Washington, D. C., for the Virgin Islanders, is now an immediate concern of the Interior Department.

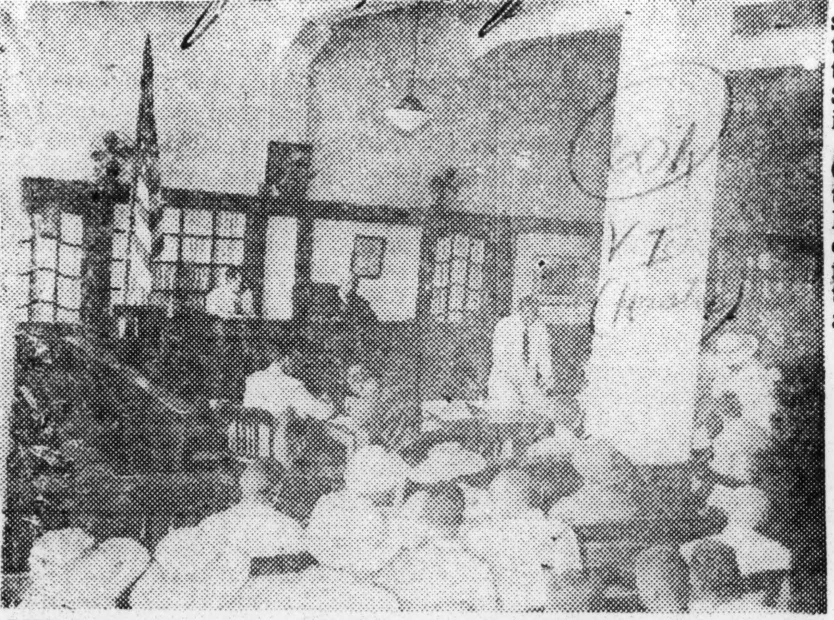
The chief points of the interview were checked once again so that the Governor would not get sore with the AMSTERDAM NEWS for printing statements he did not make. As a final question he was asked: "How does it feel to be a Governor?"

"The people I have had to deal with in the past does not make my new job strange. I was not formidable in the old and will not be formidable in the new."

As to just how his relations with the politicians will be in the days to come, Bill has no fear. "I am not looking for trouble and will not run from truble," he concluded.



GOVERNOR HASTIE: poses with the Municipal Council after a luncheon on the steps of Government House, at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas. Left to right, rear the Honorables: Omar Brown, Weymouth Rhymer, Carlos Downing, Julius Sprauve, and Roy P. Gordon, chairman. Left to right, front: Oswald E. Harris, the Governor, and Ralph Paiewonsky.



VIRGIN ISLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR: visits the District Court at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, which he presided over from '37 to '39 as the first Federal Judge. Judge Herman E. Moore, now heads the court. Governor Hastie is sitting next to "Old Glory."

Virgin Island Gov. Hastie

in a report to Commissioner Corsi by the State Labor Department's Division of Research and Statistics.

The report is based on figures gathered from 1,100 construction firms throughout the State.

$953,000 Sewerage Job in V.I. Set

WASHINGTON

A contract for construction of sanitation, sewerage and fire protection facilities in the Virgin Islands was awarded on Sept. 11, to the contracting firm of Mears and Ewing, Miami, on a bid of $953,128.

Governor William H. Hastie was advised that work could be started immediately on construction of sanitation and fire protection facilities at Charlotte-Amalie, St. Thomas Island and at Christiansted, St. Croix Island.

FWA District Engineer Thomas G. Mooney will supervise construction for the Bureau of Community Facilities. Charles S. Duke, colored construction engineer, a founder and first president of National Technical Association, will assist Mr. Mooney.

V.I. Banking Bill Vetoed by Hastie

ST. THOMAS, V.I.— (ANP) — Gov. William H. Hastie last week vetoed a bill passed by the Municipal Council to permit additional banking institutions here. Only one bank is in operation.

The chief executive gave as his reason the fact that no survey has been made to determine wehther the island's economy can support more than one bank.

He has asked the U.S. Treasury to undertake such a survey, upon completion of which a decision will be made.

The Governor told the press last week that he will order an investigation of charges by opposition candidates during the last election of misconduct in office by certain Municipal Council members who have been re-elected.

Charges of graft and corruption were hurled against the members, who are also members of the Progressive Guide, leading political organization in the islands.

Virgin Islanders Protest Army Bias

By Adolph Gereau

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—(ANP)— Feelings are running high among veterans here and the municipal council is sending a hot protest to the navy department against the attitude of certain naval officers here.

On the floor of the legislature this week Councilman Carlos Downing, himself a veteran who saw service in the European theatre, and an official of the local branch of the American Legion, lead a bitter attack against the officers in question. He charged that he and others from the Legion made representations against

V.I. Model in Race Relations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The Virgin Islands is one of the few places today where democracy is actually being practiced under the American flag, Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands declared here last Tuesday.

Addressing the thirty-third annual Alliance Day celebration of the National Alliance of Postal Employes at the John Wesley AME Zion Church, Governor Hastie said colored people do not realize how terrible race tension in America is until they live in a place such as the Virgin Islands.

Such tensions, said Governor Hastie, take a terrible toll. The Virgin Islands are demonstrating today how life can go on without such tensions, he added.

He then told his audience how the color question was never raised in the islands; how the stores, banks and other business houses never see a color problem; how he himself had had difficulty remembering, when asked, how many white and colored members made up the legislature, because he had never had occasion in the islands to think of them in that fashion.

the present policy of discriminating against native Negro veterans in favor of white continentals and they were told by the officer that the policy in favor of white continentals would continue. *7-25-46*

Downing also charged that several Negro veterans had tried to rent houses at the low cost housing project here which is under the control of the navy and were refused on account of race while they were accepting white people. The legislature as a whole became incensed with the revelation and the chairman of the body was directed to immediately protest to the navy department.

Gov. Hastie Names Native Citizen For Island Post

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-20-46

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP)—In line with the trend toward utilizing more qualified Negroes into governmental positions, Virgin Islands' Gov. William Hastie recently recommended to the Secretary of Interior that George Simmons, a native of St. Thomas, be appointed administrator of the island of St. John in the group.

If he is given the new position, Simmons, who began his career 25 years ago as a messenger in the finance department, will be the governor's direct representative. At present, he is serving as chief clerk in the finance department.

At the same time the governor announced that he will appoint Edward R. Dudley, New York, as administrative assistant. Dudley's former job as legal counsel to the governor was discontinued by Congress. Gov. Hastie disclosed that Dudley had performed valuable administrative services in addition to his legal duties. Salary for the new position has already been appropriated. *7-20-46*

In domestic matters, the gravest problem facing the governor is the shortage of electricity. Current normally supplied by the West Indian Co., Ltd., is shut off in each section of the islands one night a week. Electric lighting is prohibited in business places after seven p.m., on Saturdays.

Hastie Gets Cut in Funds Restored

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Senate Appropriations Committee put back into the Interior Department supply bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1 the sum of $165,760 eliminated by the House from Virgin Islands appropriations.

This sum covers salaries and expenses, $23,360; an executive assistant to the governor, assistant government secretary, and legal counsel for the governor at a salary of $6,230 each; an additional 25 per cent increase for foreign service, $4,670, and $142,400 for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix. *6-22-46*

Governor William H. Hastie, three days after his inauguration as governor of the Virgin Islands, appeared before the Senate appropriations committee and asked for restoration of these items.

Study to Be Made

In addition, the committee recommended an appropriation of $6,000 for a study of the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix.

The House appropriations committee eliminated the item for an executive assistant to the governor because the position had been vacant for several months and presumably was not needed.

Governor Hastie told the Senate appropriations committee that Governor Harwood was not in good health and found it necessary to be absent from the islands for the greater part of this year. "Under the circumstances," Hastie said, "I assume it was not feasible for him to fill the vacancy."

Hastie also assumed that as a courtesy to him Governor Harwood had refrained from filling the position while his nomination was pending. *The Afro-American*

One consequence of the failure to fill the position, Hastie said, was the near collapse of the government secretary, "who, as acting governor, has been carrying on for the last six or eight months."

Wants Legal Counsel

Hastie also told the Senate appropriations committee that he has found no indication that the Justice Department was in a position or desired to do the work that otherwise would be performed by the legal counsel for the governor.

In addition to being called upon by the governor for legal opinions, the legal counsel, Hastie said, the heads of the various departments utilize his legal services.

Hastie also told the committee that the Congress did not return to the Virgin Islands the amount of internal revenue taxes on rum as it does with Puerto Rico.

"If we were allowed to use the internal revenue taxes on locally produced rum, we would not be prosperous, but we could hold our heads up, and we would not have to pay $25 and $30 salaries," Hastie said. *Baltimore, Md.*

"That is one of the perennial complaints of the Virgin Islands that other territories do what we are not allowed to do."

Cites Figures

According to figures he submitted to the committee, internal revenue collections on rum exports since 1934 have totaled $47,305,296. *Sat. 6-22-46*

On the other hand, the cost of the islands, $25,000,000; federal aid expenditures to date, $9,611,657; emergency relief grants, $11,126,273, and expenditures by regular federal departments and offices, $529,158, total $46,267,088, leaving an excess of $1,038,208 from internal revenue colections from rum exports.

Hastie Wins Initial Fight, Appropriation Cut Restored

Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

Culminating a month-long give-and-take between the House and Senate, final Congressional approval was given this week to a $382,415 appropriation for the Virgin Islands. *Sat. 7-6-46*

An item in the Interior Department Appropriation bill, the measure has been sent to the White House for President Truman's signature. Winning of the full appropriation has been hailed here as a major victory for recently appointed Gov. William H. Hastie.

The Virgin Islands appropriation weathered a stiff Senate-House conference committee battle where it was predicted that the opposition, led by Jed Johnson, (D., Okla.), would make a last ditch attempt to scuttle Senate-restored funds amounting to $165,000, culled from the bill by foes in the House.

As passed by the Congress, the bill provides $200,215 salaries of the governor and other governmental employees; $142,400 deficiency appropriation for the municipality of St. Croix, and, $39,800 for agricultural experimental stations. *Chicago, Ill.*

With the matter of finances settled, it is expected that Governor Hastie will fill existing vacancies on his staff, and turn his attention to the basic economic problems of the islands. High on his list is launching a long-range program to make the islands self-supporting. Claiming equal importance on his program, is the matter of revision of the Constitution of the island.

It is understood that the draft of the revised constitution has been received by the Interior Department and is under study by the division of territories. Among proposed changes is the recommendation that the two municipal governments in the islands be combined to form one governing legislative body. *S.D. 7-6-46*

Another proposal calls for a resident commissioner to sit in the U. S. Congress as Virgin Islands representative, while a third recommendation proposes that hereafter, the people of the islands be empowered to elect their own governor.

Governor Hastie Of The Virgin Islands Makes His First Move

The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

IT COMES as no surprise to me that the Senate appropriations committee has restored to the Department of the Interior supply bill that little item of $165,760 for the Virgin Islands which was previously eliminated by the House.

To a Congress which has become hardened to the "monotony" of making appropriations and granting loans in terms of billions of dollars, the sum is insignificant, but to the people of the Virgin Islands it assumes the proportions of a matter of life and death. The item covers salaries and expenses totaling $23,360 and will provide for an executive assistant to the governor, an assistant government secretary and legal counsel for the governor at annual salaries of $6,320 each; $4,670 for foreign service, and the sum of $142,400 for wiping out a deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of the Island of St. Croix. *Sat. 6-22-46*

MR. HINTON

But it is not surprising to me that the item has been restored because I was in Charlotte Amalie, capital city of the Virgin Islands, on Sunday, May 19, when Governor William H. Hastie left for Washington with the avowed intention of getting these items restored to the Virgin Islands budget.

It was a scant 36 hours after his inauguration as the Island's first Negro Chief Executive, and no one doubted for a moment that he was not deadly serious when he declared in his inaugural address that the Virgin Islands stood at the beginning of a period of "significant progress and achievement."

This, then, was his first official move toward that objective, and in it he was backed up solidly by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug who, himself, had given the Islanders his solemn promise that the "eventual attainment of self-government for the territories is the fundamental goal toward which our policy is directed."

* * * *

But of far deeper significance are the spiritual forces operating to guarantee the success of the Hastie administration: the boundless enthusiasm and abiding faith of the Virgin Islanders themselves, and their confidence in the sincerity of purpose and ability of their new governor.

Indeed, it is something akin to a fierce pride, yet something tangible that you can both see and feel. It is everywhere—and it is contagious.

I felt it in casual conversations with all types and classes of Islanders of both races from the acting governor of the Virgin Islands and the judge of the Island's Federal District Court, down to the taxi driver who hauled me from the St. Thomas airport, and a chamber maid in St. Thomas' Grand Hotel.

I could see it somewhat nebulously showing between the lines on the many banners of welcome stretched across the streets in all of the Islands' three principal towns.

I heard it echoed and reechoed in the deafening applause which greeted certain portions of Governor Hastie's inaugural address and the subsequent speeches delivered by both he and Secretary Krug.

I saw it in the gay, carefree laughter of hundreds of children on their way to and from Charlotte Amalie's schools day after day. *Sat. 6-22-46*

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I saw it in the gnarled, tear-stained face of an old woman in Christiansted on the Island of St. Croix during a colorful parade and other festivities in honor of Governor Hastie and Interior Secretary Krug. This pathetic figure, bareheaded in the oppressive, semi-tropical sun, her bare feet spread out flat on the hot paved street, kept shouting, "Hurrah for Governor Hastie," until she was so hoarse she could shout no more.

I felt it in the haunting, melody-filled strains of a nondescript band of calypso singers whose crude instruments ranged all the way from an empty old St. Croix rum jug and a battered wash board, to a home-made Bazooka-type horn, and a native rusty, discarded automobile exhaust pipe.

Virgin Islands Race Relations Praised By Gov. Hastie

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Gov. William H. Hastie lauded the Virgin Islands here last week as one of the few places under the American flag where racial tensions do not exist.

In a 33rd annual Alliance Day celebration of the National Alliance of Postal Employes at the John Wesley AME Zion Church, Governor Hastie said that in contrast to the terrible toll of race tensions in America, the color question was never raised in the islands.

Bias Absent In Business

Hastie told his audiencee of how stores, banks and other business houses never see a color problem and how he himself had had difficulty remembering, when asked, how many white and colored members made up the legislature—because he never had occasion in the islands to think of them in relation to race.

Explaining why such ideal racial conditions are to be found in the Virgin Islands, Hastie said that color or race there offers no special economic or social advantage or disadvantage to anyone. "Or perhaps it means that we are fairly civilized," he concluded.

The first Negro governor of the islands praised the high literacy rate of the islanders, recalling how easily they qualified for various branches of the service and met all standards of education.

Referring back to racial tension, the governor said that most residents of the islands were not aware of the lack of racial tensions in their islands. "It is something you and I would sense because of its absence," he added.

Hastie declared that if the South would spend half the time in constructive thinking that it spends in worrying about what the Negro is doing or what it is going to do to him, it would be a much better place in which to live.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Gov. Hastie Acts Quickly to Check V. I. Inflation

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-13-46

ST. THOMAS, V.I. (ANP)—Gov. William Henry Hastie acted, last week, to hold price ceilings on food and basic commodities for poverty-stricken Virgin Islanders.

Delicatessen stores were selling small corned beef and pastrami sandwiches at 40 cents each, an increase of 10 cents. A pound of salami brought 85 cents, up 20 cents.

On Manhattan Ave. considered one of Brooklyn's most famous clothing sections, prices were completely out of line. Colored shirts, bearing tags for $2.95 the week before, were now tagged for $6.95. White shirts jumped from $5.95 to 7.95.

Merchants Unafraid

With the OPA gone, Merchants were no longer afraid to speak out. One owner frankly told me that he had jumped the prices on every item of merchandise in his store, and that he was telling customers the same.

"There's nothing to be afraid of now, you know," he smiled, confidently, "the OPA's dead."

Outside of Howard's Clothing Store, which still maintained the same prices for its suits and slacks, every store on the avenue showed increased prices.

Electrical Appliances

Suits that sold for $45 a week ago now sold for $70 and up, provided you were lucky enough to get your size.

Electrical and hardware stores followed the same pattern. Cheaply-made electric toasters that probably sold for $2 pre-war, and for $8 recently, now bore price tags of $15 and $16.

"Better buy the toaster while it's still hot," a hardware man told me "prices are going up." "Seems to me they've gone up already," I replied. "You ain't seen anything yet," he warned.

Landlords Foiled

While merchants were happy with what they believe will be a new-found prosperity, the most disappointed people in town—even more so than the average consumer—were the landlords.

They expected to be able to increase rents but lost out when Gov. Dewey foiled their efforts by making OPA rentals subject to State law. *The Afro-American*

I learned that many owners had prepared typewritten statements weeks ago to give their tenants, notifying them of 10 and 15 per cent increases in rentals.

Tenants Warned

In some cases, they even warned tenants that raises were coming and told them to move out if they refused to pay them.

Eviction notices for tenants who were considered "undesirable," those who pestered them for paintings and improvements, were all made out. *Baltimore, Md.*

Despite the rebuff, realty operators have a powerful lobby at work in Albany and expect to jam through legislation in their favor for rent increases.

Car Dealers Soak 'Em

In view of increased prices in everything else, it is hard to see how long Albany can hold out against the landlords alone.

The used car dealers went wild before the July 4 week-end and offered dizzy prices for old junk pieces. Ten and 12-year-old cars brought as much as $700 and $800.

Dealers didn't even put cars on pits to inspect them or open up the hoods to inspect the engines.

The Tire Racket

"Give me anything that will roll," said a dealer on Bedford Ave. "and I'll give you spot cash for it." *Sat. 7-13-46*

He told the AFRO that the average buyer wouldn't even smell a new car until 1948 or 1949; that parts were hard to get; and that any car can sell for a premium, particularly if it has good tires.

Out to buy a new set of tires myself, I was asked $28 and $30 for a four-ply one, that sold for $16.38 under OPA ceilings. Some merchants refused to speak to me when I mention this to them.

Discouraged, I went home and decided to take a chance on my old, thin tires until things settle down a bit, or will they?

America, indeed, is now at the crossroads. If we don't check this inflation, you can take your savings, insurance policies and annuities and chuck them into the river.

The dollar isn't worth much now, but six months from now it will be worth even less, unless a new OPA bill is passed quickly.

He ordered the price control commission of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John to step in-to the breach left by the failure of Federal legislation to extend the Federal price control act.

The commission will exercise its full authority under the ordinance of March 17, 1942, he said, to control prices of all articles of food and general supplies sold within the municipality.

Asks Co-operation

Regulation No. 2 was issued by the commission, which in effect continues the price control methods used by the OPA, to cover new imported commodities.

"I feel sure that the people of the Virgin Islands will give the same co-operation to the price control commission that they have so splendidly given to the Office of Price Administration," the governor said.

Supports President

He advised President Truman by radio of action taken here to hold price lines and voiced the strong support of local consumers for the President's price control program.

While St. Croix has not yet utilized the powers of its food commission to hold price ceilings, Hastie expressed confidence that a similar effort to maintain uniformity of price in the Virgin Islands will be taken here.

pound. Pot roast doubled in price,

Virgin Islands Envoy 'Unearths' Montgomery

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 9-25-46

Political Leader Of U. S. Possessions Visits City Seeking Contacts—And Building Materials

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Joseph Alexander, one [illegible] the political heads of the Ame[illegible]-owned Virgin Islands, and [illegible] and operator of a s[illegible]ries o[illegible] stores there, sli[illegible] quiet[illegible] unannounced [illegible] Sunday night.

The purpose [illegible] was to make contacts for [illegible]re, and to purchase im[illegible]ately any available buildi[illegible] material.

The Virgin Islands are composed of three major islands and numerous small islets. The three large islands are St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. These are divided into the two municipalities of St. Croix and the other two islands combined. Alexander is chairman of the Municipal Council of St. Croix, and, in that capacity, holds a position relative to our own Mayor Goodwyn.

The islands as a whole, however, have an over-all legislative assembly, superior to the municipalities, and Alexander is also chairman of that body. He is also chairman of the Insula National Democratic Committee of the Virgin Islands, and president of their Chamber of Commerce.

It is therefore fair to say that if Christopher Columbus discovered the Virgin Islands in 1494, the islands, in the persons of Joseph Alexander, discovered Montgomery, Ala., in 1946.

The first Montgomery knew of the arrival of this important man was when he walked into our Chamber of Commerce and announced himself to Paul Porter, head of the industrial division. Some while back Porter had sent details of Montgomery to the Virgin Islands, and his well baited line had hooked their No. 1 citizen.

Faced unexpectedly with the chairman of the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands, here from a political trip to Washington via a business stop-over in New Orleans, Porter remembered that R. L. Kenan, the consulting engineer, had been some while in the islands on Uncle Sam's business, and, of course, both men knew each other well, though Alexander had not realized that Kenan lived here. A reunion dinner was hastily arranged. Kenan is responsible for a very large engineering undertaking in St. Croix in behalf of the Federal Government. Paul Porter has himself lived in the West Indies, and had realized that Montgomery could do business with the islands.

Pointing out that the Virgin Islands have representation at the Democratic National Convention, Alexander said that it had been his pleasure to nominate Roosevelt four times for President, on behalf of the islands.

Looking scarcely middle aged, Alexander is a typical American business man, keen, alert, hale and hearty and with a zest for life. He would very much like Montgomerians, as well as everyone else, to sample some of the delights of the Islands.

It was R. L. Kenan who pointed out that one of the Islands' greatest attractions is their beautiful climate.

"The highest temperature yet recorded there" said Kenan, "is 91 degrees, Fahrenheit, and the lowest is 69 degrees. The average all the year round temperature is 75 degrees, and, most important the average annual difference between Summer and Winter temperatures is only 6 degrees. In other words there is a fine temperate Summer all twelve months."

"Furthermore," added Alexander, "we never require fans because of the gentle trade winds from the east; nor screens because we suffer no bugs, and we want no heating for our homes because it never gets cold enough for it." *The Advertiser*

As its chief legislative official Alexander forecast that the Virgin Islands would shortly launch a program to encourage American tourists to visit their own West Indian islands. *Montgomery*

"Sugar, rum, cattle, and coffee are among the chief industries of the islands" Alexander continued and this led to him being questioned about the prices of liquor there. This drew the sensational reply that today a tourist can buy Scotch for $2.50 a bottle; Canadian Club for $1.88 and the best rum the West Indies can produce for 77 cents. Cigarettes are only 60 cents a carton. *Ala.*

He said that the cost of living in the islands was about half of that in the United States, and the average young man could live well on a hundred dollars a month.

Hamilton Born There

Another interesting fact which Alexander brought to light was that Alexander Hamilton, the great American statesman, who was born in the Virgin Islands in 1757, had his first office job in premises on the site now occupied by one of Alexander's stores.

Whether or not the Virgin Islands soon become a playground for American vacationers or not—and since there are daily flights there for less than $110 from Miami there is no reason why they should not—it may well become a center for those seeking to dissolve their marriage bonds. In the Islands divorces can be obtained only after six weeks residence and are granted by a Federal appointed judge. *Wed. 9-25-46*

Judge H. Moore Hails Progress In Virgin Islands

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sun. 7-20-46

By CHARLES DAVIS

"I'm always happy to come back to Chicago. You know I was a lawyear here for many years," Judge Herman E. Moore, chief jurist of the Federal District Court, Virgin Islands, who is vacationing here, told the Chicago Defender in an exclusive interview last week.

The 52-year-old Federal judge is spending a two month vacation in Chicago with his wife, the former Marie Johnson of South Bend, Ind. His kindly face browned by seven years of island sunshine, creased with a smile as he recalled his early struggles in the career that eventually carried him to the heights of legal success.

Trained at Howard University College and Boston University Law School, Judge Moore hung out his shingle here in 1919. Within a few years he established a reputation for shrewd legal sense and understanding of fundamental human rights. Public recognition of his ability came when he was elected president of the Cook County Bar Association, a position he held for two terms. Later he served five years as assistant commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission.

After Virgin Islands Governor William Hastie resigned as judge of the Virgin Islands' district court in 1939, the late President Roosevelt named Judge Moore to succeed him. The respect he gained by shrewd honest judgment so endeared him to the native population, who are U. S. citizens, that his appointment to a second four year term in 1943 was taken as a matter of course.

The first impression of the judge is one of quiet dignity coupled with modesty and wisdom. His alert twinkling eyes give a clue to the energetic spirit that won him his present position. When he discussed the reaction of Virgin Islands inhabitants to Gov. Hastie's appointment his eyes took on more than their customary glow, and he leaned forward on his chair in his enthusiasm.

"The people's reaction was splendid," the judge said. "Of course there were a few whites who were skeptical because they did not know the caliber man he (Gov. Hastie) is, but most remembered his record in the islands as a judge and welcomed the appointment. He has started his administration with characteristic efficiency and now has the wholehearted cooperation of the population," Judge Moore continued.

The judge takes pride in the collective achievements of the islands. He pointed out that, "With a Negro governor, and with the judiciary and the legislature predomi-

nantly Negro, the islands are the only territorial unit under the American flag governed entirely by Negroes. I believe the Virgin Islands, which are totally free of racial discrimination, enjoy as efficient administration as any U. S. territory," he continued. After this statement, the judge leaned back in his chair and took several puffs on his customary cigar.

All questions to the judge drew answers reflecting the great strides made by the people of the islands. He dusted an ash from his well tailored blue suit, and placed his cigar aside as he began to talk on what seemed to be his favorite subject. "I'll tell you a little about the background of the people," he said.

"Literacy in the islands is probably higher than it is in New York. Education has been compulsory for many years. Under the Danes, all slaves were required to learn to read and write and the pattern was continued after their emancipation during the 1840's. There are no colleges, but many ambitious students receive scholarships to American schools. Howard University has a large enrollment from the islands, in fact Gov. Hastie met his wife there."

The light in Judge Moore's eyes danced again as he warmed to his subject. "You know there is an in-

JUDGE HERMAN E. MOORE

teresting story behind the emancipation of the slaves," he said. "There were several bloody slave rebellions in the islands before freedom was established. On one occasion, the slave population of St. John killed all of the white settlers on the island and took control. Troops were called in from nearby British isles, however, and St. John was entirely depopulated.

"The slaves gained their freedom without bloodshed. During the 1840's their determination became so great that the Danish governor offered them freedom if they would agree to let Europeans retain their property. They accepted the offer, but the Danish government later revoked the emancipation proclamation. They were never able to subject the people to slavery again, however."

In commenting on the advances made in the islands Judge Moore pointed to the cordial relations existing between Negroes and whites and the disappearance of class strata. "There is no more evidence of the superstitions of Obea," he added. Obea, pronounced o-ba-yah was a voodoo like cult once practiced by the natives."

The judge then pointed to present day conditions in the islands. Basic industries are rum manufacture and shipping, since St. Thomas is a clearing port for goods shipped betweeen Europe and the West Indies.

He declined to comment on political issues, however he intimated that since the islands are too small to support themselves as an independent nation, they seek more autonomy as a self governing territory under the U. S.

TROPICAL ISLES, U.S.A.

The Virgins Offer Brilliant Scenes Along With Warm Air and Limpid Skies

The Times New York, N.Y. Sun. 12-22-46

60k

By JOAN GORDAN

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—The vacationist with only a few short wintertime weeks to spare, a longing for warm climates and limpid skies, but not enough money to make a stab at Florida, Mexico, Costa Rica or Cuba, can find comfort and a pleasant, economical holiday in the Virgin Islands without leaving territory of the United States.

A two-week vacation can be had in these possessions of the United States for less than $350 for one person, with these added attractions: No passports or visas are required, no tourist cards; you don't have to change your dollars and try to multiply, add and spend in strange currencies. English is the language in common use here, and most of the amenities of American civilization, from aspirin to cigarettes and American-style bartending, are standard in this semi-tropical paradise.

Few people realize that the Virgin Islands are American possessions. Fourteen hundred miles away in the Atlantic, they form a part of the group of islands which curves around the Gulf of Mexico and thus helps to protect the approach to the Panama Canal. We bought them for just that reason from the Danes, who had owned them for a century, during Woodrow Wilson's Administration.

Shuttle Planes

A plane will take you from La Guardia Field (or from New Orleans or Miami) to San Juan, P. R., in a little more than eight hours; all the companies serving this route offer a special forty-five-day round-trip rate of $150. From San Juan other planes fly six times a day the forty-minute hop to St. Thomas, the most important and most densely settled island of the Virgin group. Cost, $14.65.

The island group consists of more than fifty islands and keys, but only three islands are really settled: St. Thomas, where the principal governmental agencies have their seat (it has a beautiful little town, romantically named Charlotte Amalie after a Danish Queen); St. Croix, where the famed bay rum and a great deal of very potable rum come from, and St. John, which is sparsely settled and a lovely place for honeymooners, fishermen and artists who like privacy.

Charlotte Amalie, and for that matter all of St. Thomas, offers a civilized form of tropical life and leisure. The sunshine, the turquoise sea with the blue sky white-capped with clouds, and the red bougainvillea trees growing everywhere take the shabbiness out of even the poorest shack.

Built With WPA Funds

A hotel, known as "Bluebeard Castle," crowns one of the four hills which dominate the town of Charlotte Amalie. It is, in a sense, an experiment; it was constructed with WPA funds and is still the property of the United States Government and operated by a lessee.

It was built around an ancient round tower, which is supposed to have served as the stronghold of a particularly ferocious pirate in the days of the Spanish Main. Its rooms are cool, airy, pleasant and clean; its entertainment terraces, bar and social rooms are dignified, attractive and very well decorated and furnished, and its rates, the highest on the islands, are $10 a day, including three meals.

There are a number of other hotels. The "1829" makes a specialty of charcoal-broiled steaks and chops, which are done over an old-fashioned open broiler. Somehow the method of cooking seems appropriate, for the building is a perfect example of late West Indian colonial. There are also some smaller villas and pensions.

None of the hotels on the islands is very large. The tourist will do well to make reservations in advance. The Chamber of Commerce at Charlotte Amalie gladly provides information. Be sure to send your letter by air mail. Regular mail is awfully slow. *12-22-46*

'V.I. Jobs Awarded on Ability'—Hastie

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS —(ANP)— Complaints among Virgin Islanders that Governor Hastie has been giving preference to continentals over natives in the matter of appointments to local posts were publicly denied here, last week, by the governor.

Hastie, in making clear his position as to whether continentals or islanders are given preference in job appointments, said, "I have always held the position that where Virgin Islanders of comparable ability are available for local posts, they should be given preference."

Meanwhile, government employes and the press heralded the recent passage by the Legislative Assembly of a measure to establish a system of personnel administration based on merit principles to remove governmental jobs from control of politics. *Sat. 12-21-46*

Virgin islanders say inadequate medical care cause of migration

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

60k

NEW YORK — One of the reasons natives of the Virgin Islands leave there for continental United States is the lack of adequate and humanely administered medical care, the American Virgin Islands Civic association charged here this week.

The association, in a section of its medical report on island conditions, said it had conducted a poll to determine the reason for growing migration from the islands. *Sat. 12-21-46*

"Fifty-eight percent of the reasons given were incompetent medical care", the association said. "Professional jealousy and arrogance are underlying causes. We were told that doctors and nurses are not polite to each other and everyone takes his spite out on the patients.

"Scant care and attention is given to cleanliness or necessary precautions to avoid the spread of germs within the hospital."

"Bed linen and pillows are strewed on the bare ground (for sunning) . . . but are exposed to the careless passer-by who may expectorate at will. It is also possible that the early morning milk supply . . . delivered in uncovered cans (is) accessible to the alley cat before being served to patients".

Basis of the trouble, the association said, is the absence of native Virgin Islanders from hospital staffs, made up largely of whites and Negroes from the mainland.

"Patience, human sympathy and interest are among the important assets" which are lacking, the association, composed primarily of migrants from the islands now settled in New York, went on.

The association disputed a statement in the news letter of the St. Thomas (capital city) Chamber of Commerce, which stated that "it is only the malcontents who leave the Virgin Islands . . . the more sturdy citizens remain home to earn incomes comparable to those earned by continentals in the United States".

"The man who wrote that release is not a native of the Virgin Islands earning $6,000 out of public funds, so we can readily understand his jubilation at living in the islands."

Caribbean Coverage

Afro-American

By B. M. PHILLIPS

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I.—It is as easy to get a divorce here in St. Thomas as in Reno, but Americans haven't discovered this on a large scale. During the past year, only 40 persons, mostly local residents, obtained their marital freedom.

Baltimore Md.

Six weeks' residence is all that is required to free oneself from the bonds of matrimony, and it is necessary to prove only one of the following eight charges desertion, incompatability, adultery, impotence, insanity, habitual drunkenness, conviction of felony or cruelty.

Perhaps one of the reason that there are so few divorces here is that common-law living is the accepted pattern, especially among the poorer classes and the majority of the people in St. Thomas are poor!

Only 127 Wed in 1945

During 1945, there were only 127 marriage licenses granted and so far this year only 35 obtained permits to wed. This is comparatively small when you consider there are 12,000 residents and marriage permits cost only 40 cents.

A sign posted in the police court giving notice of intention to marry (such notice must be given eight days prior) bears out the contention that many residents live together before making the union official.

3-16-46

The sign indicated that John Doe, 28, one child, was seeking permission to wed Mary Doe, 27, who had 4 children!

Half of Children Illegitmate

During 1945, there were 609 children born but officials estimate that half of this number were illegitmate born out of wedlock.

The church makes no distinction as to baptism (as is true in many US cities), taking the position that children are not responsible. However, it does refuse communion to couples known to be unmarried.

Infant Mortality Rate High

Approxmately 128 out of 1,000 babies born here die in infancy, and infant mortality has taken an upward swing since 1943, when the rate was only 85 per 1,000 births. The present rate, however, is a big improvement over 1928 when 218 of every 1,000 infants died.

Lack of proper sewerage, intestinal disorders and malnutrition are the main causes of infact deaths.

The entire death rate here, however, is low. During 1945, only 190 persons died. Main causes were heart and kidney diseases, hardening of arteries; there were few deaths caused by cancer and tuberculosis.

The dead are not buried in caskets such as are used in the States. White pine coffine, sometimes covered with cloth, are used to inter the dead.

Serious Lack of Water

"Water, water, everywhere and not a drop to drink applies to this island. Water or the lack of it is a plague. While 45 inches of rainfall a year is sufficient for local needs, there is no central storage space.

Huge catchments located throughout the island conserve some of the Rain water. Many residents use barrels, tube or other containers to catch and conserve water for household needs.

When this gives out, they may walk to the catchments and draw water from spigots. It is not unusual to see adults as well as water, for 92% of the houses have no baths, showers or running water.

Irrigation To Expensive

There is no irrigation and officials indicate it is too expensive to purify water and install a central water system with sewerage for all dwellers.

Water has been imported here by shop form Denmark and a local company sells water two tons for $4!

It is difficult to understand the failure to provide a cantral water system when one sees that the Army, Navy, and Marine posts have been able to install running water and sewerage.

Affect on Agriculture

Because water is not plentiful, people are unable to do plentiful planting and get enough products from the land to support themselves. Absence of Commercial fertilizer is another drawback.

Residents depend, in the main, on imported foods from the States and nearby Puerto Rico, and because of freight and transit costs, foods are sky-high.

Eggs, for example, sell for from 78 to 90 cents a dozen! Even a though many residents may have chickens in their yards, they are not able to get sufficient eggs to meet their own needs.

I an told that most of the chickens they keep are scrub chickens and produce only five months out of a year.

Baltimore, Md.

Butter Milk Higher

Incidentally, butter is 78 cents a pound. Even though it's high, at least residents are able to purchase butter which is more than many of us living in the States have been able to do.

3-16-46

Milk unpasterized, is 12 cents a quart. Most residents purchase this and boil it before using. Pasterized milk, not now commonly sold, beings 18 cents a quart.

All meats, of various cuts, sell for 28 cents a pound and lamb and mutton bring 30 cents. Poultry ranges in price from 50 cents a pond for roasters and fryers to 55 cents for broilers and 60 cents for turkeys.

3-16-46

Housing Shortage

Acute housing shortage and substandard homes is another of this's town's biggest problems. Masses of the people reside (?) in wooden, poverty-stricken shacks. Many of them have only one room in which an entire family of six must live and eat.

Sat.

Cooking may be done inside this one room on the porch in the yard, where washing is also done. A one-room house rents for $3 a month and there are some rooms in the poorest section (?) which bring as little as $1.50 a month.

Only 1 FPHA Project

There is one FPHA project of 59 units which was built in 1936. Pending before FPHA is a request for one million dollars to construct another unit of 300 homes.

Incidentally, 70% of the homes have no electric lights and depend on kerosene lamps.

A more modern housing project located near the Navy and Marine bases was constructed during the war and is occupied by families of service men. It is also open to vets but is still under military control.

Sanitation Facilities

There are four kinds of toilets in use here. One is the modern flush arrangement found in a few places-about 400 homes. Another is the family flush toilet. a number of toilets located on a line which flush automatically every several minutes. There are found in the FPHA housing project.

Common is the night soil system toilet. a pan or can is placed in outhouse or is some place in the yard, and at night sanitation workers empty the filled cans and replace with clean ones. The fourth is the common pit privy-Chick Sale type.

Charcoal Major Fuel

Workers who clean the town's privies number seven. They usually are able to empty 200 cans a night. For a 5-day, 30-hour week they receive 47 cents a hour.

Charcoal is the fuel used by most residents and even in well-to-do homes, native domestics prefer charcoal stoves to kerosene.

Charcoal which is made in the neighboring island of St. Croix is high. Usually brings $1.40 a bag.

Commissioner for V.I. Opposed Here

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

NEW YORK—"Unalterable opposition" to a pending resolution by the Virgin Islands Assembly, to petition Congress to set up the post of Resident Commissioner, was voiced Saturday by the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, Inc., in a letter to President Truman.

3-2-46

The association, representing over 10,000 islanders in this country who "vote in city, State, and national elections," expressed suspicion of the Assembly's recommendation that ex-governor Charles Harwood, recently replaced by Judge William H. Hastie, be named for the post.

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It urged the President to consider the resolution, when submitted, "wholly upon the present economic condition of the islands, and the absence of sound, constructive and stable leadership;" and based its opposition to the resolution on these grounds:

Objections Outlined

"The Assembly represents a chaotic group with no constructive program, little or no knowledge of the American way of life, and who, in many instances, become victims of insidious political trickery, definitely damaging to the welfare of the helpless native inhabitants.

3-2-46

"Native leadership, comprised largely of dependent capitalists, have shown neither ability or willingness to organize anything co-operative which would indicate their initiative toward self-support. The Post should not be created merely to provide someone with a job at the expense of American taxpayers.

Sat.

"It is obvious that those who opposed your (President Truman's) appointment of a new governor now seek to destroy his usefulness, and make him impotent, or a figure-head chief executive. . .Mr. Harwood opposed such a post, recommended in 1940 by the native legislature."

Virgin Islanders Charge US Negroes Uphold Caste Bias

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-23-46

NEW YORK — That American Negroes, themselves victims of race bias at home, snub natives of the Virgin Islands and prefer to associate only with Southern white residents, was charged last week by two delegates sent by the American Virgin Islands Civic association to survey the island scene.

Randolph Brewster and Louis Higgins, who were heard late last week at a mass meeting at the Harlem Labor Center, reported that natives of the islands accuse U.S. Negroes, holding responsible positions, of giving their support to caste distinction. For reasons of loneliness, the natives assert, the whites condone association at social levels, with Negroes in government. These Negroes publicly indicate that they are honored by the attentions of whites, who, at home, would practice a most bitter and vicious discrimination.

Virgin Islanders Revealed as Law-Abiding People

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Major Crimes Rare; Few Women Involved; Police Officers, None White, Paid $70-$300

By B. M. PHILLIPS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.—The people of this Caribbean island are generally poor (poverty-stricken would be a better word), but honest and law-abiding.

There hasn't been a murder in two years and the town's one jail which houses 33 persons hasn't been crowded for years.

Capital punishment is prohibited and a murder conviction usually carries with it life imprisonment. However, after a reasonable time, the accused may become eligible for parole.

1137 Cases in Year

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1945, there were 7 cases entered on the police docket. All except 222 of the accused were men. The town's 40 police officers evidently have little trouble with women law violators.

3-16-46

The bulk of the persons arrested during this period, 383, faced the minor misdemeanor count—disorderly conduct, which can cover a multitude of minor sins.

Nearly Half Innocent

Only 600 of the 1137 accused were found guilty. To prove that the people generally are honest—only 18 burglary cases and 65 larceny charges were recorded by police. This is a very small percentage in a town that boasts 12,000 residents.

There were also only six rape cases, three manslaughter, four gambling, two forgery and one embezzlement case. Assault, slander, violations of sanitary, veneral disease, prostitution (only one) and auto ordinances were the other charges.

Incidentally, disorderly conduct here may include use of vile language on the street or in a public place.

3-16-46

Penalties Light

Fines in the police court can not exceed $200 or six months in jail. Usually, punishments for misdemeanors range from $1 to $12 fines. Jail terms are meted out only in extreme cases.

Crimes which carry stiffer fines or longer imprisonment are remanded to the Federal Court presided over by Judge Herman Moore.

All-Colored Force

All of the town's police officers are colored. Acting director is William E. Turner who has been on the force 27 years. First Lieutenant is Henry Morris, a veteran of 20 years.

Both attribute the small crime rate to the fact that the people are generally law-abiding and most of them know one another. Lieutenant Morris adds that the people are religious and just innately honest.

At any rate, he attests to the fact that rarely are women accosted on the street and that residents may go out and leave their homes unlocked and unguarded and find all in order when they return.

Paid $70 to $300 and House

Only white face in the police building is that of Carl G. Theile, a Danish-American citizen, who is police judge. An appointee of the governor whose term is indeterminate, he has served 10 years.

Sat.

Pay of police officers ranges from $70 a month for junior substitutes to $300 a month and house for police director.

Court is held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 a.m., in a small courtroom resembling magistrate's courts in U.S. cities. Usually an average of five cases are heard at each session.

Cases to Point

Most of the cases are short and to the point, like this one I heard last week:

POLICE OFFICER: This girl was on the street using vile words. When I instructed her to desist,

she refused.

JUDGE: How do you plead?

GIRL: Guilty.

JUDGE: $2 fine.

U.S. Pattern Followed

Some follow the U.S. pattern and get the same punishment as in this case where a man was charged with striking his wife without provocation:

POLICE OFFICER: This girl came to me to say that her husband had struck her.

JUDGE: How do you plead?

MAN: Guilty with cause.

WIFE: He came in and used a bad word when I told him I did not have anything to eat with bread except chicken. He does not like chicken. Then he struck me on the face here (pointing to face).

MAN: I asked her for something to eat with bread (sic) and she told me about sickness (sic) and I hit her.

JUDGE: You can not take the law into your own hands. I find you guilty of assault and fine you $5 and costs.

Asks More Self-Government

Surinam, Dutch Territory Now Seeking a New Status

Pittsburgh Courier Pa

By A. L. R. SMIT, Member Legislative Council, Surinam

ST. THOMAS Virgin Islands—(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)—Even in the faraway and little known territory of Surinam, the people, as a result of the war just ended, have begun to think about the possibility of attending to their own political and financial affairs. They seek a new status and a new relationship to the Neherlands mother country.

Approximately 99 per cent of the population of Surinam is colored. Of the 180,000 persons in the large territory (54,000 square miles), 75,000 are Creoles (mixed bloods of Negro, Jewish, Dutch, French and English descent); 55,000 are British Indians; 35,000 are Javanese; 19,000 are pure Negroes living in the bush; 3,000 are aboriginal Indians; 2,400 are Chinese, and only 00 are Europeans.

Why have these people begun to ...ink in terms of greater self-government?

BUDGET BALANCED

As long as this generation can remember, the national budget has shown a deficit and the Netherlands government has had to spend about a million and a half dollars annually to fill the gap. During the war, the situation changed and Surinam was able to balance the budget. With the war over, many persons wondered if the phenomenon of a balanced budget would continue.

Sat.

Financial matters and political affairs keep close company. The war not only awakened the interest of the people in matters outside their borders, but, seeing their budget balanced for the first time, they began to look ahead and to feel that they could stand on their own feet. And, since standing on one's own feet is the precursor of going one's own way, there developed a certain political tension.

Though there may be some "extremists" in Surinam who would like to cut all ties, sink or swim, it is safe to say that the majority of intelligent Surinamians want the development of the territory to go hand in hand with the development of their own individuality, under a democratic conception, within the framework of the Netherlands empire.

Sat.

The word empire, however, is never used in Dutch as it has not the same meaning as in English. The Dutch speak of the European and Overseas territories.

INVITED TO CONFERENCE

It will doubtless interest outsiders to learn that a conference of delegates from these different territories is planned and the delegates of Holland, Curacao and Surinam have already been nominated.

3-23-46

At this coming general conference the future status of the territories and their relation to one another are to be discussed.

In the development of Surinam, emphasis has always been laid on agriculture. Slaves were brought from Africa. Later, some attempts at colonization, followed by immigration, were made, all for the purpose of agricultural expansion. The aboriginal Indians, who still live on the mainland, trade with the descendants of the slaves who fled the yoke of slavery and preferred liberty in the jungle or bush. They are known as "bush Negroes." They serve as guides over the upper stretches of the rivers and over the falls. They are also the territory's chief lumbermen, cutting the timber and selling it down the rivers to Paramaribo.

The Bush Negroes are divided into a few tribes. At the head of each tribe is a chief or governor, acknowledged by the Surinam government. Successors of these chiefs are always nominated according to the matriarchal system in which the son is always of the mother's blood.

Due to lack of funds, poor communications and the distrust of these people for civilization, they live outside the Surinam community. Steps are now under consideration to pursuade them to leave the bush and work with the rest of the population of Surinam. It cannot be overlooked that this group, belonging to the first comers, totals ten per cent of the entire population. Living conditions of the black man in the woods and of the Indians are just about the same.

3-23-46

UNDER-POPULATION IS PROBLEM

A matter of great importance to Surinam is the solving of the problem of under-population. Before the war, immigration from the Netherlands East Indies was in an advanced stage. At present, the Asiatic groups number 93,000, or more than half the population. No appreciable assimilation between the British East Indians and other groups has been achieved. The East Indians do not want to be assimilated and stand out for their own culture and religion. The Javanese also cling to their system of clans.

Considering the fact that the East Indians are expected to double their number in thirty-three years while the Creoles need forty-five years to do so, the further fact of large-scale immigration from the East Indies, not much imagination is needed to see that within the near future, a segment of Asia will have been transported to the northern coast of South America. It is not difficult to imagine what this will mean to Christianity in this area.

FRANCE SEEKS TO HOLD COLONIES BY GIVING NATIVES CITIZENSHIPS

Pittsburg Courier, Pa.

Sat 3-2-46

By P. L. PRATTIS

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Western nations which have derived much of their wealth and power from territories inhabited by black, brown and yellow people, do not want their grip on these stepchild territories or colonies completely broken. To retain their grip in the face of new notions about freedom, independence and self-government for all peoples, the colony-holding powers offer different alternatives involving different degrees of autonomy.

There can be little doubt but France has jumped the gun on Great Britain and the Netherlands. The British idea, generally, is to create commonwealths or dominions within the empire. The Dutch incline to the British idea. The French, however, seek to make their coloinies parts of France, in the same way California is a part of the United States, just as quickly as possible.

DETERMINED TO CREATE FRENCHMEN

The French plan would be perfect if all the black, brown and yellow people they propose to transform into Frenchmen wanted to become Frenchmen. One is impressed that the French have succumbed to the view that most of these people want to become Frenchmen instead of remaining what they have always been. Some of them do want to be Frenchmen, particularly the elite classes in some of the advanced territories, but many of them don't, as has been demonstrated in Indo-China, Togoland and the Cameroons.

One cannot escape the conclusion at this West Indies Conference that the Paris government is determined to create Frenchmen as rapidly as it can, wherever it can, regardless of race, creed or color. To see that its will shall be followed, it has dispatched to St. Thomas Henri Claudel. Claudel, son of a former French ambassador to the Untied States, is an attache of the French Embassy in Washington and, during the war, had charge of lease-lend purchases for the Free French.

Claudel dominates the work of the three French members of the Caribbean Commission. Mme. Eugenia Eboue is titular leader of the French commissioners. The other two are George H. Parisot, governor of Martinique, and Jean de la Roche, director of the Colonial Section of the French Information Service in the United States. However, at meetings with their fellow American, Dutch and British commissioners, the French commissioners, including Mme. Eboue, have kept noticeably quiet and Claudel has done all of the talking.

TERRITORIES ARE NOT COLONIES

He has refused to let the French commissioners become in any way involved in any interpretation of the scope of the function of the commission that might be politically suggestive. The French line is to keep always in front the idea that their territories in the West Indies, unlike those of Britain, the Netherlands and the United States, are overseas parts of France, not colonies, and that for these territories to think of detaching themselves from France would be fantastic.

Parisot, Martinique governor, read a paper at the opening of the Conference defining neatly and precisely the French position. He went to great pains to emphasize that the French were eager to cooperate in the Caribbean on material, social and economic matters and gave many detailed reasons why there should be such cooperation. Then he took a deep breath and delivered the other more significant part of his speech.

Governor Parisot stated:

"The international spirit which we all have, our democratic methods, our respect for the human person, are safe guarantees that we shall never make here the fundamental mistake which consists of crushing moral values.

RULED BY SAME LAWS

"In the area which concerns us, these values are as deeply rooted as they are worthy of respect. Though I am not in the least unaware of those to be found in your respective countries, I shall confine myself, as a French commissioner, to giving a rapid survey of ours.

Sat 3-2-46

"United to France for centuries, in good and evil days alike, Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana are actual parts of France located in the Western Hemisphere. Real overseas departments, these territories benefit from an almost total legislative and political assimilation. The same civil and criminal legislation, the same educational laws, full citizenship for the inhabitants, who are French in the very same manner as the Metropolitan French, are tangible realities just as positive as the material realities which impose cooperation upon us. Represented in both Houses in pre-war days, represented at present at the National Assembly by five deputies, the people of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guiana are French in the same manner as the inhabitants of any province in continental France. Our territories in the Caribbean zone are therefore by no means dependent territories and their whole historical evolution shows a ceaseless increase of assimilation, asked for by the very populations concerned.

"Under such conditions, you will understand how important it is for the very success of our work, that no susceptibilities be wounded by proposals or suggestions which might conflict with the national point of view (of France), with sentimental attachment cemented by culture, by ways of life and thought and also, too often, alas, by blood shed in common on the battlefield."

While some British and American delegates have been hammering away at greater self-government for West Indian territories, the French delegates have been studiously keeping the "complex realities" in mind.

Vote $10,000,000 Improvement Of Virgin Islands

Chicago Defender 3-4-46

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Congress has voted a $10,000,000 appropriation to be used during the next five years for the improvement of medical, educational and travel facilities in the Virgin Islands.

During the five-year period, 29 projects are to be completed under the supervision of Chief Engineer Thomas Mooney and his Negro assistant, Charles Duke. Annual expenditures will amount to approximately $2,000,000 and projects will include sewer systems, schools, hospitals, roads, harbor improvement and water supply innovations.

Duke, a graduate of Harvard College and the University of Wisconsin, worked in the bridge division of the Chicago Engineering Bureau on Bridge Design for several years, designing not only the Michigan Avenue bridge, but also the Monroe Street and North State Street bridges and the 12th Street viaduct and bridge.

With PHA 9 Years

Sat.

Prior to joining the Federal Works Administration staff in 1944, he spent nine years with the Federal Public Housing Authority. He left Washington Tuesday for the Virgin Islands to begin work on a sanitary sewer system, first project to be undertaken under the five-year program.

The entire public works program in the Virgin Islands is under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Phillip B. Fleming, former director of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

CONFETTI CARIBBEAN

...By...
P. L. PRATTIS

Pittsburgh Courier

I bin thinkin' 'bout Santa Claus and the kiddies roun' here in the Virgin Islands. What do they do? First place, I don't see no chimneys nowhere. There's ain't no stoves, so there ain't no chimneys. So how does Santa get into these houses. Second place, there ain't no snow. How can Santa Claus get around in his sleigh when he comes down here? They have a lot of airplanes down here, but who ever heard of Santa loading up in an airplane? He's not that modern. And, third, there ain't no Christmas trees. I don' looked everywhere and I have not seen nothin' that would make a Christmas tree. So, all in all, I find myself feelin' sort o' sad for the little children in St. Thomas when Christmas comes—no snow, no jingling sleigh bells, no Christmas trees, no Santa Claus.

* * *

Saturday

There's just lots of things they don't have around here. I just look and look for birds and I don't see none, except a few sea gulls and a few beautiful peacocks. But no robins, no sparrows, no cardinals, no tropical birds, no morning symphonies from the trees. Course, there are a few humming birds which don't hum. But what they do have are roosters that crow all night long—they don't wait for the break of day. Another thing they don't have is snakes. They imported the mongoose to eat up the snakes. And they have lizards that have eaten most of the mosquitos. And they don't have no rubber water hose 'cause they almost don't have no water. All the water they have here must be caught in catchments on the mountain sides and drained off into huge reservoirs. If there isn't any rain, there isn't any water. Sometimes, there is a water famine. They do tell as how water formerly was transported all the way from Denmark. That seems sort o' odd for a tiny island which is surrounded by water, salt water. Anybody caught wasting water through a hose would probably be placed in jail. Signs sayin' "Water Is Precious" are spotted around here just like jim-crow signs in Georgia.

I know that the principal city here, Charlotte Amalie, is named after a Danish princess, but why they call these the Virgin Islands is just too much for me.

Among the masses of the people there seems to be no biological inhibitions whatsoever. The population of the islands decreases, but it isn't because the islanders fail to perform their biological duties. The birth rate is terrific, around 50. The death rate is 15, with a very high infant mortality rate, due largely to the distrust of older mothers and their daughters of modern medical methods. The population decrease is due to emigration, largely to the United States mainland. It might almost be said that the principal crop of the Virgin Islands is children.

* * *

3-23-46

Maybe it's so, because it is easy. You don't have to get married, you know. And nobody looks down on you, 'cause everybody's doin' it. I says to the judge when a young lady and a young man admits in court that they are just livin' together, "Ain't there no law agin that, Judge?" "Well, not exactly," he replied, "because if we enforced such a law we would have to put about 80 per cent of the people in jail." But, mind you, folks, that's not badness like you might think it is, that's just custom here and nobody thinks anything about it. For example, you have to post notice to marry two or three weeks in advance. I saw a notice where a young man, 28, and a young woman, 27, proposed to be married in the Methodist Church. Both stated they had not been married before. But the groom acknowledged he had one child and the bride acknowledged that she had four. That was publicly posted in the courthouse and nobody thought or thinks anything about it.

* * *

Don't ask me, 'cause I don't know whether the church here has anything to do with moral, ethical or biological codes. Probably 40 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The other 60 per cent is divided between Anglicans, Moravians, Lutherans, Methodists and whatnot. Churches and rum shops are very, very numerous. The people appear to be devout. The clergy is white in all the churches and my understanding is that most of the churches here are missions. There are no native clergy. There are some imposing edifices and good-looking parochial schools. A visit to the Moravian churches impresses one because the collection is usually in pennies. I understand the custom of giving pennies was established by the church itself. There is a Moravian cemetery in town. The bodies appear to have been interred horizontally in parallel rows. In one row, marked by stone slabs six feet long and two feet high and thick, are the bodies of former Moravian ministers. In a parallel row, similarly denoted are the bodies of the wives. To the left of the ministers, denoted by smaller slabs, are the graves of male children who died and to the right of the women, are the graves of the female children. They all maintain their quiet, perpetual community.

* * *

It should be noted that the Virgin Islands have a record for personal cleanliness, despite the scarcity of water. It is hard to figure out how they keep their clothes so clean with the meagre facilities most of them have.

Perhaps the bane of Charlotte Amalie is the absence of adequate sewerage. There is not enough of the right kind of water for flush toilets, and in many cases, there is too much rock close to the surface of the soil to build latrines or old-fashioned water closets. If you can get a picture of buckets being used here in the same manner we use garbage pails at home and of wagons going around at night emptying these buckets and carrying the contents to the sea, you can get an idea of this handicap to most of the residents of Charlotte Amalie. Now, of course, that is not true of all.

You got another funny, funny situation here. In some way or other, most of the land in the Island of St. Thomas has come to be in the hands of five principal landholders. And, it is said, they will not sell. There are many persons who want to build, but land costs are prohibitive. You should see the kind of land that sells for $4,000 an acre—if you can buy it.

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot I promised to tell you something. First, about G. James Fleming who went from here to Hampton Institute, a poor boy, then to the Universty of Wisconsin and has since made quite a record for himself. Virgin Islanders are very proud of him, even proud of the fact that he has not returned home. They confess that maybe the Virgin Islands did not offer a big enough field for his talents. They are proud of the record made by many other Virgin Islanders who who have gone to the States, Blyden, Harrison, Caspar Holstein, Wise. And, oddly enough the Virgin Islander whom most Virgin Islanders seem to be most disgusted with is Ashley Totten. Totten, a St. Cruzian, or native of St. Croix, is apparently persona non grata with all classes in all of the islands. Representatives of the Negro press have been amazed and astonished by the universal and unanimous disdain with which Totten is regarded. He exasperates the native leadership here. To them he is like a buzzing fly which cannot be driven off. They bitterly resent his attempt to act as spokesman for them. They believe he tries to use them.

* * *

You might be surprised to know that these Virgin Islanders are a little particular about the kind of work they do. They do not go in for farming and they are not so eager to work with their hands. There is the same regrettable disposition to go in for white-collar occupations as one observes in the States. Small, even large, handicraft industries might be promoted here if the natives could be impressed with a sense of the dignity of all labor. Despite that, there is a labor union in St. Croix which claims a membership of 700.

There is a hotel and restaurant operated in Charlotte Amalie by a colored woman who belongs to one of the principal families here which discourages Negro patronage in every way it can. Colored natives do not eat there, but Betty, Malliet and I tried it out one time, anyhow. We were ungraciously received, after having made a telephone reservation, and only obtained service after the proprietress had betrayed the fact that she had enough food for us. We refused to budge and demanded that she serve us what she had. Can you beat that? Colored folks discriminating against colored folks in a colored folks' island.

Saturday

* * *

I think it musta been Walter White who at sometime said how ridiculous it is to make all these color distinctions. And then, just to show how ridiculous it is, Walter says, "Why don't they discriminate between the red-headed folks and those with black or blond hair?" Well, it looks 'ike Walter ain't traveled enough, 'cause I have found the place where discrimination is based on the color of the hair. It's Puerto Rico. If you got blond straight hair that is the color of Ted Poston, you is white and they call you a blanco. If you've got black, straight hair, regardless of your color, you is another kind of white known as a triguana. But, if your hair is that rare variety known as nappy, blond or black, and regardless of your color, you are regarded as black and known as negros. If I remember correctly, ol' Art Turnbull out in Chicago could pass for white in San Juan, but some of my nappy-haired mulatto friends would be just as bad off as me.

John Scott, who came out of Hampton in 1931, is becoming a prosperous poultry farmer here. Wanted to be remembered to Hargrove, the printer. Roy Vanduse, and wife, Vivian, are doing a swell all-around job, here; he in hospital, as acting supervisor, she in schools. Roy remembers Alvah Jenkins, Englewood, N. J., and their days at Howard together, says "Jenks" was quite a smart guy with the books and women. Nelson Nichols, Washington, doing fine as OPA lawyer here. Sort o' lonesome without wife, Elise.

Euclid Taylor will be glad to know that they still remember Octavius Granady here, were hurt when he was shot down by political assassins in Chicago's Westside. They had expected Granady to go places. I tell them Euclid is going places in his stead.

Mystery Man

Afro-American

Greatest mystery of the Hastie inauguration as governor of the Virgin Islands was what became of E. W. Martin. For the past 15 years, Martin, a mysterious adventurer in Washington politics, has represented himself as an official of the Virgin Islands.

At one time he maintained elaborate offices in downtown Washington, had a staff of stenographers and was engaged in soliciting funds to work at some tremendous, but ill-defined projects for the benefit of the islands.

Both the Interior Department and accredited native organizations disavowed his sponsorship but he continued his operations.

Martin was not much in evidence around Washington during the war, but a few days before the inauguration of Judge Hastie, he turned up on the plane en route to Miami, along with other island officials who had to be introduced to him.

Baltimore

He was last seen boarding another Clipper for the islands, but after that he disappeared. Nobody in the islands saw him. He did not participate in any of the official functions and so far as is known he has vanished into thin air.

OFFICER AT LOCKBOURNE HEADS V.I. POLICE UNIT

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—(ANP)—Governor Hastie, last week, sent the nomination of Capt. Dudley W. Stevenson, Lockbourne Air Base provost marshal, as director of police for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John to the legislature.

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat.

Hastie Urges Full Native Role In Island's Affairs

The Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-24-46

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—(ANP)—Calling on every citizen to exercise his rights to participate in government, Gov. William Hastie last week stated that there is "20 per cent democracy in the Virginia Islands."

The statement was made in a speech dedicating historic Market square as Rothschild Francis square, in honor of a native patriot.

In urging that the percentage of native participation be raised from 20 to 100, Governor Hastie pointed out:

"Today, when every qualified citizen has the rights given under the Organic act, it has increased to 20 per cent." The Organic act which was passed by Congress in 1936, removed the limitation to three per cent of the number of island inhabitants taking part in government affairs.

Francis, a popular figure with native islanders, left here in 1927 and took up residence in Brooklyn, N.Y. The municipal council recently passed a resolution naming Market square in his honor. Francis was represented in the ceremonies by his son, Algernon, a local newspaperman.

Foods Scarce

At the same time the food situation here was viewed with alarm. According to a recent survey, stock piles of foodstuffs, most of which have to be imported, are dangerously low. Many basic foods cannot be obtained here, and there is no certainty as to when new supplies can be shipped from the U.S.

At St. Croix, where the major sugar refineries are, no brown sugar is to be found, although the general food situation there is held to be better than on St. Thomas. Many St. Croix merchants have cancelled food orders in the United States because dealers' quotations are above OPA ceiling prices.

Progressive V.I. Leaders Products of U.S. Schools

15 From Howard U. and Hampton Institute Hold Key Posts in Government, Civil Life

By B. M. PHILLIPS

ST. THOMAS, V.I. — U.S. colleges and universities, especially Howard and Hampton, have made a distinct contribution to the leadership of these islands. Fifteen local residents, outstanding in various fields, are graduates of the two schools.

While it is true that many islanders who left to secure higher education in the States remained there, at least 30 have returned to make invaluable contributions to their native community and are considered among the island's prominent citizens.

No Local Colleges

There is no education here beyond high school, but Charlotte Amalie High, which has an enrollment of 680 students, gives college preparatory work.

Higher education must be secured in the States or Puerto Rico and islanders seem to prefer the States.

In most instances, those natives who seek training beyond the high school level are exceptional students as indicated by official estimates which show that only 6% of the children who enter the first grade complete the 12th.

Among Hampton graduates is genial Louis Schulterbrandt, class of '34, who is commissioner of finance, and third ranking official in the local government. Mr. Schulterbrandt has done graduate work in business administration at New York University. Before entering government service, he organized the commercial course in the local high school and was assistant superintendent of education.

Louis Schulterbrandt

In 1944, when the present acting governor, Morris De Castro, then finance commissioner, was appointed administrative secretary to the governor, Mr. Schulterbrandt took over his old post.

Other Hamptonians

Mrs. Schulterbrandt, the former Eldra Mansanto, a teacher in the local high school, received extensive training in the States. She is a graduate of Spelman College, received her M.A. from Columbia University, and has completed residence requirements for her Ph.D. at Harvard University.

In addition to Mr. Schulterbrandt, Hampton can also claim Melville Stevens, Farm Security Administration aide on duty in the neighboring island of St. Croix; John and Louise Scott, operators of the island's only modern poultry farm; (Mr. Scott was a Hampton basketball star).

Miss Bertha Boschulte, principal of the high school; Miss Jane Tuitt, supervisor of elementary education, who has also done graduate work at Cornell and Columbia; and Miss Genevieve Lewis and Foster Joseph, teachers.

Howard U. Grads

Howard alumni include: Ullmont James, assistant superintendent of education, who did graduate work at George Washington University; Dr. Roy Auduze, acting assisting municipal commissioner of health and surgeory for St. Thomas; and his brother, Dr. Aubrey Anduze, municipal dentist for St. Croix;

Dr. Roy Auduze

Dr. Aubrey Auduze

Miss Aline Kean, supervisor of art in the schools, who is now on leave of absence to do further study at New York University; Drs. Eric O'Neal and C. Warren Smith, local physicians; and Miss Gertrude Lockhart, teacher of home economics.

Other Schools Share

Other schools have also made a contribution to local progress.

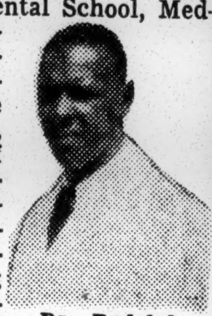
Capable and comely Edith Gereau, health co-ordinator for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, is a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Public Health, and has done graduate work at NYU.

Michigan can also claim her assistant, Mis Elma Maduro, supervisor of public health nursing for the island.

Meharry graduates include Drs. Axel Hansen, municipal physician for St. Croix, who is also a Fisk alumnus; John Moorhead, assistant municipal commissioner of health, now on leave to study at the University of Michigan; and his brother, Christian, municipal physician, who also attended Lincoln University.

Tufts, Columbia Alumni

Dr. Rudolph Lanclos, this island's municipal dentist, is a graduate of Tufts Dental School, Medford, Mass. Columbia University alumni include J. Antoine Jarvis, writer, and principal of Abraham Lincoln School, largest of the island's six elementary schools; Miss Bianca Maduro, principal of George Washington Elementary School, who is also a Tuskegee grad.



Dr. Rudolph Lanclos

Mrs. Gwendolyn Kean, also a Tuskegee graduate and history teacher, who is now on leave to study at Chicago U; Croxton Williams, assistant district attorney; Miss Rehenia Gabriel, art instructor; and James A. Bough, district attorney.

NYU, Atlanta Grads

Other outstanding islanders who have trained in the States include: Roy Bornn, director of social welfare, graduate ofthe New York School of Social Work; Darwin Creque, assistant price executive forthe OPA, graduate of Morehouse and Atlanta U; George H. T. Dudley, lawyer, NYU and St. John Law School;

Mrs. Clarissa Creque, teacher of science and English, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C., and the following teachers: Mrs. Agnes Dudley, Hunter and City College, N.Y., and Mrs. Enez Harvey, Hunter College, N.Y., and Osborne Harvery, City College, N.Y.

Continentals Contribute

A number of Continentals (natives of the States) are also contributing to the welfare of the islands, foremost of whom is Federal Judge Herman M. Moore.

Judge Moore, a native of Jackson, Miss., is a graduate of Howard University where he received his LL.B., and Boston University Law School, which awarded him his LL.M.

JUDGE HERMAN MOORE

Before his appointment to the Federal judgeship in 1939, he practiced law in Chicago, where he was a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Other Continentals include:

H.U. Grad Aids

Nelson H. Nichols Sr., native of Atlantic City, OPA territorial attorney and graduate of Lincoln University and Howard U. Law School; Edward Dudley, graduate of St. John Law School, and former NAACP attorney in the States, who is special counsel for Governor De Castro; Mrs. Betty Smith, the former Betty Sullivan, a teacher, who is a graduate of Howard and Columbia Universities, and attended Morgan State College;

Nelson Nichols Jr.

Mrs. Vivian Anduze, another teacher and Hampton graduate, and Dr. Harry Butler, veterinarian at the U.S.'s Agricultural Experimental Station. He is a native of Georgia and a graduate of Michigan State College.

Former Chicagoan Named Virgin Islands Engineer

WASHINGTON (ANP). — Announcement has been made of the appointment of Charles S. Duke, former Chicagoan, as assistant district engineer of the $10,000,000 Federal Works Administration program for the Virgin Islands, which it is estimated will take five years.

Native Soldiers On "Foreign Duty"

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands —Here's one for "Believe it or not Ripley." Virgin Islanders who served on their own home soil in the United States Army during World War II, as well as those still in the Army were, and are classified as being on foreign duty, and drew a base pay of $60 monthly, instead of $50 a month as is usually the case.

But if native Virgin Islanders served in the continental United States, they were classified as being on domestic service although technically they were doing what amounted to foreign duty for them, but received only $50 monthly base pay.

It's all very technical and, as strange as it seems, the average St. Thomas youth, immediately upon being drafted, or if he reenlists, expresses a preference for "domestic" duty in the United States.

St. Croix Labor Union Forces New Contract For Longshoremen

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—The closely knit St. Croix Labor Union this week forced through a contract with three major steamship lines providing an increase in hourly minimums, a reduction in daily working hours and generally improved working conditions for approximately 300 longshoremen.

The union, covering every class of worker in the islands, negotiated with the Robert L. Merwin Co., Inc., agents for the Alcoa Steamship lines; the Bull Insular Steamship Co., and the Lighterage Co. Ludvig H. Harrigan, St. Croix Labor Union leader, represented the longshoremen.

St. Croix mass union coverage pools strength for the islanders not otherwise obtainable within any single division. In case of strike in any one division all other divisions in the union go out on sympathy strike.

Under terms of the new contract, a minimum wage of 40 cents is guaranteed, representing a 10 cent hourly increase; and an eight hour work day, a decrease of two hours in daily working time. All work performed after 5 p.m., or before 7 a.m., will be at the rate of time and one-half. All Sunday or municipal holiday work shall also be at time and one-half.

The contract further provides a 30-minute lunch period. In the event of rain or breakdown of launches or lighters, longshoremen will be paid for time lost in excess of one hour. Settlement of grievances between employer and worker will be affected by arbitration, with decisions binding on each party.

Differs From St. Thomas

Almost completely opposite is the labor situation in St. Thomas where gains for workers are made in the face of tremendous internal opposition.

Many frown upon progress made by labor in St. Croix, asserting that gains in pay are lost in the corresponding increase in cost of living, losing sight of seniority, worker grievance procedures and gains in conditions of employment which collective bargaining contracts assure.

While the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John has adopted a minimum wage and hour law setting the minimum hourly wage at 30 cents and the minimum work week at 48 hours, workers get none of the other protections which union members enjoy.

Ask 40 Hour Week

An amendment of the minimum wage and hour law calling for a minimum work week of 40 hours was passed recently by the St. Thomas and St. John council over the veto of Government Secretary Morris de Castro, then acting governor of the Virgin Islands. Time and one-half for hours over the minimum was included.

The bill was sent to President Truman for his signature, but was passed on to the Department of the Interior where it was pigeonholed awaiting confirmation of Governor William H. Hastie.

Await Wage Fight

Meanwhile cane workers in St. Croix are opposing a move by the land czars to force them back to the 25 cents a day which they earned when the island enjoyed a hey day in sugar cane production. Refusing to put land under cultivation, owners allow cattle to roam at will over huge acreage which might be utilized to produce foodstuffs.

Virgin Islands municipal employees, forming one of the largest blocs of workers, face unemployment unless the U. S. Congress votes to restore the Federal appropriation cut from the Department of Interior budget for the islands.

Government employees here, including teachers, hospital employees and public workers, earn as little as from $25 to $50 per month in St. Croix while in St. Thomas, the same classifications receive salaries equal to similar jobs in continental United States.

Judge Herman Moore Administers Oath To Virgin Islands' Governor

Hastie Enthusiastically Welcomed; Promises Fair Deal To All Citizens; Sees Hope For Future

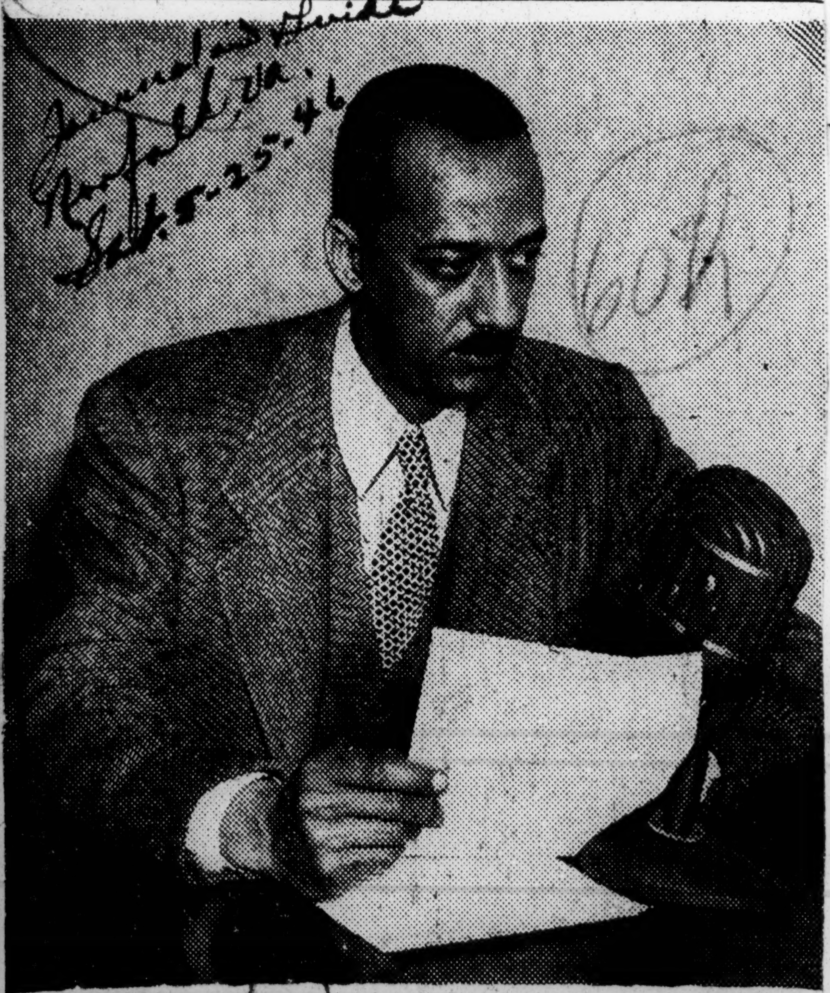
Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 5-25-46

By ALBERT L. HINTON
Journal and Guide Associate Editor
(Via Cable)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST THOMAS, Virgin Islands—On almost the exact spot where, ninety years ago, the proclamation freeing slaves in Danish West Indies, was read, the first Negro governor in history of Virgin Islands was sworn into office here last Friday. Sat. 5. 25-46

In the presence of throng of more than 4,000 persons including high government officials, visiting dignitaries from other lands, bemedalled and be-ribboned high ranking officers of the nations armed services and the rank and file of people whose destiny he will guide, William Henry Hastie, was inaugurated as the fourth civilian governor of islands which United States purchased from Denmark in 1917 for $25,000,000.

Governor Of The Virgin Islands



William H. Hastie, whose inauguration as Governor of the Virgin Islands was held at Charlotte Amalie, May 17, 1946. The ceremonies were attended by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug, who flew from Washington especially for that occasion, accompanied by other high officials of the Department of the Interior and a few invited guests.

OATH ADMINISTERED BY JUDGE MOORE

To the echo of prolonged applause, Governor Hastie signed the oath of office, shook hands warmly with acting Governor Morris F. De Castro, and kissed his wife, former Miss Beryl Lockhart, native of St. Thomas. Judge Herman E. Moore, of the Virgin Islands Federal District Court, administered the oath.

Heading the list of dignitaries present for ceremonies was: Interior Secretary J. A. Krug; Governor Rexford Tugwell, Puerto Rico; Jesus Pinero, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington; and Ramos Antonini, speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives. Sat. 5-25-46

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Declared a public holiday by Acting Governor De Castro with all schools and places of business closed, Friday witnessed the biggest celebration and most colorful event in history of islands. The town was dressed in its Sunday best to welcome the new governor and he, in turn, was more than well pleased with reception accorded him.

By special dispensation, President Truman suspended, for the day, the official period mourning for Chief Justice Stone and flags on public buildings were flown at full mast that day.

With exception of the actual swearing-in ceremony, the festivities were repeated on Saturday on the neighboring island of St. Croix with the new governor and his official party being accorded a tremendous ovation in both towns, Frederiksted and Christiansted.

At St. Thomas, a colorful parade was held in his honor followed by brilliant reception honoring the governor and wife and Secretary Krug at Government house. Sat. 5-25-46

HASTIE PRAISED

Governor Hastie was introduced at the inaugural ceremonies Friday by Acting Governor De Castro, who praised his "human sympathy and understanding."

Said Mr. De Castro: "Today we can look forward to an administration which will be dedicated to promotion of the people of these islands.

"This is not just another inauguration. I say without fear of contradiction that our president, in choosing Judge William Henry Hastie to be governor of the Virgin Islands, has selected an outstanding American who is preminently fitted to direct the destinies of these islands. Here is a man of human sympathy and understanding. Here is a man who is familiar at first hand with conditions in these islands, who has served among our people and who has earned their love, respect and admiration.

BACKED BY PEOPLE

"I say we could not have made a better choice if it had been our privilege to make that selection. In testimony of their appreciation, people of these islands, from all walks of life, have evidenced, from the moment Governor Hastie's nomination, their wholehearted support and their desire to assist him in every possible way to make his administration a success. Today is our day. Today, we can look forward to stable and steady administration guided by an able and experienced administrator."

GREETINGS FROM TRUMAN

In his inaugural address, Governor Hastie read a leter from President Truman in which the Chief Executive sent greetings to the people of the Virgin Islands, expressed regret at not being present and gave assurance that he will do everything in his power to see that they have self-government as soon as they demonstrate their fitness for it. Sat. 5-25-46

"We have two great sources of power," Governor Hastie told the assemblage, " and a reservoir of ability and energy and wisdom among ourselves. I believe we are ready to pool these sources of power and to make these islands hum with activity."

OUTLINES PLANS

The governor pointed out that the cornerstone of all the islands' planning is to reduce their dependence upon goods and services from outside and to increase consumption of local products at home and their marketing abroad. In so doing, he emphasized, it must not be brought about at the sacrifice of spiritual values or human life. "Our people must not be demoralized nor their human rights infringed upon." Sat. 5-25-46

Discussing the obligations of the people, he observed that the most serious responsibility of the inhabitants is for wise and unselfish use of the power of the ballot. People who do not avail themselves of the privilege of voting and who do not accept civic and political re[illegible]ility have no right to complain about the kind of government they get," he declared.

ASSURED COOPERATION

Honorable Roy P. Gordon, chairman of the Municipal Council for St. Thomas and St. John, welcomed the new governor and assured him of the cooperation of the people.

Mrs. Hastie was presented a basket of flowers on behalf of the community. Upon her arrival, earlier, at Bourne Field Air Base, she was presented with a rose bouquet by Miss Angela Durant on behalf of class of 1937, Charlotte Amalie High School, of which she was a member. Sat. 5-25-46

MARINES FORM GUARD

Governor Hastie and his official party arrived at Bourne Field shortly before noon on Friday. They were met and welcomed officially by Acting Governor and Mrs. De Castro, Judge and Mrs. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy P. Gordon. As the governor started across the lush, green sun-kissed field a detachment of U. S. Marines, forming a guard of honor, snapped to attention. A gentle trade wind arose and old glory fluttered gently, in the breeze as though to cast its blessing upon the islands' new chief executive.

Following a brief exchance of cordiality, the party left for town where the auto cavalcade headed a colorful parade consisting of the St. Thomas Community Band, members of the police force, veterans of all branches of the service, St. Thomas home guard and color guards from the Army and Navy.

The gubernatorial party then retired to Government House briefly before proceeding to Emancipation Garden for the inaugural ceremonies. Upon their arrival there, the huge crowd burst into spontaneous applause as dozens of amateur and news cameras recorded the historic and precedent shattering event on film for posterity.

Congratulations Of Notables Greet Hastie On Inauguration

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—With congratulations of some of the nation's greatest leaders still ringing in his ears, William H. Hastie, first Negro to become governor of a U. S. territorial possession, was occupied this week with the task of pulling the Virgin Islands to a decent living level by their economic and political bootstraps.

From President Truman came a letter expressing unqualified confidence in the new chief executive of the Islands. The president, who overruled the bias of reactionary southern congressmen, to select Hastie for the office, was unable to attend the ceremony in person. He wrote:

"I should like to tell the people of the Virgin Islands that I share their hopes for the determination to see achieved a great advance in the status of the islands economically, socially and politically. I shall do all in my power to have extended to the islands an ever increasing degree of self-government as the people demonstrate their capacity to govern themselves."

Self-Rule Progress

In the same vein, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug told Virgin Islands citizens attending the inaugural that "recommendations for a resident commissioner for the Virgin Islands have been incorporated in a bill which I will soon submit to Congress."

Krug further revealed that the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, now in the process of revision, is moving in the direction of an increased measure of self-government.

All local political appointments in the islands are for the most part controlled by a Tammanyesque political organization known as the Progressive Guide. Organized to improve the political lot of the citizenry, the group, only one of its kind in the Virgin Islands, has developed into a Frankenstein for its creators. It now has a monopoly on federal appointments. However, a younger element in the Guide now threatens to secede and set up an opposing group in time for the November elections.

Apparently mindful of this trend, Hastie warned in his inaugural address:

"Our most serious responsibility—and it is an increasing one—is the responsibility for the wise and unselfish use of power."

Notables Laud Governor

Governor Hastie, his wife and Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug wave in answer to the plaudits of the throngs as they leave after the inauguration. Secretary Krug flew from Washington to attend the ceremony.—Defender Photos by Scott Tyler.

The governor then went on to outline a democratic pattern of local government which could lead to representation in Washington and complete local control over local affairs. To achieve these ends, great strides would have to be made in economic development of the islands, he said.

Other prominent officials who hailed the Hastie administration were:

Jesus T. Pinero, commissioner of Puerto Rico: "I think the people of the Virgin Islands will have in Governor Hastie the most comprehensive, intelligent and hard working man they have ever had."

Judge Herman E. Moore, who succeeded Hastie as U. S. District Court judge here, administered the oath of office to the new governor on Friday: "In my opinion, Governor Hastie brings to the Virgin Islands a strong mind, a high character and a seasoned experience. The destiny of the islands has every prospect of great progress because of his appointment."

Fights For Funds

Roy Gordon, chairman of the islands' municipal council: "For the first time in the Virgin Islands, we will have a program to follow regardless of the vaccilations of the Congress of the United States and the people who control our destinies."

Government Secretary Morris De Castro, who was acting governor prior to Hastie's inaugural: "I feel proud to work under a man of Governor Hastie's experience. I think it is one of the greatest events which has come to this island."

Governor Hastie was forced to return to the United States immediately following his inaugural to fight in the Senate for restoration of some $165,000 of the appropriation for the islands' basic operation which was lopped off as a result of a reactionary element on the House Appropriations Committee and in the House itself. He expressed confidence that a major part of the cut would be restored

Governor Hastie Gets Senate Cut Restored

By Adolph Gereau

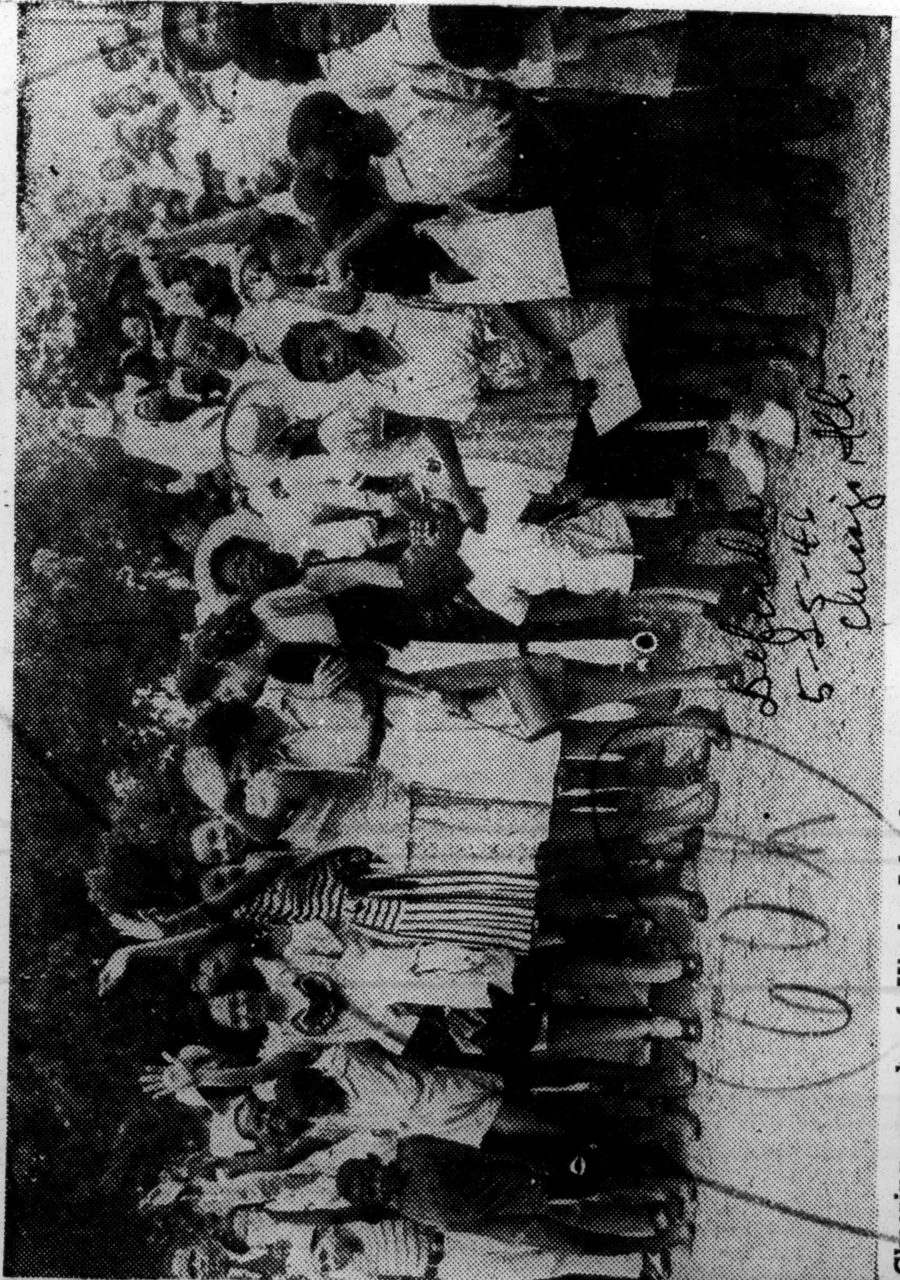
ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (ANP)—Governor Hastie held his first press conference here Tuesday since he assumed office as governor. He expressed himself as highly optimistic as to the future of the Virgin Islands and the cooperation he expects from those in authority in the United States. He revealed that the Senate Committee had restored the entire amount which was cut from the appropriations for the islands by the House Committee and he is hopeful that after conference the amount will be passed. He is awaiting the final outcome, however, before appointing his administrative assistant.

He is still searching for a qualified man to fill the post of director of police at St. Thomas. The governor feels that the salary of $3,600 per annum which the job pays is too small to attract a topnotch person. With regard to his military aide, he said that he has a man in mind but he is investigating whether he can be made available for making a bid for him.

Wednesday the governor had a luncheon conference with members of the municipal council where many matters for the islands were discussed. This is budget time, and the legislature is considering a budget with expenditures of close to a million dollars.

Governor Hastie has not yet made public whether he has an overall plan to put into effect or whether he will make a comprehensive survey before venturing on the preparation of such a plan.

CROWDS CHEER GOV. HASTIE AFTER CEREMONY



Cheering crowds of Virgin Islanders greet Governor Hastie and his family outside Emancipation Gardens at Charlotte Amalie after the inauguration ceremony in which the former federal judge took office. Ceremony marked the first time a Negro has been elevated to a top post in a U.S. territory or possession.

Hastie Finds Poverty Bars V. I. Freedom

Kansas City, Mo. The Call

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — William H. Hastie, recently inaugurated first Negro governor of the Virgins islands, last week said islanders must increase national income if they are to realize self-government promised them by President Truman.

Hastie said he hopes to improve economy of the island which is 90 per cent populated by Negroes. Away from the islands since 1939 when he concluded a term as first Negro federal judge there, Hastie said he would not make known his plans for island movements until he is thoroughly familiar with current problems and wishes. 5-31-46

An estimated increase of $500,000 in annual internal revenues was cited as an absolute necessity before the United States might free the natives to govern themselves. Under the present system, the Presidents appoints the governor to his $8,000 a year post, and also names a governor's secretary who acts as lieutenant governor and administrator for the islands of St. Croix, largest of the 50 islands which make up the Virgin group.

Hastie, the fourth governor since the islands were purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917, also has on his administrative staff 100 employes appointed by the American secretary of the interior. Friday

Hastie, in Washington to ask restoration of funds to meet a deficit of $150,000 in the St. Croix budget, said salaries of federal employes and their administrative expenses in the fiscal year ending June 30, will be approximately $200,000. The local budget of St. Thomas, $800,000, will be met by island revenues, he said.

The appropriation bill, as passed by the house, eliminated three officers on the governor's staff, his executive assistant, legal counsel, and combined assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance.

Hastie said he hopes the island will be able to improve its economy to such an extent that the community can finance, and therefore control, all public offices which the people wish to have under their control. Under the present system, islanders elect a legislature which enacts local laws. The governor appoints all local officers, such as policemen, school teachers, public works and welfare officers with approval of the island legislature. 5-31-46

Queried by reporters as to his feelings about charges aired during senate debate on his appointment that the house committee on un-American activities listed his as a member of three organizations having communists or communist sympathizers connected with them, Hastie replied:

"I am happy that the senate was satisfied that the charges had been disproved." He had admitted to the senate his membership in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the National Lawyers' guild, and former membership in the National Negro congress, all of which were listed by the house committee as being "sympathetic to certain communist principles."

HOUSE CLIPS VIRGIN ISLANDS BUDGET AS HASTIE TAKES OVER

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Three Dropped From Personnel With Salaries Totaling $23,360

BOND PURCHASE CAUSES TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May. — William H. Hastie, the new governor of the Virgin Islands, will have to get along without an executive assistant, an assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance, and a legal counsel.

The House appropriations committee refused to allow salaries for these three positions, totaling $23,360.

In connection with the legal counsel, the committee said it was advised that this work can now be preformed by the Department of Justice, and that the position of executive assistant to the governor has been unfilled for many months. Sat. 5-25-46

The Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947, reported to the House last Tuesday, carries a total of $224,440 for the Virgin Islands.

This sum is $165,980 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, including pay act funds to be appropriated, and $165,760 less than the 1947 Budget estimates submitted to Congress by President Truman. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was $383,050, plus $7,370 pay act funds to be appropriated, and the Budget estimates for 1947 totaled $390,200.

The amount recommended for the Virgin Islands includes $184,640 for salaries and expenses, which is $23,360 less than the Budget estimate. This reduction represents the disallowance for the three assistance Governor Hastie will have to do without.

An item of $39,800 for the operation of the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands is also included in the appropriation. This sum represents an increase of $3,200 over the appropriation. This sum represents an increase of $3,200 over the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year and is the same amount recommnded by the Budget Bureau.

The appropriations committee eliminated an item of $142,400 for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix. It insists that the municipal government of St. Croix adjust its expenses so that they will not exceed local revenues. Sat. 5-25-46

In reporting the Interior Department supply bill, the committee directed attention to a letter of November 19, 1945, in which the Comptroller General of the United States quoted from the annual report of the government of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1944, stating that the municipality of St. Croix had invested $56,300 in War Saving bonds. The report quoted the Comptroller General as having stated:

"It would therefore appear that if the municipality of St. Croix invested $56,300 in. War Savings bonds, as stated, either unreported revenues might have been used or other funds temporarily borrowed and later repaid. In either event the purchase of War Savings bonds for the municipality of St. Croix cannot be regarded as an expense to be defrayed from the federal appropriation 'Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands, 1944' either directly or indirectly."

In his letter the Comptroller also referred to the appropriation of $100,000 for defraying the deficit of St. Croix for the fiscal year 1945 and pointed out that for the period from August 1, 1944, to June, 30, 1945, of the $100,000 advanced, only $28,174.1 was disbursed to the end of November, 1944, and that there was an unexpended balance of $71,825.83 as of August 31, 1945.

The Comptroller commented that no disbursements had been made from the deficit appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, since November, 1944, it would appear that the entire amount appropriated might be returned to the treasury. Sat. 5-25-46

BEHIND The HEADLINES

Journal and Guide Sat. 5-25-46

By ALBERT L. HINTON Norfolk Va.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—The hands on the clock pointed to exactly three o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time. It was H-hour on D-Day and the machinery was set in motion by which William Henry Hastie, Esquire, erstwhile practicing attorney and counsellor-at-law, assistant- solicitor of the Department of Justice, Federal Court jurist, and civilian aide to the Secretary of War, was to be transformed into His Excellency, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

MR. HINTON

In a comparatively short time the impressive inaugural ceremonies were a matter of history and residents of the tiny islands in the Caribbean which the United States purchased from Denmark in 1917 for a mere $25,000,000, were under the administration of their first Negro governor. In a matter of minutes thereafter, the precedent-shattering story was being wired and cabled to all parts of the world by some of the nation's topflight newsmen.

Thus was enacted one of the biggest news stories of this or any other year, to provide a brilliant climax to the brilliant career of one of the nation's outstanding personalities.

But what of the Virgin Islands themselves and the people who inhabit them? In the furor which followed the announcement of Mr. Hastie's appointment by President Truman and the Senate hearings on his confirmation, the islands themselves and their people have quite understandably been overlooked.

* * * *

But here are some facts which may be of interest to Guide readers:

The Virgin Islands, containing an area of approximately 133 square miles, has a population of about 25,000—only five per cent of whom are white. The group consists of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, with about fifty smaller ones, mostly uninhabited.

St. Thomas Island, which lies about 40 miles east of Fajardo, the nearest port on the Island of Puerto Rico, and 70 miles from San Juan, the principal city and port of Puerto Rico, has the principal harbor of the town of Charlotte Amalie (also known as St. Thomas). The island of St. Croix is forty miles south of St. Thomas.

Citizenship was conferred upon the natives of the Virgin Islands by an act of Congress in 1927, and under a so-called Organic Act adopted June 22, 1936, the privilege of universal suffrage is granted to all who can read and write. Only the English language is spoken in the islands.

The islands comprise two municipalities, St. Thomas (Charlotte Amalie) and St. John, with a legislative council called the Municipal Council of seven members, and that of St. Croix, with a membership of nine. The two councils combine to form the Colonial Legislature which, under the law, must meet yearly. Elections are held biennially and the governor has limited veto powers since the islands are under the direct jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

* * * *

Surprisingly enough, education in the Virgin Islands is compulsory. The total enrollment in both public, private, and parochial schools, for 1935-36, for example, was 4,552, and average attendance for the year was 92.78 percent in the municipalities of St. Thomas and St. John, which is a pretty good average in any language and in any place.

According to the most authoritative information, the percentage of children of school age not attending school is negligible. Illiteracy at one time was 16.1 per cent and this figure is being reduced to an encouraging degree.

The manufacture of raw sugar and rum constitute the principal industries of the islands and the output of the former averages more than 5,000 tons per year. Farms on the islands, according to the Census of 1930, numbered 329, aggregating 68,322 acres, of which 24,744 were improved, and the land and buildings were valued at $2,400,711.

Since acquisition of the islands by the United States, three distinguished Americans have served as governor. They were, in the order in which they served, Paul M. Pearson, Lawrence W. Cramer, and retiring Governor Charles E. Harwood.

Former President Herbert Hoover following a personal inspection tour, once characterized the Virgin Islands as "an effective poorhouse." Mr. Hoover may or may not, at that time, have been justified in his evaluation of the islands but, in any case, it is plain that the economic status of the Vir-

gin Islanders is not altogether of their own choosing.

As Governor Hastie pointed out in his inaugural address, the underlying factor in the islands' economic problems is underlined by the fact that they send a large amount of money out of the community in payment for food and clothes and other commodities produced beyond their shores, while very little money comes from the outside into the islands for things they produce. It's as simple as that.

But there is always hope where a people are inspired, as the Virgin Islanders evidently are by the inauguration of their first Negro governor. And with him to the man, woman, and child, they echo his sentiment that:

"We live in important times. We live in a small place but it can be a very significant place. For our own happiness and satisfaction, for what we can mean to the hopes and aspirations of men for a good life in a free world, let us make the place in these times as good a place to live in as we possibly can."

tend the same schools here and are taught by Negro and white teachers. Municipal and federal office holders are divided proportionately between white and colored.

While race regulations through law and otherwise lean toward the casual side, there are definite lines drawn between classes, not on the basis of color but on a basis of economics.

cannot possibly be the basis of the program because of its dependence on U. S. demand.

Neither can the professions be a spring board for the program of self support because the bulk of Virgin Islands inhabitants are not professional people.

Hastie's job is shot through with these problems. But he undertakes them with the strongly unified support of the people.

Poverty Of Islands Main Hastie Problem

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands — Many jobs face Gov. William H. Hastie but the biggest by far is the task of lifting these disgracefully poor islands to a sound self-supporting level.

Though many islanders rival their continental brothers and sisters economically, the majority live and die in utter squalor, eking out a living as best they can, predominately in the U. S.-dependent rum industry.

Subsidized largely through U. S. Federal appropriations, the islands employ most of their 26,000 inhabitants in the Virgin Islands Co., makers of rum and liquor. The Virgin Islands Co., is an agency of the government.

Agricultural Economy?

The islands must build their own industries, independent of the U. S. and other countries of the world. The possibilities of developing an agricultural economy as one of the first steps toward self support are being studied.

An annual rainfall of less than 40 in. on 132 sq. mi. of mountainous territory creates a huge agricultural problem. It is one which three preceding governors failed to solve.

It has been suggested that farming might be carried on by irrigation. This is dismissed as impossible under the present circumstances since the only source of water for home consumption is rain water stored in cisterns or water catchments. During long periods of drought, such as the last two months, water is at a premium, often sold for a fee of five to ten cents per pail.

Plans under consideration for improving the water supply are in the infant stage. Though the island of St. Croix, largest of the Virgin Isles group, has fairly decent agricultural possibilities, it too suffers from extended periods of drought.

The grossly inadequate housing situation, on a par with the worst slum areas of the United States, is a second major problem facing Hastie.

The bulk of the native population lives in one-room huts for which they pay as much as $6.00 per month, cooking out-of-doors, and sharing a common pit toilet.

A large number of these shacks are owned by the islands' wealthiest man, Herbert Lockhart Sr., who is also father-in-law to Governor Hastie. Others are constructed by the tenants on land which they acquire on a rental basis.

U. S. Fund May Help

A $10,000,000 U. S. appropriation approved for the islands in 1944 may help Hastie solve some of the problems which await him. The appropriation was designed to bolster such municipal facilities as hospitals, schools, highways, sewerage disposal, water supply, prisons and telephone and communication service.

Hastie must launch a program for self-support as soon as possible. Otherwise the municipalities will be saddled with a tremendous overhead for the upkeep of these facilities.

The Virgin Islands Liquor Co.

No Jim Crow, But Class Lines Divide Islanders

CHARLOTTE, AMALIE, Virgin Islands—Racial discrimination here, as in New York and Massachusetts, is outlawed by municipal statute.

Thus Jim Crowism save for a few white continentals, is practically non-existent. Prejudice definitely is not a popular thing to admit, for along with the statute, the islands are 70 per cent Negro.

White and Negro children at-

"Professional" People Stay Aloof Of Fellow Citizens, Says Writer

Molding Cooperation Among All Islanders Called Major Problem Of Hastie

By ALBERT L. HINTON

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—One of the biggest problems with which Governor William H. Hastie is confronted as the first Negro Chief Executive of the Virgin Islands, and one which must be solved if his administration is to be successful, is that of bridging the existing chasm between "professional people, both Continentals who have come to the islands to work, and natives who have been trained abroad and return home."

This is the opinion of Adolph Gereau, widely known native journalist who expressed his views in the special inaugural issue of **The Daily News** here.

SAYS ALOOFNESS CAUSE

Mr. Gereau charges that the rift between the natives and the so-called professional people "arises from the fact that the latter have been "charged with keeping aloof from those less fortunate, as setting themselves up as a superior caste, and of refusing to cooperate in working toward the social and economic advancement of the underprivileged, yet giving lip service."

However, the writer sees in Governor Hastie just the man to do the job because of his "sympathetic understanding of, and real feeling for the people."

The complete text of Mr Gereau's article is as follows:

The Honorable William Henry Hastie will begin his administration as Governor of the Virgin Islands under most favorable auspices. The unanimity with which his nomination was welcomed in the Virgin Islands at once gives him the popularity of an elected governor.

The confidence which the inhabitants repose in him will undoubtedly make his task seem easier, while his personal knowledge of the islands, their people and problems all combine to give him an enviable advantage over his predecessors. It must be recognized that Governor Hastie will want to be considered, and treated as just another qualified American who has been entrusted with a high office.

While he will want to have the wholehearted cooperation of all groups in the island he will not want to be patronized. A man of his training and experience would not only be embarrassed, but insulted as well, at any attempt to patronize him.

Actually, Governor Hastie's task will not be an easy one, but his sympathetic understanding of, and real feeling for people, will be of value to him in his work for the common good of all the people in the islands. In the past there has been caustic criticism of professional people, both Continentals who have come to the islands to work, and natives who have been trained abroad and returned home.

They have been charged with keeping aloof from those less fortunate, as setting themselves up as a superior caste, and of refusing to cooperate in working toward the social and economic advancement of the underprivileged, yet giving a lot of lip service. As a consequence the two groups have become adversaries, with the latter always suspicious of the former.

One of Governor Hastie's first endeavors should be to bridge the existing chasm and bring about general cooperation and good feeling.

Puerto Rico Hails Governor Hastie

Honored by Officials While En Route to VI

By LOUIS MARTIN

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — (NNPA)—The inaugural party on their way to install William H. Hastie as Governor of the Virgin Islands stopped over here and was feted by the Puerto Rican Government, Thursday.

Flying with the new governor were his wife, Mrs. Beryl Lockhart Hastie, a native of the Virgin Islands; their 16-month-old daughter, Karen, and Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug.

The Hastie party, flying in an Army Transport Command four-motored plane, landed at the San Juan airfield before dawn Thursday, after a smooth nine-hour flight from Washington.

Toured Country by Plane

The plane was met by Governor Rex Tugwell of Puerto Rico and a host of insular officials.

After a few hours' sleep at the Governor's palace, La Fortaleza, the Hastie party was taken on an airplane tour of Puerto Rico.

Twenty Puerto Rican officials and newspapermen joined in the tour which was made in three ATC planes brought up from Panama for the trip.

Krug Makes Pledge

Stopping at Arecibo, Governor Hastie and Secretary Krug were shown the famous Cambalache sugar mills and the proportional profit farms which surround it.

Arriving at the mountain resort, El Yunque, at noon, the party was honored with a luncheon tendered by members of the island legislature.

There Secretary Krug declared in a brief speech that he would support the Puerto Ricans if they should choose to seek independence.

Thursday evening, the Hasties were the guests of the Governor at an elaborate reception at the Governor's palace. Friday morning, Governor Hastie left Puerto Rico by plane for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Besides Secretary Krug, the following persons accompanied the Hastie party:

J. T. Pinero, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico; Carlton Skinner, Interior Department; Joel Wolsohn, special assistant to Mr. Krug; Arthur Goldschmidt, Felix Cohen, Irwin Silverman, and Mason Barr, all of the Interior Department;

Williard Barber, State Department; Creekmore Fath, Secretary Krug's office; Peter Edson of the National Enterprize Association; and Louis Martin and Scott Tyler of the NNPA.

Not Message To Garcia, It Got Through

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands. —During the festivities held in connection with the recent inauguration of William H. Hastie, as the first Negro governor of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomians recalled a more or less amusing incident growing out of the way news of President Truman's nomination of Hastie first reached the Islands.

This is the story they tell: Ashley Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and native of St. Thomas, cabled Editor Melchior of the DAILY NEWS here immediately upon hearing the flash on the radio in New York.

Acting Governor Morris F. deCastro, upon being notified did not at first believe it and cabled Washington for confirmation which was forthcoming in about two hours.

Thus it was that the news, which meant more to the Islanders than anything that has happened to them since 1917 when the United States purchased the Danish West Indies from Denmark for $25,000,000 reached them a full two hours before it was officially released in Washington.

Hastie Rule New American Venture

By ALBERT L. HINTON

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands.—The firm of Truman, Hastie and Krug went into business here last week.

President Truman, the senior member of the enterprise was necessarily absent, but the two junior partners, Governor William H. Hastie and Hon. Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, launched a government venture amidst the most colorful ceremonies in the entire history of the Virgin Islands which has for its objective complete political autonomy for these erstwhile possessions of the Danish Crown.

Within a stone's throw of the exact spot where almost one hundred years ago the rumble of Danish military drums called enslaved black people to assemble to hear read a proclamation, which struck the shackles of slavery from their kind in the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, the first Negro governor in the Islands' history was inaugurated in Emancipation Gardens here on Friday, May 17, at high noon.

He was William Henry Hastie, one of the junior partners in the firm of Truman, Hastie and Krug, dealers in Democratic government and exponents of the belief that even people such as these are entitled to political autonomy or self-government, and forthwith pledged themselves to do everything in their power to bring it about.

PROUD DAY FOR ISLANDERS

It was a proud day for the Virgin Islanders, the proudest in all their history, in fact, and fully 4,000 of them gathered to witness the historic and precedent-shattering ceremony and to hear Governor Hastie, a Negro American, take the oath of office from a fellow countryman of his race, Herman E. Moore, judge of the Federal District Court of the Virgin Islands.

In the presence of a brilliant assemblage, consisting of distinguished visiting government officials from Porto Rico and other neighboring island principalities, high-ranking officers of the United States Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps, as well as members of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. Croix, Governor Hastie signed the oath of office, shook hands warmly with Acting Governor Morris F. de Castro, and kissed his wife, the former Beryl Lockhart, native of St. Thomas whose family, one of the wealthiest and most prominent in the Islands, has been identified with West Indian commerce for a half century.

HISTORIC CEREMONY

Never before in the colorful history of this little island empire has so much ceremony attended any event, however important. It was very apparent to me, a total stranger who had never seen the Islands before, and my views were confirmed by some of the oldest residents of the Islands many of whom have lived here since birth.

The new governor was accorded every known courtesy due one of his rank. This was quite evident from the time he left the Nations' capitol and the continental shores of the United States on Wednesday, May 15, throughout his day-long and overnight stay in Porto Rico on Thursday where he and Secretary Krug were official guests of Governor Rexford Tugwell, throughout the actual inauguration ceremonies here on May 17 and the repeat festivities in the Towns of Frederiksted and Christiansted on the Island of St. Croix on Saturday, until he left by special U S. Army Air Forces plane Sunday night for Washington, accompanied by Secretary Krug.

SEEK WORKING FUNDS

The new governor found it necessary to return to Washington almost immediately in order to seek restoration in the Senate, with the assistance of Secretary Krug, of funds for the Virgin Islands which the House of Representatives eliminated from the Department of the Interior Appropriation Bill. He explained, prior to his departure, that these funds were badly needed to maintain properly certain welfare services in the islands.

Long before the Army plane bearing Governor Hastie, Secretary Krug and the official party from Porto Rico were sighted last Friday morning, the U. S. Marine Corps' Bourne Field was crowded with persons of high and low station to welcome the incoming island chief executive.

MUCH BRASS ATTENDS

In addition to hundreds of natives and ranking officials of the Municipal Council of St Thomas and St. Croix, representatives of the nation's armed services, in full dress uniform, included a generous sprinkling of rear admirals, captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders and lieutenants, junior grade, representing the Navy and Coast Guard; at least one brigadier general and a number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains and lieutenants, representing the Army and Marine Corps.

As one visiting newspaper correspondent put it: there was more gold braid and brass hats than you could shake a stick at.

The crowd at the air field grew tense with each passing moment in which the governor's plane failed to put in an appearance. Suddenly the twin-engined Lockheed-Lodestar, its aluminum-covered wings and fuselage glinting in the bright noon-day sun, zoomed out of "the wild blue yonder" dipped its wings in salute, and came to rest on the broad runways of the flying field.

Governor Hastie stepped out of the plane to be followed by Mrs. Hastie, Secretary Krug and other members of the official party.

HASTIE AFFABLE

He smiled broadly and stood by the plane posing willingly for the many accredited news photographers as well as for scores of amateurs who wanted to record the historic event on film for posterity. A few minutes later he was joined by Mrs. Hastie and together they posed again smilingly with their little 15-month-old daughter Karen.

The First Lady of the Virgin Islands greeted her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lockhart, and several sisters and brothers warmly before the official party departed for downtown St. Thomas and Government House where they rested briefly before proceeding to Emancipation Gardens where the historic inauguration ceremonies were staged.

As Governor Hastie left the vicinity of his plane and started across the field, a detachment of United States Marines snapped smartly to attention with "Present Arms" as high ranking officers of the armed services stood at attention and saluted.

The new governor of the Virgin Islands, and the first Negro American ever to be named to this distinguished office had arrived in his bailiwick.

MOTORCYCLE CONVOY

Governor and Mrs. Hastie, Secretary of the Interior Krug, Jesus Pinero, resident commissioner of Porto Rico in Washington, were welcomed officially by Acting Governor and Mrs. de Castro, Judge of the Virgin Islands Federal District Court, and Mrs Herman E. Moore, and Chairman of the Council, and Mrs. Roy P. Gordon.

After a brief exchange of cordiality, the official party, convoyed by a motorcycle police escort, moved off swiftly in a half-mile long motorcade. It then joined and headed a colorful parade in which the marching units consisted of the St. Thomas Community Band, under the direction of Mr. David Monsanto, Police Force, veterans of all branches of the Armed Services, St. Thomas Home Guard, Boy and Girl Scouts, pupils of the various schools in St. Thomas, and impressive color guards representing both the Army and Navy.

CROWD BURSTS INTO CHEERS

The gubernatorial party then proceeded to Government House and later to Emancipation Gardens. Upon their arrival there the huge waiting crowd burst into cheers as the shutters of dozens of cameras clicked again.

With a confident, debonair air, Governor Hastie waved to the crowd from his official car and together with the First Lady, walked into the bandstand to take his seat after again acknowledging the plaudits of the assemblage.

Included among the distinguished guests present for the inaugural ceremonies were representatives of the United States State Department and of the Department of the Interior. The Legislature of Porto Rico was represented by the Speaker of the House, Ramon Antoni.

The ceremonies on Saturday in the Towns of Frederiksted and Christiansted on the neighboring Island of St. Croix, as well as the warm welcome extended Governor Hastie, were every bit as colorful and brilliant as the St. Thomas ceremony.

Governor And Wife Arrive In Islands

Governor and Mrs. William H. Hastie arrive in the Virgin Islands for inauguration ceremonies of the new governor. Mrs. Hastie is a native of the Virgin Islands, where her father is prominent in civic affairs.

Saga of the Lockharts Rich in Lore and Romance of the Virgin Islands

Granddaughter of Colorful Merchant First Native to Preside at Mansion

By RALPH MATTHEWS (Chief, AFRO National Bureau)

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—It was nearly midnight Friday when Gov. William Hastie, in white dinner coat and black trousers, led the grand ball in the spacious dining room of Blue Beard Castle Hotel as a native orchestra rendered their own version of "Rum and Coca Cola."

It was an unorthodox carioca with a distinct Howard University flavor that the new Governor did, but his trim wife Beryl, tired but smiling graciously in a black evening gown, maintained the necessary Spanish touch as more than 200 other guests from all over the Caribbean joined in.

Had Busy Day

The ball followed the official state dinner and the Governor and his lady were still going strong when at one o'clock the musicians put away their bull fiddles, castenets and other weird instruments and the inauguration day slipped silently into history.

Long before this, Herbert Lockhart, Mrs. Hastie's father, had slumped into a chair, and all of the racket of the inspired musicians could not keep him from dozing as he waited for his wife and two other daughters to get their fill of the day's festivities.

It had been a hard but a glorious day for Herbert Lockhart. It isn't every day that a plain citizen can see his daughter fly home to her native land, the wife of the Governor.

Herbert Lockhart without ever dreaming that such a thing would ever be possible had planned well for this day by giving his children not only formal academic education, but by sending them to Europe to finishing school where they could acquire the social graces.

That is the reason why Beryl was quite at ease when she walked into Government House a few minutes after the inaugural ceremony and quietly directed the retinue of servants in preparing her first state luncheon for visiting Gov. Tugwell of Puerto Rico and high officials from the Army, Navy and neighboring islands. A few hours later she was hostess at a public reception to 600 local citizens.

Changes Five Times

Beryl changed gowns five times that day, beginning with her flowered traveling costume she wore when she left La Fortaleza in Puerto Rico to fly to St. Thomas. Congratulated on her calmness, she whispered a confession, "I was so excited I couldn't eat a thing this morning."

But her excitement was matched by other members of the family. There was a note of apology in the voice of her father when I found him pacing up and down in front of his department store early Friday morning.

"You don't blame me for being a little human and feeling proud today, do you?" he asked almost wistfully. "When I got up this morning and stood on my balcony, I looked over at the harbor and saw a Naval vessel riding at anchor with the full colors flying and I said those flags are flying for my daughter, a native.

"Unless you have lived under the Danes and under admirals and under Governors, all of which you had no choice in selecting as I have for nearly 60 years, you could not fully understand the feeling I experienced."

Fate Plays a Hand

But I certainly could understand because my reportorial chores over the past 20 years have kept me weaving in and out of the islands and I appreciate the aspirations of these proud people who have been the stepchildren of other nations.

And I have watched the hand of destiny at work in the Lockhart family because I was there 15 years ago when young Bill Hastie, a promising young solicitor in the Department of the Interior, made his first visit to the Virgin Islands.

I knew Beryl as a pretty, but undecided school girl, who never dreamed that, through the manipulations of luck and romance, she would be the first native girl to preside over Government House.

Grandfather Founded Fortune

But the saga of the Lockharts has its roots even deeper in antiquity. It started way back in the days when Danish was the official language and all of the youth of the island were marched down in their trim sailor suits to pledge allegiance to the King.

Things were poor at St. Croix then as they are now and Herbert Lockhart's father worked his way across to St. Thomas to seek his fortune where the big trading ships stopped to break their sail between Europe and the Americas.

The seamen who came into St. Thomas, then Charlotte Amalie, in those days were the toughest in the world, but one generation removed from buckaneering and piracy, but they also told fantastic tales of wealth beyond the seas.

Young Lockhart (the elder) started out as a trader by buying one hogshead of rum and a bag of potatoes. Because they were interested in his determination and ambition, the people from whom he bought gave him several extra kegs and sacks free.

From this humble start he built a local and international import and export business and acquired large realty holdings throughout the island. All this was passed on to his only surviving son, Herbert, when he died. Herbert has operated the businesses ever since.

Only one member of the Lockhart family was oblivious to it all. This was 19-month-old Karen Hastie, who had to be rescued from chasing her little cousin between the legs of spectators at the airfield as the plane bringing her parents loomed into sight.

As her aunt carried her to the plane, she seemed to say, "What's so important about all this? Let me down; I'd rather play."

Islanders Believe New Era in Store For U.S. Possession

By J. ANTONIO JARVIS
Special Correspondent

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I.—Virgin Islanders of all races and every social level openly express satisfaction that former Judge of the District Court William H. Hastie has been appointed and confirmed as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

For the first time in history, the people demonstrated a deep personal interest in their chief executive. They believe that Governor Hastie is the strong man they need to steer the government through the difficult months ahead.

"Governor Hastie will seek the welfare of the entire community," said the school teacher. "Of course, he will be especially concerned with the uplift of the downtrodden mass of black folk," she added.

Judge Hastie inspired the people to believe in the ideals of democracy during his occupancy of the District Court bench, and everyone has confidence in his courage and ability to work with white and black for the common good.

St. Thomas Municipal Council Chairman Roy Gordon, in his public statement, declared that "the confirmation of William Hastie by the Senate of the United States is another milestone in the progress of the Virgin Islands. The meaning of the Organic Act (June 1936) is becoming clearer."

BELIEVE BUDGET WILL BE RESTORED

Enthusiasm for the new Governor was not lessened by the bad news that the House Appropriations Sub-Committee, in its May 7 report, had dropped three key positions (Commissioner of Finance and Assistant Government Secretary, Executive Assistant to the Governor, and Legal Aide) from the budget for the Central Administration of the Virgin Islands.

In St. Thomas, the people are confident that the Senate will restore the Commissioner of Finance (Louis Shulterbrandt is present holder of the post) because all the fiscal affairs must be handled through that office. There is so much confidence in the desire of the United States to aid the people that little concern is now shown over the outcome.

The House Appropriations Sub-Committee also eliminated the $140,000 deficit appropriation which St. Croix urgently needs to pay for essential services on its budget; but the people there are less concerned over their economic plight than they are about the presence of Legislator Selwyn Fleming (white) on the reception committee for Governor Hastie.

THREATEN BOYCOTT

Because Fleming had voted against a resolution prepared by the Legislature to be sent to the Senate urging the confirmation of Governor Hastie, the political leaders threaten to boycott the St Croix reception parade if Fleming takes active part in the ceremony.

St. Thomas newspapers use their biggest display type to feature news of Governor Hastie's movements. Editor Melchoir of the Daily News, warns the people, despite the excitement. He says in part:

"Whatever happens in the back streets of the Virgin Islands will no longer be a local matter but will be interpreted abroad in the light of the present experiment . . . What comes out of this laboratory may affect the pattern of governmental affairs in remote corners of the world . . . The burden of making a success of Governor Hastie's administration must be shared by the people."

SERIOUS PROBLEMS AWAIT HASTIE

Awaiting Governor Hastie are old social and economic problems: (1) Unemployment caused by world shipping conditions, (2) poor housing as well as shortages of building materials, (3) high cost of living, (4) rural and urban electrification, (5) political unrest.

Governor Hastie, as a solicitor in the Department of the Interior, helped the islanders with the Organic Act that has given them such a large opportunity to run their political affairs. He will now have to pass upon proposed changes recommended by the Organic Act Reform Committee which is presently tinkering with the ten-year-old constitution. This is a hard test for honest leadership.

The committee recommends two lieutenant governors; the creation of ten executive departments; alternate meetings of a new type single legislature in St. Thomas and St. Croix; that bills passed over the Governor's veto be subject only to annual Congressional review instead of being sent to the President for decision.

WATCH SELECTION OF GOVERNOR'S AIDE

Governor Hastie's choice of new members for his official family will signify much to natives who can tell by his appointments just where he is going. Closest aide is the "Secretary to the Governor." This post is regarded as the pivot for office politics. Thomas Fox (white), Governor Harwood's secretary, has resigned.

The Government Secretary is next ranking officer to the Governor. This officer is almost a prime minister. The position is now filled by Morris F. de Castro, who has served as Acting Governor so often and for such long periods in the past ten years, that he has accumulated more time as chief executive than any regularly appointed Governor's term.

Morris de Castro has been charged with making the policies of many Governors; he is respected and feared because of his familiarity with the administrative details of the Government of the Virgin Islands.

In a public statement, Mr. de Castro said: "We can look forward with confidence to Governor Hastie's administration, knowing that we shall have the benefit of guidance by a man who is familiar with the Virgin Islands . . . We must evidence to the President, Congress and Governor Hastie our determination to aid our new Governor in bringing to these islands social and economic reforms which are urgently needed for the betterment of our general conditions."

MOORE ADMINISTERED OATH OF OFFICE

As Acting Governor, de Castro issued invitations to ranking officials of the National Government and to the chief executives of neighboring territories to attend the most elaborate and meaningful inauguration of a Governor since the United States took over the islands from Denmark in 1917.

Immediately as confirmation was assured, the commanding officers of the U. S. Marines, U. S. Navy and the U. S. Coast Guard units offered their facilities and services for the reception and inauguration of Governor Hastie. Five hundred persons attended the formal reception at Government House in Charlotte Amalie, the Capital city on St. Thomas Island.

Judge Herman E. Moore of Chicago, who succeeded Mr. Hastie on the V. I. District Court bench, administered the oath of office to Governor Hastie at Emancipation Garden where the statue of Danish King Christian IX overlooks the square in which Denmark announced the liberation of her slaves on July 4, 1848.

The three stories of Charlotte Amalie's Government House have been redecorated and painted for the Hastie's who will reside there during the Governor's term of office—unless the Organic Act is changed to enable the islands to maintain two capitals. Then the Governor will have to occupy the sprawling palace in Christiansted half the year.

IN-LAWS HONORED

Members of Mrs. Hastie's family have been deluged with congratulations because a granddaughter of the late A. H. Lockhart, the greatest Virgin Islands businessman, is returning home as First Lady.

Herbert Lockhart, father of Governor Hastie's wife, is quietly proud of the honor that has come to his household. He is no longer in politics but was once an active Legislator and was leader of the Colonial Council during the administration of the late Governor Paul Pearson. Lockhart is probably the most influential native in the islands.

The Hastie Appointment

The Afro American, Baltimore MD.

There is every reason to believe that the Senate will confirm the nomination of Judge William H. Hastie as Governor General of the Virgin Islands.

Eminently qualified through formal training, experience and temperament, Judge Hastie, happily, meets the approval of the general public and also of the people whom he will govern. No stranger to the islands, he may be expected to approach his new task with sympathy and understanding.

In making the nomination, President Truman makes his second break with precedent, the first being when he named Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago attorney, to the first Federal judgeship ever held by a colored American within Continental U.S. 1-19-46

Were it not for his color, Judge Hastie, in all probability, would be on the bench of the U.S. Supreme Court today. In his new post, however, he will be figuratively and literally removed from a sphere of influence affecting the lives of 13 million colored American.

We look forward to the day when such appointments will be without the usual proscriptions which shackle those of us named to diplomatic service. Meanwhile, we are confident that Judge Hastie will add new lustre to an already brilliant career and an aura of respectability to an administration beclouded by misfit political appointments.

A Fine Appointment

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Ga.

(The New Republic)

It seems to us very good news that Judge William H. Hastie, Dean of the Howard University Law School, has been nominated by President Truman to be Governor of the Virgin Islands. Judge Hastie is not only an outstanding American Negro, he is an outstanding American, ranking with the best men who have been our colonial administrators and far above some of those who have filled the post for which he has been chosen. No doubt some of the professional Negro-haters in the Senate will display their customary apoplectic indignation that Judge Hastie should be selected to rule a population which includes representatives of both races. We hope, if so, then, they will be forced to stand up publicly and be counted in a vote. Sooner or later they will all learn that the tides of opinion are running irresistibly against them, all over the world. 1-17-46

Virgin Islands Okay Hastie Post

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—(ANP) — Newspapers commented favorably here last week on President Truman's appointment of former Judge William H. Hastie as the first Negro governor of the Virgin Islands and pledged their support to the new executive. Judge Hastie, who said the nomination surprised him, is married to a former Virgin Islander, his second wife. They have one child as a result of this marriage.

Governor Hastie

Memphis World, Tennessee

American Negroes will give hearty approval to President Truman's nomination of Dean William H. Hastie for the new governor of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Hastie is not a stranger to these islanders, as he has already attained a record of distinction for his service as federal district judge there. We hope the Senate will give speedy confirmation to the appointment. 1-15-46

Governor Hastie represents a new sort of Negro leadership on the American scene. He possesses the highest and best in legal training and distinction. As Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War under the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Hastie resigned that post in protest to the treatment Negro soldiers were receiving under the American Jim Crow Army practices. In so doing, he placed manhood above money; principle above power, and character above concession.

Instead of being the spineless, jelly-fish leader so frequently and unfortunately found at the head of our colleges and other ranking positions of leadership, Mr. Hastie looks upon his appointments to positions of employment as an opportunity to interpret the needs and aspirations of colored Americans to his white compatriots. The day has already come when Negroes will no longer repose confidence in anyone, no matter what his position may be, who fails to evince this sort of virility and courage in leadership. We commend Mr. Truman upon his selection of so worthy a leader, and we pledge to Governor Hastie our undivided support in his new position of responsibility and trust.

TERRITORIES

New Governor

Time, Chicago, Ill.

The Virgin Islands, whose 24,889 population is 69% Negro, got their first Negro Governor.

Witty, studious William Henry Hastie, 41, appointed by President Truman last week, has been dean of Washington's Howard University Law School for six years, has long been a capable public servant. Born to a pharmacist father and schoolteacher mother in Knoxville, Tenn., he was graduated *magna cum laude* from Amherst, went on to Harvard Law School. There he became one of the few Negroes ever to serve on the *Law Review*, and one of Felix Frankfurter's Happy Hot Dogs.*

Harold Ickes made Hastie an assistant solicitor in the Interior Department. In 1937 Franklin Roosevelt named him U.S. District Judge in the Virgin Islands, the first Negro ever to sit on the Federal bench. As civilian aide to War Secretary Stimson in 1941, William Hastie pushed and prodded for Negro recognition in the services, finally got the War Department to set up the 99th (all-Negro) Fighter Squadron. Two years later, disillusioned over the Army's persistent segregation policy, he resigned. 1-14-46

Hastie will replace Governor Charles Harwood, a former Manhattan lawyer. He will have his work cut out for him. Despite bounties from the U.S., despite war installations, the islands are still what Herbert Hoover called them when he visited there in 1931: an "effective poorhouse." 1-14-46

Acme

HASTIE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
No hookey for him.

* Washington's moniker for the Frankfurter protégés who swarmed through the capital in early New Deal days.

HASTIE NAMED HEAD OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Times, New York

Will Be First Negro Governor of Group if Nomination Is Confirmed by Senate

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Judge William Henry Hastie, Dean of the Howard University Law School and one-time adviser to former Secretary Stimson, was nominated today by President Truman to be Governor of the Virgin Islands.

If the nomination is confirmed by the Senate, Judge Hastie will become the first Negro Governor of the islands, and the fourth American Governor since the islands were purchased from Denmark. Judge Hastie would say nothing of the nomination beyond expressing appreciation for the honor and for the confidence placed in him by the President.

What becomes of the present Governor, Charles Harwood, an appointee of President Roosevelt, remained unanswered tonight. Charles Ross, Presidential press secretary, who announced Judge Hastie's nomination, said that he did not know if Governor Harwood had submitted his resignation.

The islands, which became the center of a controversy when former President Hoover referred to them as an "effective poorhouse," are not unknown to Judge Hastie. He served there as a Federal District Judge from 1937 to 1939. The population of the American West Indian islands is preponderantly Negro.

After serving as an adviser to Secretary Stimson for more than two years, Judge Hastie resigned in January, 1943, basing his action on "reactionary policies and discriminatory practices" of the Army Air Forces against Negroes. He attacked particularly a program for a segregated training center for Negro pursuit pilots at Tuskegee, Ala.

Born in Knoxville, Tenn., on Nov. 17, 1904, Judge Hastie was graduated from Amherst College in 1925, and received his law degree at Harvard in 1930. He was a teacher at the Bordentown, N. J., Manual Training School from 1925 to 1927.

Judge Hastie was a member of the faculty of the Howard University School of Law from 1930 to 1937, and was an Assistant Solicitor of the United States Department of the Interior from 1933 to 1937 when he was sent to the Virgin Islands as a judge.

Anxiety of Virgin Islanders to Greet Hastie Explained

Afro American 2-9-46
Baltimore, Md

Precedent Set by Former Governor and Wife, New Racial Consciousness Given as Reasons

ST. THOMAS, V.I. (AFRO National Bureau) — A group of primly starched women and children, their arms bulging with tropical flowers and their brown faces wreathed in smiles, made their way to Government House to give a grand welcome to Mrs. Charles Harwood, white, wife of the governor.

Informed that, although Mrs. Harwood was expecting them, she was resting and would be down shortly, they waited, interminably.

Finally, they dispatched a maid to her room to see how much longer she would be as the children were becoming restless, the flowers were wilting and the starched dresses were beginning to crumple in the tropical heat.

Wanted to Be Left Alone

Then from within the room, a voice answering the maid's gentle taps spurted, "Get away from that door and leave me alone." The delegation, which had wanted to greet her on her first visit to the islands, slipped away.

That was the first and last contact the native women of the islands had with the wife of the governor who will now be succeeded by Judge William H. Hastie.

2-9-46

Part of Pattern

That was the pattern that was to be enunciated from Government House during the four years that Governor Harwood served.

That is the reason that there is so much rejoicing and anticipation in the islands over the appointment of a governor of their own race.

The little incident takes on added significance when one recalls that in the Virgin Islands much social importance is attached to the receipt of an invitation to the state functions at Government House.

Social Functions Dropped

Although previous governors had been very careful to see that influential colored citizens were always among their guests, the Harwoods practically eliminated all of these affairs rather than indulge the bi-racial pattern.

High on the list of those to whom they catered and had any contact intimately were the despised Navy clique whose prejudices were only too well known in the islands.

USO Workers Slighted

Another instance of prejudice which the islanders resented keenly revolved around the USO activities during the war.

Urged to help entertain the soldiers and sailors quartered there which wives of leading Virgin Islanders willingly did so, anxious to make their contribution to victory. 2-9-46

However, after the program got under way, the women noticed that when special dances were given they were not notified, but that the Navy imported whole boatloads of white girls from Puerto Rico.

New Racial Consciousness

Today there is a race consciousness in the islands never before experienced as a result of the war experience of returning veterans, more than 800 of whom served in the U.S. Army.

Living in a land where the population is 90% colored, the natives had witnessed expressions of prejudice on the part of some of the small white minority, but at first failed to understand its most vicious and oppressive manifestations.

But when these boys were sent to camps in the Deep South where they were forced to experience all types of discrimination and segregation, they became embittered toward the white man whom they had never really known.

Mass Oppression Fought

Where before they had considered bigotry and prejudice in an individual sense, they saw it operate en masse and they have carried home a new approach to their problems.

"This war experience has had both a wholesome and unwholesome effect on the mentality of the young veterans," a prominent native told me.

"While the returning soldier has a keener awareness of the importance of racial solidarity on the issues which affect him, he has also fallen heir to a form of intolerance of his own. 2-9-46

No Difference Made

"Because of his bitter experiences in the South, he has lost his sense of discernment and looks upon all white men as his enemy which makes it difficult for even those true liberals who come to the islands to do good suspect.

As a result, fights among white sailors, soldiers and natives flare up much more quickly because the latter are quick to resent slights which before the war they might have overlooked."

Hats Off!

Judge William H. Hastie, dean of the Law School at Howard University, has a long record of service to his country. He was an outstanding Federal judge in the Virgin Islands and put up a strong fight against discrimination as chairman of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "Drafted" as a civilian adviser to Secretary of War Stimson after Pearl Harbor, he resigned in 1943 in protest against segregated training of Negroes in the Army Air Forces. Now he has been nominated by President Truman to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, an appointment which is a tribute to his ability and liberalism. It must still be confirmed by the Senate. To Judge Hastie:

Hats Off!

Schulterbrandt Given Position

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Islanders Proud of Ickes's Recognition

JOB TEMPORARY

2-2-46

Youthful Appointee Trained in America

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Chief, AFRO National Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands— Although elaborate plans are in the making for the inauguration ceremonies of Judge William H. Hastie, when and if he is confirmed by the Senate as governor of the Virgin Islands, his arrival here will really be an anti-climax so far as pride of race is concerned.

By a sudden trick of fate the hopes and dreams of thousands of islanders that some day they would have a colored governor were realized last week when Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes designated Commissioner of Finance Louis Shulterbrandt to serve as acting governor during the absence of Morris DeCastro, white, who served in that capacity after Governor Harwood was unceremoniously ousted from the post by President Truman.

DeCastro, who has served under three governors in numerous

Acting Governor

LOUIS SCHULTERBRANDT, commissioner of finance in the Virgin Islands, who last week was named acting governor pending the confirmation and arrival of Judge William H. Hastie, nominated governor recently by President Truman.

capacities is a native Virgin Islander of Danish lineage and his elevation while considered recognition for native ability, was not viewed in the same light as the designation given Shulterbrandt who is a brown-skinned native.

Trained in America

Mr. Shulterbrandt, like many of the other young men holding responsible positions in government, was trained in American schools and was one of those whom the late Caspar Holstein, famous Harlem policy king (often called the originator of the numbers game), helped to educate as his contribution to the advancement of his native home.

Other bright young men who have justified Holstein's faith include James A. Bough, educated in New York in law and now serving as district attorney, and Dr. John Morehead, now director of the Municipal Hospital.

"Of course, we are proud of Judge Hastie and will welcome him as our first colored governor," a prominent native told me, "but you can understand our feelings when we tell you that from our point of view the name of Shulterbrandt even in this temporary role more nearly fits our dreams. He is one of our boys. Hastie is one of yours." 2-2-46

Mr. DeCastro has been summoned to Washington to testify at the House appropriations committee hearing, but even he is suspect that his appearance here will be timed to coincide with the probe that is being planned both into the sudden ouster of Governor Harwood and the charges of being a communist which some Congressmen are trying to pin on Judge Hastie.

Harwood Not Popular

It is no secret here that DeCastro while serving as governmental secretary had no good blood for the deposed governor and some even hint that he performed the hatchet work which resulted in Harwood's ouster.

But a behind the scenes investigation reveals that while DeCastro may have been instrumental in helping Secretary Ickes put the bee on Harwood, the secretary's complicity was due more to personal motives than political ambitions for himself.

Harwood, appointed to the post by President Roosevelt, allegedly in compensation for financial assistance given to promoter Elliott Roosevelt, refused to cooperate with Secretary Ickes.

He carried his problems over Ickes's head to the White House and directly to Congress where he had strong friends among Icke's enemies.

Harwood, by his own confession to intimates, hated the islands and would remain away the greater part of the year leaving DeCastro to perform all of the administrative chores for which he was given neither credit nor money.

Reversed His Secretary

To add insult to injury Harwood, at such times as he would spend in the islands, would devote much of his time undoing many of the things which DeCastro had done and employing such brusque tactics that the overworked secretary was not even permitted to save face in the process.

The battle between Ickes and Harwood, in addition to their political differences revolved around the issue of the governor remaining in the islands.

Technically, the governor is not supposed to leave his post without being summoned or furloughed by the Department of Interior which has supervision of the islands, but Harwood, a millionaire, circumvented this rule by simply having powerful friends in Congress call for a spurious investigation of some technicality in which the governor himself had to be questioned.

Summoned to Washington, the committee member, through Congressional hokus pokus would postpone the purported quiz for weeks, permitting Harwood to play hookey in New York as long as he desired.

Baiters Behind Move

It is suspected that back of the investigation of Judge Hastie is really an undercover effort on the part of Harwood's friends to use the probe to discredit Ickes. In this fight they will get the support of red-baiters and haters of colored people.

While this drama is being unfolded in Washington the islands will not be without excitement. In spite of the rejoicing in his designation, Acting Governor Shulterbrandt will have no rest while awaiting either the return of Decastro or the speed confirmation of Judge Hastie.

The whole economic and social activity of the islands revolves around the governor's mansion. His daily acts are subject to close scrutiny and debate in the daily papers and over the tea cups. 2-2-46

Poor DeCastro was daily maligned for what he did or did not do during his short three-week tenure and when he left for the States, last Thursday, in a borrowed overcoat he was right in the middle of a salary and wage dispute affecting government workers.

To the islands this was as important as any of President Truman's strike problems although less than one hundred employees were involved. Shulterbrandt will become heir to this battle.

Not Maker of Policy

While DeCastro has recognized ability as the plodding type of government official, conscientious and sincere, he is not considered a maker of high policy and this got him into difficulty with the Municipal Council which at present is in the hands of the islands' young group, who have been enjoying their role of champions of the common man after routing the elder conservatives in the last three elections.

The council passed a bill continuing for three months the temporary war-time salary increases paid to municipal employees which would have added $15,000 to the budget. DeCastro vetoed the bill on the ground that no funds were available for the salaries without asking for a deficiency appropriation from Congress.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

The Hastie Appointment

by Benjamin J. Davis

CONGRATULATIONS to the Negro people, to their labor and progressive allies for President Truman's appointment of William Henry Hastie to be the first Negro Governor-General of the Virgin Isles. For it was the ever-growing pressure, maturity and unity of these groups which was decisive in breaking a precedent in which no Negro ever got such recognition before, even though there is still a long way to go. First, even yet Negroes are confined to the diplomatic service only insofar as Negro nations are involved, Liberia and the Virgin Isles, for example.

This Jimcrow policy needs to be broken down, especially for the good of America. It is my guess that it would greatly assist Soviet-American relations if Paul Robeson was U.S. Ambassador to the USSR. Under capitalism it is necessary to fight for the full, free and equal citizenship of the Negro for that fight too weakens the power of the lily-white American monopolist class.

Hastie is well qualified for the job. He was one of the most brilliant students ever to go through Amherst College and Harvard Law School. In fact, he ought to be on the U.S. Supreme Court and he or some other Negro jurist would be there today if the labor and progressive movement—and their Communist Party vanguard—were strong enough and big enough. Hastie dramatically protested Jimcrow in the armed forces during the war by publicly resigning his position as civilian aide to the War Department. His new appointment shows that even the rulers

TRUMAN made this appointment at the moment when the sharpest pressure was being developed against his double-talk position on the FEPC—symbol of the democratic right of the Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and all other minorities to a job. When the people put on the pressure, the dam of injustice has got to pop somewhere. And this is all the more reason why the people's delegation on the FEPC to Washington on Jan. 17 has got to be a huge success. For Truman as well as Congress are subject to the pressure of labor and the people, despite the main reactionary course of both.

The Hastie appointment does not mean that the Truman administration has changed its overall course, either on foreign or domestic questions. Quite the contrary, it is a further example of the Truman double-dealing policy, only this time a democratic concession has been won. Truman is still pushing his anti-labor fact-finding proposals against the unions—composed of Negro and white workers; he is still appeasing the profascists by contemptuously denying the atom secret to the Soviet Union; American forces are still being maintained in China to intimidate the Chinese Communists and other of our country don't have any use for the old-fashioned, belly-crawling Uncle Toms. democratic forces; American bombs are still being used by the British imperialists to slaughter the oppressed Indonesians; Byrnes the polltaxer is still Secretary of State, and Truman still refuses to enforce the right of Negroes to jobs on the Capital Transit lines and is still double-talking on the permanent FEPC.

* * *

THERE should be even more individual appointments. But the basic test is what is being done in the interests of labor and the masses of people, who are now confronted with the high cost of living, low wages, Jimcrow and Ku Klux terror against vets, and a GM big corporation drive to smash unions. Instead of our letting down, the Hastie appointment shows what can be done when the White House will feel a stepped-up people's pressure. 1-13-46

Moreover, Hastie has now become a part of the official staff of American imperialism and colonialism. It does not make that imperialism any more acceptable because it is a Negro Governor-General, instead of a white. It does not give the Indian people independence and self-determination if an Indian is appointed Governor-General responsible to the British foreign and colonial office, instead of to the Indian people. Why shouldn't the Virgin Islanders elect their own governor instead of having one sent to them responsible to the State Department headed by the polltaxer Byrnes? Considering some of the punks it has confirmed, surely the Senate must confirm a qualified person as Hastie. Meanwhile, Truman should consider himself very lucky that men like Ickes, Wallace and now Hastie give his administration the appearance of political acceptability. Nor shall we forget that Hastie once resigned when he wanted to call public attention to injustice against an oppressed people. 1-13-46

* * *

Names have come in for the column. Have you sent in yours?

EGLER, AGAIN!

Miami Whip Florida

It is not at all out of place, but very much late that Westbrook Pegler has just decided to reveal the riff between the administration and Charlie Harwood, displaced governor of the Virgin Islands.

We've always thought of Pegler as a factive journalist, not indulging in behind-the-scenes racialism. We always looked upon Pegler as one who give an expose of eccentricities when they occur or become known.

It seems Pegler has had knowledge of the Harwood-Roosevelt riff for sometime, but the occasion of Judge William Hastie's appointment to replace Harwood gave the only reason for his vague revelation of the trouble. 2-16-46

He gives the reason for Harwood's displacement as a spank in the pants because Harwood refused to sell to Roosevelt for pentence some holdings he had in radio broadcasting. Yet on the other hand, Pegler admits the governorship was only temporary to Harwood.

We don't "get" Pegler in his underlying implication, but he must realize that it is not un-Democratic for a Negro to be permanently appointed to a position held temporarily by a white man. Remember, too, Roosevelt, the man with whom Harwood had the riff, did not make the appointment; Truman did.

Hastie Back In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Governor William H. Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, and Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug, arrived in Washington Sunday night by plane following weekend inaugural ceremonies for Governor Hastie in the Virgin Islands.

Governor Hastie returned to the United States in order that he might appear before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which handles appropriations for the Interior Department. He will ask the subcommittee to restore three important items stricken out by the House committee recently, to the budget for the Virgin Islands. He plans to make his plea before the committee as soon as he can get hearing. He will then return to his post as newly appointed governor of the islands.

AFRICA SPEAKS

Pittsburg Courier Pa.

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

Hastie Nomination for Virgin Islands Post Fills Nigerians With Feeling of Pride

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

WHILE the Nigerians are overwhelmed with joy for the scholarship scheme sponsored by the American Council on African Education, while they find in that act the boundlessness of American humanitarianism, while every child, woman or man—whether educated or not—glorifies Americans for supporting an educational scheme to help underprivileged Africans; while the Nigerians ask probing questions about the conditions of Negroes in America, another important convincing event took place.

Prince Nwafor Orizu

The news flashed all over Nigeria that President Harry S. Truman had nominated Judge William H. Hastie to the post of Governor of the Virgin Islands. The Nigerians know that William Hastie of Howard University is a man of African descent. They know that many a star in the constellation of brains among the Negroes of America has been left to shine underneath the artificial darkness of racial bigotry. And they know of the inhumanities the Negroes suffer in the Southern parts of the United States. They have heard of Bilbo and Rankin. They have some knowledge of the workings of the Klan. They are not blind to the fact that wherever you find a black man, he has some fate against his inclination as a part of humanity to rise above his environment into the infinite. His aspirations, the best of his inter thoughts, the expression of his soul for the beauties of life are all buried in the heap of collective racial offensive from the non-black races of the world.

The change came with the introduction of the idea of the American Council on African Education. Africans simply cannot understand how the Americans living so far from our continent would be so disposed to helping the Africans. I have made a special effort to explain what is America to my fellow Africans. I tried to depict America as a combination of many opposite and contradictory qualitise, a country that contains all things that life can ask for. For is not America many races, many cultures, many beliefs, many ideologies, and an unlimited toxicant where freedom is concerned? Is it not a country of boundless possibilities when it comes to great industrial dreams? Is it not a country with vast territories which have conditioned the mentality of the inhabitants to think only in terms of big things, unusual things and unprecedented things?

The Africans think that America has again challenged the moral conscience of the imperialistic and colony-minded world. Yes, they believe that the appointment of Hastie to the governorship of the Virgin Islands speaks very well of Mr. Truman and his great country of which he is the symbolic head. Time alone will prove that man is capable of high possibilities if given the chance. Negroes can do all things that man has done.

Virgin Island Comment

By B. M. PHILLIPS

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—William Hastie, when confirmed, will be the 11th governor of the Virgin Islands. Since the United States purchased these Caribbean isles from the Dutch in 1917, there have been 10 executives, seven of them Navy men.

Rear Admiral James H. Oliver was the first.

Since Oliver, who served two years, the governors's tenures have been short—from one to three years.

Lawrence Cramer, who stayed on the job five and one-half years, was the first to serve that long. Charles Harwood, the outgoing official, has been in office five years.

Pearson First Civilian

Paul Pearson, who took over in 1931, when the Virgin Islands went under the Department of Interior, was the first civilian governor. He served four years. Cramer and Harwood followed him.

The Fairchild Mansion

One of this town's top citizens about whom you will hear before you've been here very long is 85-year-old Arthur Fairchild, white, a former New York broker.

Wealthy Mr. Fairchild lives alone in a huge mansion atop one of St. Thomas's hills. His home is well-equipped with books, including Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma' 'and the Crisis.

Howard University's Dr. Eric Williams's "Slavery and Capitalism" was added during his visit there.

From Mr. Fairchild's home, one has a lovely view of the entire island and his beautiful plants, flowers and antiques, gathered in his world-wide travels, are interesting enough to keep a visitor asking questions an entire afternoon.

Unlike most people of his background, Mr. Fairchild is modest and likeable.

I am told that he has done much anonymously to spur young residents of this island to take college training and in many instances has footed the bills.

He told me that the appointment of Mr. Hastie was a move which is still in the embryo stage in many retarded U.S. communities, is just getting started here, too.

Under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Work, white, an attempt is being made to teach youngsters from 3 to 5 years of age elementary health habits and give them a fair start in life.

Eleven such schools with a total enrollment of 400 are in operation here.

Despite the fact that they must rely on meagre facilities such as wooden shacks for the school, outhouses and wash basins instead of toilets and basins, the program is worthwhile and there is hope that additional monies will soon be made available to expand the work.

Equipment Needed

Toys, crayons, play equipment such as are found in many United States nurseries are lacking in schools here and Mrs. Work says she would welcome such contributions from any source.

The town contributes $16,300 a year for school lunches and $26,700 a year for maintenance of the nurseries, but much more is needed. Free foods from surplus U.S. commodities also help.

Present schools are overcrowded which means that children sleep during rest period two to a cot. In one school there were 43 children in a small building adequate to house 25 at the most.

Each school must have a teacher, assistant teacher, cook and helper. Salaries for them are low and range from $18 a month for the helper to $60 a month for the teacher.

This is one of the programs which the West Indian Conference in session here recently recommended should be developed in the West Indies.

There is hope that additional appropriations will make it possible for necessary nursery programs like St. Thomas's to develop on a larger scale.

PHOTO NO. 2 HERE (Cocoanut)

A scene any visitor to this island will not soon forget is the sight of cocoanut palms swaying in the breeze. The accompanying which has won the praise of all thinking people.

Soft-spoken Mr. Fairchild's interests are widespread. He has a record of rainfall in the island for the past half century and religiously keeps a yearly record. Average rainfall is 45 inches a year. His record proves that there is no rainy season in these islands.

French Village

One of the must-see places in this island is called French village. Unthinking persons refer to it as "Cha-Cha" town, which is as offensive to the residents there as n---r is to colored Americans.

In this village reside white descendants of a Caribbean isle called St. Barthelemy, often called St. Barths.

Residents of the French village have rarely mingled with local settlers, often intermarried and perpetuated old family names.

Speak French Dialect

They usually wear high-crowned, wide-brim straw hats, speak a French dialect. In the main, they depend on fishing and basket weaving for a living. They also garden.

Until Uncle Sam sent white troops here, those French villagers who did work with local residents were easy to get along with.

One resident recalls that a white marine, observing a French villager hauling material for a local resident, recently said:

"Why are you taking orders from that n---r?"

"He's my boss," the French villager replied.

The marine shook his head and walked off but from then on, the Frenchman was hard to get along with, my informant says.

Things to Come?

Maybe this is a sign of things to come. Antonion Jarvis, local teacher, in his book, "The Virgin Islands and Their People," predicts:

"Cha Chas are very interesting white people of great potentialities. Now that their race gives them social and economic advantages over the colored people of the islands, they deserve careful study.

"It is not too much to say that when they get thoroughly awakened to who they are, and to the sympathy they can get, they will ride on the highway, while the colored man goes afoot."

One of the historical places on this island is Drake's Seat, a stone bench located 1100 feet atop a mountain, where legend says Sir Francis Drake sat to watch the approach of pirates in the 17th century.

Nursery Schools

The nursery school program photo gives a view of these gentle palms as they appear when a heavy wind is stirring.

Bread and Light

Sliced bread, common on U.S. grocery shelves, is not sold here. All bread is sold in loaves.

French creole loaves sell for three cents; rye, 12 cents; wheat, 14 cents and pan bread, 12 to 13 cents a loaf.

Because there is no alternating current here, those residents who can afford electricity pay twice as much for electrical equipment as do U.S. residents.

A 15-watt bulb which sells for 10 cents in the States costs from 21 to 25 cents here. Present current in use here is 220-volt direct.

Local office holders are pledged to install 120-alternating current soon.

Wages Low

Minimum wage for common labor here is 20 cents an hour; semi-skilled, 30 cents, and skilled, 40 cents. Work week is 48 hours. Clerical workers' minimum pay is 15 cents an hour. Stenographic clerks receive 40 cents.

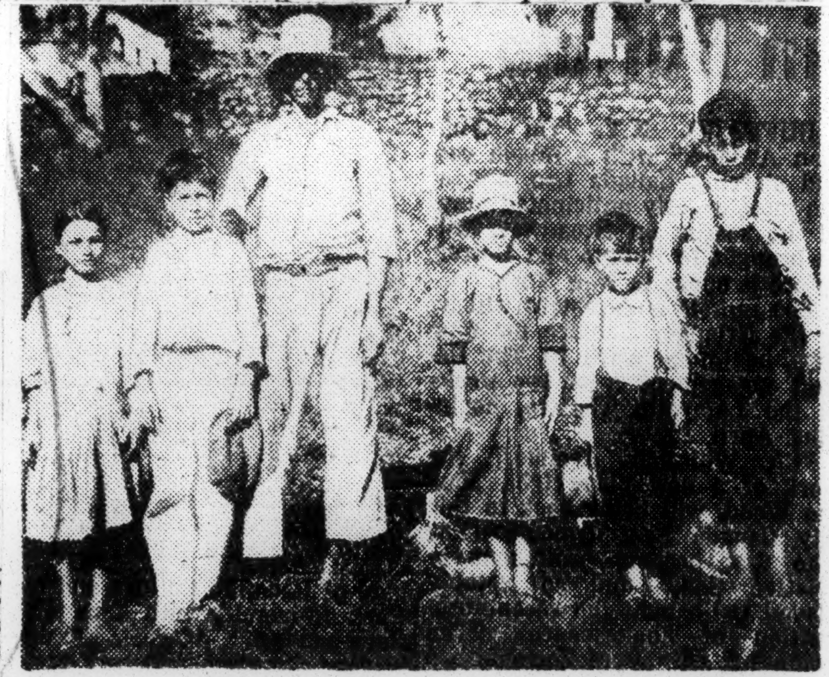
Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, workers engaged in export industries such as rum and sugar must receive a minimum of 30 cents an hour for a 40-hour week.

Rate for domestic workers who number about 500 is low, too. Before the war, they received $8 a month. Present rate is $12 to $20 a month plus food with no limit on hours.

At present, all of this town's 13,000 residents are managing to eke out a living. Only persons receiving relief aid are the unemployables—aged, handicapped and dependent children—who number 500.

Salary range for school teachers is $1200 to $2,000 a year, for a 10-month school year.

A familiar scene in Virgin Islands, cocanut palms swaying in breeze.



Typical French villagers who have their own colony in St. Thomas, V.I.

"Virgin Islands"

I was gratified indeed to read your editorial, "Virgin Islands," in The Post March 22. It seems to me that the main issue in the current hearings on Judge Hastie's nomination for the governorship of the Virgin Islands is to decide whether the nominee is well qualified for the position for which President Truman has selected him.

My views on this appointment were clearly expressed at the hearings, where I appeared in an unofficial capacity and as an interested citizen. The Virgin Islands have no representation in our Congress, and I would like to see the day when they are given the opportunity to be heard on Capitol Hill through their officially elected representative.

It is unfortunate that the name of Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico had to be dragged into the hearings on Judge Hastie's appointment. Aside from the irrelevancy of the matter, a move of this sort would tend to confuse the issues at hand and also to convey an erroneous impression. Governor Tugwell, who has had a big majority of the people's backing in Puerto Rico at all times during his incumbency as chief executive of the island, was not present to defend himself of the charges.

J. T. PINERO.
Resident Commissioner
from Puerto Rico.
Washington, March 22.

CARIBBEAN JITTERS

Post For Hastie Alarms British

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Deefnder London Correspondent)

LONDON—"The biggest issue in the world today outside Europe, is the colonial and color problems," declared a high-ranking official of the United Nations headquarters in London, commenting on the nationalistic upsurg manifesting itself among dependent peoples all over the world.

The news that the President has appointed a Negro, Dr. William Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law School, in Washington, as Governor of the United States Virgin Island group in the West Indies, is being closely watched by British Colonial Office officials here. For it is believed that such an epoch-making appointment will have political repercussion among the islanders in the British West Indian territories.

Sat 3-23-46

In this connection, it is pointed out that when the late President Roosevelt appointed Judge Hastie as he was then known a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the body jointly engaged in cleaning up the West Indies, described by Earl Lloyd-George, as the "slum of the British Empire," the colored nationalist leaders in the British islands raised a hue and cry, demanding that the Colonial Office follow Roosevelt's example and appoint a colored Britisher to the English side of the Commission.

Britain Yields To Demand

Colonial organizations in this country supported the demand, until finally the British Government announced that steps will soon be taken to add a West Indian on the British section of the Caribbean set-up.

Reactionary British imperialists blamed Roosevelt for causing all the trouble. For it is well known that Prime Minister Churchill and his then Colonial Secretary, Col. Oliver Stanley, proposed a "gentleman's agreement" to Roosevelt to keep the Commission a "pure white" affair.

The late President, however, dependent upon the good will of the Afro-American voters,—something that British politicians don't have to think about—refused to "play ball," and nominated Governor Hastie to serve on the American section of the Commission.

Situation Causes Worry

Hastie has recently been replaced by Dr. Ralph Bunche, another Howard University professor, who attended the United Nations Conference as advisor to the U. S. delegation on Trusteeship Affairs.

With their hands already full trying to maintain their imperial rule in India, Burma, Malaya, the Middle East, Egypt and at the same time helping the Dutch in Indonesia and the French in Indo China, colonial Authorities in London are reacting nervously about political development in the Caribbean area.

This should not cause surprise. For coincident with the opening of the second West Indian Conference of imperialist powers in the western hemisphere—Great Britain, France, Holland and last but not least, United States of America—comes news that President Truman is prodding Congress to extend more self-government to Porto Rico and eventually independence from the United States. Such a concession to Porto Ricans will have the effect of stimulating nationalist opinion in the British islands, and this is just the last thing the Labor Government, which intends to hold on to the empire want, especially at the present moment when they have their hands full trying to keep the Indians, Burmese, Malayans, Egyptians and Arabs in their places. Sat 3-23-46

The fundamental cleavage between British and Russian foreign policy on the one hand, and British and American on the other hand, arises out of the colonial question. It is more sharply revealed between Britain and Russia, for the simple reason that Russia having transformed the old Czarist Empire into full Soviet Republics enjoying equal statehood status with that of Russia proper, can afford to pursue a more aggressive anti-imperialist foreign policy than America which aspires to inherit the British empire in the form of Economic or Dollar Imperialism. And it is precisely because America prefers to control foreign colonial and semi-colonial territories through economic rather than political methods, that diplomatic observers here point out the motive of United States policy in the Caribbean area is more flexible and forward looking than that of the British, French and Dutch,—old, discredited colonial powers trying desperately to hold on to their possessions.

Virgin Islands Conference

Reports reaching London this week indicate a serious clash of policies between that of the American delegation and the British, French and Dutch representatives at the Anglo-American Caribbean conference in St. Thomas.

At that meeting, the second of its kind, at which France and Holland were represented for the first time, Charles Taussig, former Governor of Porto Rico and leader of the American delegations, informed the conference that President Truman intends granting the Virgin Islands' natives more home rule during the administration of Governor Hastie.

The report, which is being closely studied in Colonial Office circles, further indicates America's concern in applying the principles of the United Nation's Charter in economic and social matters to the entire West Indies. It is understood, that the Americans take the view that Britain, France, Holland and other powers concerned in the area must begin immediately to apply political, economic, educational and social development in the interests of the colored populations, as the only effective way to combat Russian ideological appeal for agrarian reforms and political self-determination among the darker subject races in all parts of the dependent world.

An official statement of the West Indian Conference will be made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for Colonies.

Nominee Defends His Record

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 3-30-46

Hearing On Virgin Islands Appointment Is Recessed

By Louis Lautier
For NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Hearings on the nomination of Judge William H. Hastie to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, will be resumed by the Senate territories and insular affairs sub-committee upon return to the city of Senator Abe Murdock, of Utah, sub-committee chairman.

The hearings, at which Senator James O. East of Mississippi, failed to develop and damaging evidence in his cross-examination of Judge Hastie, were recessed on Thursday of last week because Senator Murdock had to leave town.

Questioning Hastie very closely, Eastland probed for subversive activity on the part of the nominee, but found only an American citizen, above the average in intelligence, who had sought to accomplish some social and economic reform in approved American ways.

Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, who earlier had warned Hastie that he could be questioned about his social and economic views, brought up the question of Hastie's political and organizational affiliations, saying he had heard some rumblings but knew nothing of them.

Under questioning by Eastland, Hastie testified:

Although he is a resident of the voteless District of Columbia, he was a member of the Political Action Committee.

He believes the present form of government in the United States is the best "that human mind has so far been able to devise."

He recalled no activity on his part with any committee to abolish peonage, affiliated with the International Labor Defense, but he has long been interested in the fight against peonage.

He is a member and a vice president of the National Lawyers' Guild.

He did not recall sponsoring a conference on constitutional liberties here in June, 1940.

MEMBER OF NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

He was a member of the National Negro Congress before he went to the Virgin Islands as a federal judge in 1937, but not since his return in 1939.

He has been associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

He was one of the founders of the New Negro Alliance, which sought employment for colored persons in local stores which had large colored patronage, and won a Supreme Court decision sustaining its right to picket Safeway Grocery Stores.

He did not recall the Washington Scottsboro Committee or speaking under its auspices at Metropolitan Baptist Church on April 6, 1936, but was deeply interested in the Scottsboro case as a member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As evidence that he favored the national defense program, Hastie pointed out that in 1940 he became civilian aide to the Secretary of War and, having taken the oath of office, it was his duty to support that program.

He did not recall having taken part in a public mass meeting with Sidney Katz, Jack Mink and Ruby Washington to condemn Roosevelt's foreign policy.

IN DISTINGUISHED COMPANY

Senator Murdock remarked that if Hastie had opposed Roosevelt's pre-Pearl Harbor foreign policy, he was in distinguished company with many United States senators.

Eastland wanted to know whether Hastie had taken part in a demonstration against the blood bank. He replied he most certainly had.

Earlier in his testimony, Hastie outlined his views for reconversion of the Virgin Islands economy from a wartime to a peace basis.

He told the subcommittee he believes Virgin Islands economy can be improved in the postwar period by encouraging the people to produce foodstuff for their own consumption and by developing a tourist trade and handicraft or needle work.

At the suggestion of Senator Brewster, Hastie was sworn when he began his testimony.

TRACES BACKGROUND AND CHILDHOOD

Tracing his background and childhood impressions to indicate his attitudes, Hastie told the subcommittee that his paternal great grandmother was a slave but purchased her freedom and that of her son. His father, he said, was a school teacher in Knoxville, Tennessee, and later a government clerk in Washington.

After describing his education in the public schools of Washington, at Amherst College and Harvard law school, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review, Hastie traced his public career, beginning as a lawyer, assistant solicitor of the Interior Department from 1934 to 1937, Federal judge of the Virgin Islands from 1937 to 1939, dean of the Howard law school since 1939, from which position he was on leave of absence as civilian aide to the Secretary of War from November, 1940 to February, 1943.

"Under what circumstances did you terminate your services as civilian aide? asked Senator Brewster.

At the suggestion of Senator Brewster, Hastie read the statement he made at the time of his resignation. In it he charged the Army Air Forces with having exercised against its colored personnel "reactionary policies and discriminatory practices.

Sat 3-30-46

Hastie Indorsed By Senate Group For Island Post

Chicago Defender
Sat.

VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Senate approval for Judge William H. Hastie to be Governor of the Virgin Island is expected this week. 5-4-46

The nomination which was indorsed early last week by an 11-2 vote in the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs has been stalled from final Senate action by a filibuster which Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) has been conducting against the British loan.

The full Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs of which Senator Tydings (D., Md.) is chairman, gave Hastie's nomination the green light to the Senate floor early last week following a favorable sub-committee report absolving Hastie of "Communistic sympathies" as had been charged by Senators Ellender (D., La.) and Eastland (D., Miss.). Lone witness appearing for the opposition, Leslie Hunt, purportedly representing an element of the vested interest group in the Virgin Island followed the Eastland-Ellender line, allegedly as a stooge for the southern race-baiting Senators. Eastland and Ellender voted against Hastie's confirmation. 5-4-46

Ellender has let it be known that he expects to oppose President Truman's choice for the high Virgin Islands post when it is brought before the Senate.

If confirmed, Hastie—41 years old Dean of Howard University Law School and former Federal Judge for the Virgin Island, will become the first Negro Governor of a United States territory.

Hastie Okayed By Full Committee

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The full Senate Territories and Insular Affairs committee reported favorably the nomination of William H. Hastie to be governor of the Virgin Islands Monday afternoon. The vote was 11 to 2 with Senators James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana again voting against Judge Hastie.

Four of the members of the committee were absent when the vote was taken. Senators Eastland and Ellender, both members of the subcommittee of the Territories and Insular Affairs committee which last week concluded hearings on the nomination and voted favorably, 6-2, for the confirmation of the appointment, were the only two who voted against Hastie in the subcommittee. *Sat 4-27-46*

The nomination must still be passed on the floor of the Senate.

Hastie's Appointment To Islands Job Seen As Honor To Race

Birmingham News Ash Herald, Ala. Sunday

BY FRANK I. WELLER

WASHINGTON, May 18 —(AP)—The Senate has confirmed Judge William Henry Hastie, 41, as first Negro governor of the Virgin Islands. *May 19-46*

Harold L. Ickes promoted his appointment while he headed the Interior Department, which supervises the 50 islands, islets and cays which make up the Virgin group.

The islands' 25,000 residents are 69 per cent Negro and 22 per cent mixed Negro and white. Ickes said he thought it was about time they had a chief executive representing the dominant race.

The islands have been under the flags of Spain, The Netherlands, England, France and Denmark. In 1917 we paid Denmark $25,000,000 for this "poorhouse of the Atlantic" to keep Kaiser Wilhelm's U-boats from nesting there. *5-19-46*

Judge Hastie is deeply grateful for his appointment as an honor to his race, but he isn't jumping up and down about it. For six years he's been dean of Howard University (Negro) law school here, and he likes it.

Hastie and his wife, Beryl, a highly educated native of the Virgin Islands, are leaders in the capital colored social set which entertains such celebrities as the famed Negro singers, Paul Robeson and Marion Anderson.

* * *

HASTIE WAS GRADUATED A. B. MAGNA CUM LAUDA from Amherst and won his LL.B. and S. J. D. at Harvard, where he was one of the few Negroes ever to serve on the law review.

In early New Deal days he was a protege of Felix Frankfurter, now associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, who then was one of F. D. R.'s "brain trusteers." Ickes hired him as an assistant solicitor in his department. At that time (1933-'37) "the Ick" was up to his elbows with minority group problems and so was the White House. Hastie helped calm the waters. In 1937 F. D. R. named him U. S. district judge for the Virgin Islands, the first Negro ever to sit on the federal bench.

Former Secretary of War Stimson persuaded Ickes to let him have Hastie as a civilian aid and adviser on Negro relations in the armed services when the war ended. *5-19-46 Sun.*

Hastie Finds Poverty Bars V. I. Freedom

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Oklahoma

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) —William H. Hastie, recently inaugurated first Negro governor of the Virgin islands, last week said islanders must increase national income if they are to realize self-government promised them by President Truman. *6-1-46*

Hastie said he hopes to improve economy of the island, which is 90 per cent populated by Negroes. Away from the islands since 1939 when he concluded a term as first Negro federal judge there, Hastie said he would not make known his plans for island improvement until he is thoroughly familiar with current problems and wishes.

An estimated increase of $500,000 in annual internal revenues was cited as an absolute necessity before the United States might free the natives to govern themselves. Under the present system, the President appoints the governor to his $8,000 a year post, and also names a governor's secretary who acts as lieutenant governor and administrator for the island of St. Croix, largest of the 50 islands which makes up the Virgin group.

Hastie, the fourth governor since the island were purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917 also has on his administrative staff 100 employes appointed by the American secretary of the interior. *Sat. 6-1-46*

Hastie, in Washington to ask restoration of funds to meet a deficit of $150,000 in the St. Croix budget, said salaries of federal employes and their administrative expenses in the fiscal year ending June 30 will be approximately $200,000. The local budget of St. Thomas, $800.000, will be met by island revenues, he said.

The appropriation bill, as passed by the house, eliminated three officers on the governor's staff, his executive assistant, legal counsel, and combined assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance.

Hastie said he hopes the island will be able to improve its economy to such an extent that the community can finance, and therefore control, all public offices which the people wish to have under their control laws. The governor appoints all local officials, such as policemen, school teachers, public works and welfare officers with approval of the island legislature.

Queried by reporters as to his feeling about charges aired during senate debate on his appointment that the house committee on un-American activities listed his as a member of three organizations having communists or communist sympathizers connnected with them, Hastie replied:

"I am happy that the senate was satisfied that the charges had been disproved." He had admitted to the senate his membership in the Southern Conference for Human welfare, the National Lawyers' guild, and former membership in the National Negro congress, all of which were listed by the house committee as being "sympathetic to certain communist principles."

Elimination Of Three Position Causes Concern

The Informer Houston Texas

By ADOLPH GEREAU

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands. — (ANP)—Islanders here are holding their breath and keeping their fingers crossed while praying that Gov. Hastie will be able to influence the Senate committee on appropriations to restore the amount cut by the house committee from the annual appropriation for the Virgin Islands. Of the three positions dropped by the house, the one that is causing the most concern here is that of assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance which is held by Louis Shulterbrandt, a native Virgin Islander. It is pointed out that the islands cannot get along without a treasurer and that the proper place for him is within the central administration of the government.

The other position dropped by the house is that of legal counsel to the governor which position is presently held by Edward Dudley of New York, until recently assistant counsel for the NAACP. Mr. Dudley left the latter job to come down here on the staff of Gov. Harwood. *Sat 6-8-46*

If the amount of $142,400 for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix is not restored, islanders say that the federal government can look forward to the economic collapse of St. Croix in a short time with severe headaches for Gov. Hastie and much suffering among the inhabitants.

Gov. Hastie, who was forced to leave here two days after his inauguration, is now in the United States fighting to have the amounts restored. It is the first challenge to his administration and how he fares in this issue will have considerable influence on the future.

Seek Self-Rule For Virgin Islands

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

By ALBERT L. HINTON (Via Cable)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, Virgin Island-- **The first step toward long-sought self government for the Virgin Islands will be made in Washington soon when a bill calling for the appointment of a resident commissioner is introduced in Congress at the behest of Secretary of Interior Krug.** *Sat. 5-25-46*

MR. HINTON

This was revealed here Friday by Secretary Krug during his address at Hastie inauguration. The action is in line with revised recommendations of the organic act of the Virgin Islands which Governor Hastie helped to draft as assistant solicitor in the Interior Department ten years ago. As was explained by Secretary Krug, this first step will eventually lead to the election of a governor by islanders themselves.

PAY TRIBUTE *Sat. 5-25-46*

He promised to use all his influence and power to see that the bill is passed and paid glowing tribute to Governor Hastie. "Governorship of Virgin Island is a challenge to the ability and wisdom of any man," he told a huge crowd in Emancipation Park, the scene of the inauguration. "I do not have to catalog for you the number of excellent reasons why Hastie will make a great governor. He has what no other governor before him had. He began his term of of-fice with a knowledge of the political and economic problems of the territory and an understanding of the people themselves. This knowledge was acquired during work as assistant solicitor of the Interior Department and, later, during the 25 months he spent as judge of the federal district court here.

"Your affection and enthusiasm for Governor Hastie, expressed through communications to Congress, the President and Interior Department as well as editorial news comment of your newspapers demonstrate your approval of the appointment. This expression has given us the feeling that Governor Hastie's appointment is next best thing to having been chosen in a popular election. *Sat. 5-25-46*

PRACTICAL PROGRAM

"I am sure Hastie will prepare a practical program to build a firm economy for future development of the islands.

"You'll always find the Interior Department ready to give all possible aid to practicable projects but cannot emphasize too strongly the importance, for your political and economic future, of a demonstration that you can build for yourselves.

"We've all come here with high hopes that a new period of history of the Virgin Islands is about to begin. Certainly we are being given a unique opportunity to test the ability of a democratic society to correct inequalities artificially established which deny economic or political freedom because of race, color or creed, is a basic test of our governmental system. Under Governor Hastie's intelligent guidance and encouraging leadership, I am confident that the impetus for a solution of the Islands' destiny will come from the Islands themselves. I pledge cooperation of my department to him and to you in working out the destiny." *Sat. 5-25-46*

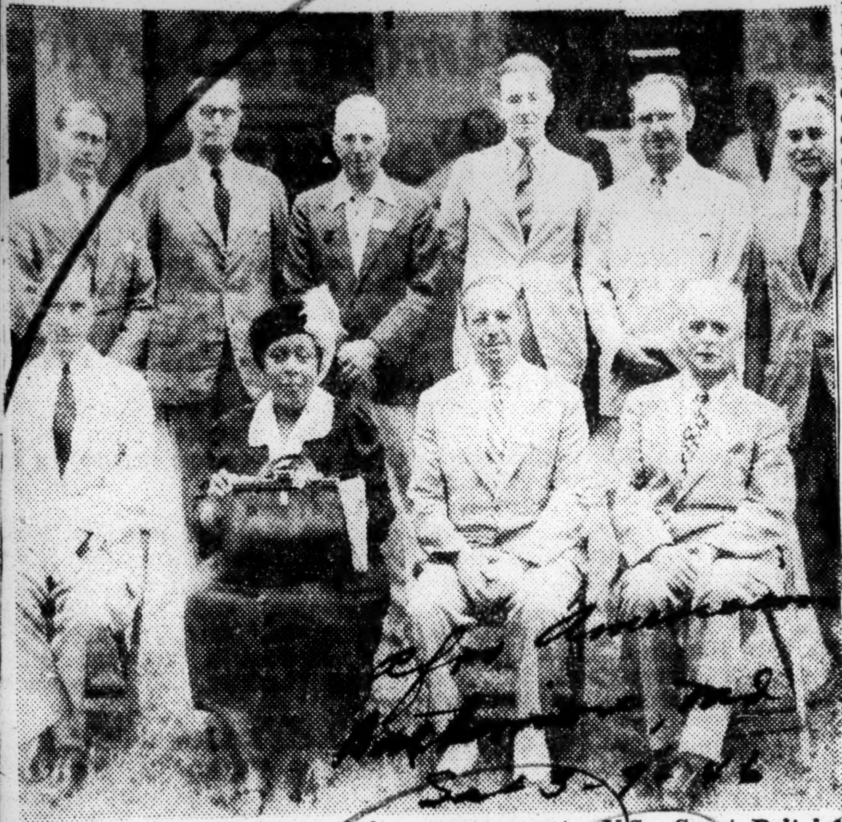
Appointment of a resident commissioner would be equivalent to direct representation in Congress except that the commissioner couldn't vote. He could sit in Congress, appear before Congresional committees dealing with insular affairs, and speak in support of legislation.

The post would be filled by an election conducted in St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. Johns. Normally, this election would be held in November, simultaneously with US elections.

60h 19-6

West Indian Conference

Leaders of West Indian Conference



These are representatives of four governments, U.S., Great Britain, Netherlands and France who make up the Caribbean Commission now conducting the West Indian Conference in Charlotte Amalie, V.I., with 28 delegates of 15 non-self-governing territories. Left to right, seated Sir John Macpherson, Great Britain; Mme. Eugenie Ebou, France; Charles W. Taussig, chairman, U.S., and J. C. Kielstra, Netherlands. Standing Jean de la Roche and Georges H. Parisot, France; Rexford G. Tugwell, governor, Puerto Rico, U.S.; R. D. H. Arundell, Great Britain; L. A. H. Peters, Netherlands and Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.S.

'COLOR' PLAGUES CONFAB

Colored Delegates Want Own Representatives to Speak for West Indies

By P. L. PRATTIS
Executive Editor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Color as an issue of British West Indian affairs was repeatedly injected — in disguised form—into the deliberations of the West Indies Conference during week-end sessions by colored delegates from British territories who supported the claim of G. H. Adams of Barbados that West Indians must be selected to speak for West Indians.

At Friday morning's opening session, Adams motioned that "in the future only elected representatives of the people should be delegates at future conferences."

Adams made the motion at the end of a long speech and admitted he was making a departure from usual procedure. Chairman [illegible] lost no time declaring the motion out of order. This, however, did not deter future speakers from pounding away at the issue.

COULD CHANGE COLOR PROBLEM

A little background is necessary to comprehend the significance of Adams' move. There are eight British territories represented here. These territories have a total of sixteen delegates, but only seven of them are colored. The leaders of all the delegations, with the exception of the British Honduras which is all colored, are white men. The men are Government-appaointed officals and they represent the British government and not necessarily the people, because of the color of the West Indian peoples. The color of the delegates to the conference would change if they were elected by the people.

Before making his motion, Adams asserted: "From the standpoint of both sentiment and logic the time has come when the elected representatives of the Caribbean peoples, and they alone, should choose their delegates to this conference. These delegates should have the right to call on the services of anyone in their territory as advisors, whether government officials, trade union officials, businessmen, statistical experts or what not, but on no account should there be an official delegate. In no colony that I know of is there the slightest guarantee that the voice of the official is the voice of the Caribbean people themselves."

UPHELD BY COURTENAY

Adams' motion was later covered in specific recommendations made by W. H. Courtenay, British Honduras delegate. Courtenay recommended . . . "So as to remove all room for doubt that the conference shall be speaking with the direct voice of the peoples of the Caribbean, the delegates of future conferences should be comprised of only elected members of the various legislatures accompanied by such technical and specialist advisors as may be necessary."

After having declined the Caribbean Commission as a special instrument . . . to be used for the "practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes," Courtenay warned against attempts to intemperately use the commission to achieve political end.

Said he, "Here I would wish to digress for a moment to put ourselves (British Honduras) on record that we are in full sympathy and wholeheartedly agree with and will support with vigor all constitutional means for the attainment of the legitimate political aspirations of the peoples of the British West Indian territories for complete political emancipation. Let there be no doubt as to where this delegation stands on this question. We must not, however, in an excess of political and emotional zeal use this machinery, which is a specialized instrument, for regional collaboration and cooperation in economic and social matters as a sounding board for political aspirations and political ends."

GAINS MARRYSHOW'S SUPPORT

The point raised by Adams also drew the support of T. Albert Marryshow, colorful advisor to the Windward Islands delegation and president of the Caribbean Labor Congress. "All forward thinking people of the West Indies," Marryshow noted gravely, "hope that the day is not far distant when delegates sitting in conference on the Caribbean Commission will all be duly elected and accredited representatives of the people selected by the people through their chosen representatives. Officers of the government and experts should serve in advisory capacities only."

Marryshow then proceeded to describe an effort to organize the West Indian Conference. The West Indian Conference was wrecked twenty years ago when the inaugural meeting was held in the House of Lords and opened by the King of England, described Marryshow, "because enlightened West Indians at the time insisted that it be a conference of elected members."

"And, now, twenty years later," he continued, "we have not gone ahead in democratic thought. This conference is foredoomed to failure unless it is broadbased upon the peoples' will."

PLEA FOR LABOR

Also, for the first time in the conference, Marryshow directed the attention of the delegates to the position of labor in the West Indies. "Organized labor," he declared, "will want to know whether this commission is at all mindful of the fact that no matter how lofty the economic and industrial edifices they may plan to build here, their tasks will be of no avail unless their work is based on the solid ground of satisfied labor."

MME. EBOUE GIVEN OVATION

An ovation was given Mme. Eugenie Eboue, member of the French Constituent Assembly, when she arrived here last week directly from Paris to assume her position as chairman of the French section of the West Indian Commission.

Thursday afternoon, the American chairman of the conference surrendered the chair to Mme. Eboue. She then directed the session.

She has promised to issue a statement under her own name defining her political position in respect to France and what she believes to be her symbolic relationship to colored people throughout the world.

FIRST BROADCAST FROM ISLANDS

History was made here Saturday when the National Broadcasting Company sponsored the first radio program ever broadcast from the Virgin Islands. The program was in form of a round-table discussion carried out by delegates to the conference.

Participants, all colored West Indians, were W. H. Courtenay, British Honduras; Antoine Wiltord, Martinique; Dr. W. C. Tryellis, Curacao, and Roy P. Gordon of the Virgin Islands.

Three major committees to handle the final phases of the work of the conference were set up here Friday afternoon. Membership on these committees was restricted to one delegate from each territory represented.

Members of the Caribbean Commission were excluded from membership on the committees.

On the Committee of Organizational Matters are Vernon Wharton, Trinidad, chairman; G. H. Adams, Barbados; E. G. Woolford, British Guiana; W. H. Courtenay, British Honduras; G. N. N. Nunn, Jamaica; Sydney Christian, Leeward Islands; Garnet Gordon, Windward Islands; Dr. A. Fernos, Porto Rica; Joseph Alexander, Virgin Islands; Paul Symphor, Marstinique; Remy Nainsouta, Guadelope; Eugene Sainz, French Guiana; Dr. W. C. Tryellis, Curacao, and A. L. Smits, Surinam.

Members of the Committee on Basic Problems of the Caribbean are Dr. D. S. Fernandez, Surinam, chairman; H. A. McKinney, Bahamas; Howard Hayden, Barbados; M. B. Laing, British Guinana; Dr. V. F. Anderson, British Honduras; G. N. N. Nunn, Jamaica; Robert Johns, Leeward Islands; Dr. George McLean, Trinidad; Garnet Gordon, Windward Islands; Rafael Pico, Porto Rico; Roy Gordon, Virgin Islands; George Symphon, Martinque; Eugene Sainz, French Guiana; Hector Beaubien, Guadaloupe, and Dr. J. R. Arends, Curacao.

SEEK SPECIAL ACTION

Members on the Committee on Subjects recommended for specific action are Howard Hayden, Barbados, chairman; G. W. Roberts, Bahamas; M. B. Laing, British Guiana; V. F. Anderson, British Honduras; L. H. Simmonds, Jamaica; Sydney Christian, Leeward Islands; Vernon Wharton, Trinidad; C. C. Keete, Windward Islands; Rafael Pico, Porto Rico; Roy Gordon, Virgin Islands; Antoine Wiltord, Martinique; Remy Nainsouta, Guadeloupe; Eugene Sainz, French Guiana; W. C. Tryellis, Curacao, and A. L. Smits, Surinam.

No Charter of Human Rights to Be Drafted at West Indian Conference

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Proposal of United States Chairman Voted Down, 12-2; Equality Policy Feared

Sat 3-9-46

By B. M. PHILLIPS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.—No charter of human rights and obligations will be drafted for the people of the Caribbean area at this meeting of the West Indian Conference now in the second week of its three-week session.

After a day's discussion and by a vote of 12 to 2 (with 14 delegates expressing no opinion), the conference agreed Wednesday to postpone indefinitely consideration of such a charter and tabled a resolution made by Dr. Rafael Pico of Puerto Rico which would have set up a sub-committee to consider drafting such a statement.

The charter was first proposed by Chairman Charles W. Taussig, head of the U.S. section of the Caribbean Commission, which is composed of representatives of three other governing powers—Britain, France and Netherlands.

Mr. Taussig in his opening statement on Feb. 21 suggested that a bill of human rights—a simple statement of what an individual requires of his fellow men to live in security and happiness; and a bill of human obligations—a statement of the sacrifices which must be made by an individual to assure these basic rights to his neighbor—were necessary in this atomic world to assure peace and avoid extinction.

Mr. Taussig, in elaborating on his proposal, indicated such a charter should contain restrictions against racial discrimination and guarantee an equal opportunity for all.

Dr. Pico, a former professor of economic geography at Northwestern University and Washington's Catholic U., suggested that the Caribbean area, because of its racial composition, would be the ideal place for such a charter to originate.

He received support from delegates representing a number of British non-self-governing territories but delegates of French and Netherlands territories immediately asserted they could not consider such a matter because it was not on the original agenda and they had no authority to act on what they termed a "political" proposal.

When this opposition was made known, Dr. Pico agreed to withdraw his resolution and the matter was tabled.

Will Come Up Again

But discussion of the proposed charter provided the conference with its first live discussion and old-timers predicted that such a "hot" issue is bound to crop up again.

Despite the delays of translating speeches and statements for the benefit of French-speaking delegates, representatives and their advisors hung on every word as the debate waxed hot.

Garnet Gordon, Leeward Island, BWI delegate, in supporting the proposal, was applauded when he said: "There can be no doubt that the basic problem in the Caribbean is for recognition, self-expression and individuality. If we recognize the need for co-operation and equality in human association, we can make some headway."

Sat 3-9-46

Grantley Adams, Barbados, BWI representative, voiced for the first time the feeling of the masses when he said a great percentage of the common man harbors "suspicion" about conferences of this sort.

Tired of Speeches

He indicated that the masses are tired of speeches and promises and are now demanding the right to run their own governments.

"The common man feels the age of plantation systems is over, the age of using us as military or naval outposts is gone," and he warned that after every great war the "West Indies have merely become pawns in an international game of power politics," and urged adoption of the charter to put an end to such practices.

Vernon Wharton, Trinidad, BWI delegate, described the West Indies as still having "the trading post tradition" attached to them and indicated that such a charter would outlaw "the exploitation of territories now regarded as the natural right of a few," and allow for "development of these communities," which is at present of secondary importance.

Another Scrap of Paper

But Dr. V. F. Anderson, British Honduras delegate, termed the proposed charter "another scrap of paper." He said that the present UNA charter makes provision for the present Caribbean Commission and pleaded for a strengthening of the present body by "a clear statement of the economic, social and political ends towards which we are striving in this region."

L. L. Simmons, Jamaica, BWI delegate, also sounded a different note when he cautioned his fellow delegates to "make haste slowly" and not to allow a "desire for action and progress in the Caribbean to warp their better judgment."

He suggested that in view of the fact that the question of such a charter was not on the agenda, it should be referred to the delegates to take back to their islands for future consideration and action.

Sydney Christian, another Leeward Island delegate, agreed that the present conference is not the proper forum for such a proposal.

Hear Detailed Reports

During the past week the delegates and their advisors have been listening to detailed reports from their fellow conferees on such important problems as agriculture, industry, trade, transportation, health, nutrition, quarantine, tourist projects and local crafts.

Sub-committees have now been appointed to study the various reports and return to the conference proper with specific recommendations for action. It is expected that the committees will complete their work in time for adjournment on Mar. 13.

Ten of the 28 delegates representing the 15 territories are colored men and two of the commissioners, Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.S., and Mme. Felix Eboue, France are colored. Other members of the U.S. section of the commission are Mr. Taussig and Governor Rex Tugwell of Puerto Rico.

French West Indies Raised To Statehood

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Dec.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—The West Indian Islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and the Indian Ocean Island of Reunion are to be recognized as official political departments of France proper, the French Constitutional Assembly decreed this week.

According to the French Information Bureau here, the government proposal of colonial reforms will raise the status of these territories from that of "colonies" to "departments" of the mother country.

The colonies will be part of a Fourth Republic.

The West Indian colonies, unlike French West and Equatorial Africa, Madagascar and North Africa, are inhabited by natives who have become chiefly Roman Catholics and have assimilated French language, customs and political ways of life.

Their inclusion into the main political structure of European France will confer upon them status the same as Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands as related to the United States.

Effective Next Year

Although the change is to take place immediately in theory, it will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1947, by which time the Constitution of the Fourth Republic will have been adopted by the Constitutional Assembly in Paris.

The same labor and trade union regulations which apply to white workers in European France will apply to colored workers in "Oversea France" as the former colonies in future will be designated.

At the same time, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, acting on instructions of the Paris Government, has signed a treaty reorganizing the right of the natives to set up their own "free state."

Sat 3-30-46

In negotiations with Dr. Ho Chi Minh, president of the Indo-Chinese Republican Government, it was stated that the free state will be composed of the territories of Tonking and Annam and will be under complete native rule.

A spokesman of the Indo-Chinese Republican Government stated that white French business men, high government officials and army officers constitute the most influential opponents to native self-government.

They have great interest in maintaining the old colonial system which provides them a lucrative living a substantial pension and super profits if engaged in trading, mining and plantation enterprises.

BEGIN MOVE IN LEEWARDS

British Push West Indies Federation

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Dec.

ST. JOHNS, Antigua, British West Indies—British strategy to block the rising demand for independence in the British West Indies will begin with the federation of the Leeward Islands into dominion status.

W. A. MacNie, colonial secretary for the Leewards, revealed this week that the Leeward Federation would be used as a basis for future federation of all British West Indian possessions into one commonwealth or dominion.

The plan took shape in 1938, it was revealed, in a West Indies royal commission report which was withheld from publication until last summer.

Sat 3-30-46

To Test Advantages

The report recommended that "a practical test of the advantages of a federation should be made by combining the Leeward and Windward Islands in one federation on the lines of that existing in the former group."

The Leewards are composed of four presidencies, or provinces, of small islands ranging from the British owned portion of the Virgin Islands through St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Antigua, all responsible to the colonial government here.

The population is 96 per cent Negro, and will rise from an estimated 100,000 at present to 800,000 in the next 14 years, according to Robert Bradshaw, labor leader and president of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades Union.

The Antigua Star, daily newspaper, reports that "there evidently seems to be no feeling for or against" the proposal for federation among the people.

People Without Voice

Actually the population has little to say in affairs of government. Thousands of Negroes there earn only 14 cents a day in the sugar industry, and property and income requirements disenfranchise the vast majority of the population.

Native spokesmen for labor unions state, however, that popular sentiment is equally opposed to having either the United States or Great Britain dictate the destiny of the islands.

Meanwhile a smoldering situation flared up when labor leader Bradshaw lashed out at Leslie Brian Freeston, titled English governor of the Leewards.

Calls Governor "Unfit"

Bradshaw branded the governor unfit to head a colonial government in a bitter statement published in the Nevis Daily Bulletin.

Taking to task the governor's report on the problem of overpopulation and population increases in the islands which the governor said he didn't intend to discuss at length, Bradshaw retorted:

Sat 3-30-46

"This refusal to discuss a matter of such gravity must occasion us no surprise. We must remember that the governor is only one of the birds of passage which we in these islands have unfortunately had to tolerate up to now."

Governor Freeston had stated that the population would increase from 100,000 to 800,000 in 100 years. Bradshaw contended that this report was fallacious, and that this increase would be upon the island within 14 years.

Starvation "Natural"

Bradshaw continued: "Another glimpse of his excellency at his best is the fallacious and novel appellation which he applied to starvation; he referred to it as the 'nature' process.

"But he may be correct, because it is just possible he has so many malnurtured individuals in the colony that he was led to conclude starvation is now and forever will be natural to the Leeward Islands.

"Another 'bird of passage,' Sir Douglas Jardin, whose successor Sir Leslie is, wrote shortly before his departure from these shores to Great Britain where we hope

he is helping abate the identical deplorable practices, an article in the press condemning illegitimacy and promiscuity in the Leeward Islands.

British Responsible

"To this, one could retort: your former governments are to an overwhelming extent responsible for it. They allowed the slave trade and all that went with it.

"In the words of the royal commission, 'The Negroes had one function only, the provision of cheap labor on estates owned and managed by Europeans for the production of their valuable export crops.'"

Jamaica Opposes Human Rights Bill For Caribbean

Public Opinion
Kingston, Jamaica

Jamaica's delegates to the West Indian Conference in the Virgin Islands joined yesterday in strong opposition to the excellent proposal for the appointment of a committee to study the feasibility of drafting a bill of human rights and obligations for the Caribbean. Puerto Rico's Dr. Rafael Pico was the proposer. Subsequently the suggestion petered out.

The Puerto Rican delegate Dr. Rafael Pico startled the conference by the proposal for the appointment of a sub-committee to study the feasibility of drafting a bill of human rights and obligations for the Caribbean as suggested by Chairman Chas. Taussig in the opening address. **Pico stressed the desirability of a well drawn charter expressing the aspirations and hopes of all the people of the Caribbean area on matters political, economic and social.** He should not be considered presumptious, he declared. In the Caribbean there is a unique situation which embraces the people of all races and many nationalities including four of the most important powers. Fri 3-1-46

PRECEDENT CITED

He cited the Panama Conference of 1926 as the precedent which eventually led to the formation of the Pan American Union. Pico's proposal received strong support from the Windward Island delegate Hordon and the Barbados delegate Adams who declared forcefully that the people of the West Indies are determined to demand the fulfilment of the promises of the Metropolitan Government for a greater degree of self-government in the West Indies. The West Indies, he declared must be run by West Indians.

JAMAICA'S DELEGATES OPPOSE

Opposition developed from some British Colony delegations including Trinidad, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands. The French delegation refused to take part in the discussion. The Curacao delegation stated the matter was not included in the reference of the conference. Remarking that the purposes of his proposal could not be accomplished without the unanimous consent of all delegations represented, Pico withdrew his proposal and what originally gave promise of developing into a most interesting situation, petered out quietly as quickly as it has flared.

18 of 28 Delegates to W.I. Confernce Are White Men

Afro American Sat 3-9-46
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I. — **It's paradoxical, but despite the fact that the countries they represent are predominantly inhabited by colored, 18 of the 28 delegates to the West Indian Conference now in session here are white.**

A few may be mulattoes, but they are fair enough not to **be** mistaken for colored.

In other words, the men who help to make and shape the future of the black peoples of at least 15 non-self-governing territories are white men.

White Delegates Dominate

Of the 68 advisors to the various delegations, only 8 are known to be colored, and of the 10 members of the Caribbean Commission, who represent the governing powers—the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands—only two are colored.

They are Dr. Ralph Bunche, a member of the United States, and Mme. Felix Eboue, chairman of the French section. Dr. Eric Williams, on leave from Howard University, is acting secretary of the research council.

How it happens that the majority of the representatives for a predominantly black area are white is one of the mysteries of the West Indies.

Honduraneans Colored

Those territories which include a colored delegate have a white representative as the chairman. This is true of the Barbados, BWI representation with Howard Hayden, white, as chairman, and Grantley Adams, colored, as the second man.

Both the representatives of the Virgin Islands, which have 90% colored residents, are white—Joseph Alexander, a St. Croix business man and chairman of the legislature, and Roy P. Gordon, a St. Thomas legislator.

In only one delegation, British Honduras, are both delegates colored. They are Dr. V. F. Anderson, senior medical officer; and W. H. Courtenay, legislator and lawyer.

Other colored delegats include Guadeloupe, FWI: Remy Nainsouta; Jamaica, BWI: L. L. Simmonds; Leeward Islands, BWI: Sydney Christian; Martinique, FWI: Antoine Wilford; Windward Islands, BWI: Garnet H. Gordon; British Guiana: E. G. Woolford; and Surinam, NWI: A. L. R. Smits.

West Indies Conference Splits Over Caribbean New Deal

Public Opinion
Kingston, Jamaica

ST. THOMAS, Friday:

A split appeared to be growing among the American, English, French and Dutch delegates attending the second West Indian conference here over the question of whether the Caribbean needs a new deal.

Opposing views on questions ranging from a super-preference trading authority to school lunches have been voiced at the daily sessions by the representatives of the 15 non-self-governing territories of the West Indies.

There has been a flat proposal that geography be considered more than national flags in taking steps to improve social and economic conditions in the small islands of the four nations, sprawled closely in the lonesome reaches of the Caribbean.

Sat 3-2-46

"PRE-HISTORIC ECONOMY"

W. H. Courtney, delegate from British Honduras, has pointed out that "discriminatory tariff laws" and other forces give the whole area a "prehistoric economy", and services or we have atomic bombs."

An Economic Merger of the British and American Virgin Islands has been proposed by Sidney Christian of the British Leeward Islands. Sat 3-2-46

He has urged that United States Chairman Charles E. Taussig and British, French and Dutch representatives on the Caribbean commission give "special consideration to the Virgin Islands' peculiar geographical position and their particular needs as one geographical unti."

He has explained that he is not recommending any change in the actual ownership of the islands.

Mrs. Rexford G. Tugwell, wife of the Governor of Puerto Rico, is among the experts taking part in the nutrition discussions.

WEST INDIAN BILL OF RIGHTS LOSES FIRST ROUND AT CONFAB

Pittsburg, Pa. Courier

Sat 3-9-46

By P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Delegates to the second session of the West Indies Conference here rejected Wednesday the first concrete proposal submitted to them to enlarge the functional scope of their endeavors when they voted, almost unanimously, to table a resolution introduced by Dr. Rafael Pico of Porto Rico, to set up a committee to consider the possibility of drafting a bill of human rights for the West Indies.

The two delegates who voted against the motion to table were Roy P. Gordon of the Virgin Islands and Vernon Wharton of Trinidad.

Pico, 33-year-old leader of the Porto Rican delegation, stopped the conference dead in its tracks when he, after the delegates had concluded a routine discussion of health education, and were preparing to consider the work of the Caribbean Research Council, next item on the agenda, arose and directed the attention of delegates to President Truman's message, read at the first plenary session, and to the opening remarks of the conference chairman, Charles W. Taussig.

USED TRUMAN'S CUE

It was Taussig who had asserted sententiously that amelioration of economic and social problems in the Caribbean would be "mere palliatives" unless they were built upon a foundation of essential human rights. And it was President Truman who had indicated the willingness of the United States to give Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands the full measure of self-government they might desire.

Taking his cue from the President and the American chairman of this conference, Dr. Pico called upon the delegates to accept the responsibility to take action to consider the possibility of defining the rights of human beings in the Caribbean and their hopes and aspirations.

"We need a charter, or a bill of rights," he contended, "that will express the hopes and aspirations of West Indians on matters economic, social and political, a charter that can serve as a sandard guide of conduct for man in the Caribbean, as an individual and as a member of society.

Sat 3-9-46

CHARTER WOULD SERVE AS WORLD MODEL

"We might be called presumptuous for advocating a document of such far-reaching significance," acknowledged the Porto Rican; "however, I believe we have a unique situation in the Caribbean because this is and has been the crossroads of nations, races and languages, including four of the most important national powers.

"The step I advocate should be tried in a region like this. Then it could serve as a model for the rest of the world, just as the Pan-American Conference called by Bolivar in 1826 ultimately became the model for the Pan-American Union many years later.

Earlier, Dr. Pico had insisted that the conference should consider suggestions of Chairman Taussig for a bill of human rights and obligations as one of its basic responsibilities. He called attention to the fact that it was now possible to discuss such a matter with the French and the Dutch and expressed the hope that the Caribbean Commission would eventually be constituted of fully self-governing territories from the American point of view.

PROPOSAL WINS SUPPORT

"In the future," he added, "we should have as part of this commission and conference the independent republics of the Caribbean, thus constituting a more comprehensive commission incorporating the entire area.

Concluding his speech, Dr. Pico urged that the conference immediately set up a subcommittee to "consider the possibility of drafting a charter of human rights in the West Indies."

The reaction to the Porto Rican's proposal, made in the form of a resolution, was immediate and spontaneous. Garnet Gordon, newspaper publisher and barrister from St. Lucia in the Windward Islands, took to his feet in warm and heady support of the proposal.

"There can be no doubt," asserted Gordon, measuring each word, "that the basic problem in the Caribbean is the striving of a people, a people which has sprung from a combination of circumstances, a combination of races, for recognition, for self-expression and for individuality."

WANT INDEPENDENCE

As soon as Gordon had finished, C. H. Adams, Barbados housing authority and Socialist lawyer, seized the microphone to deliver an impassioned speech in support of Pico's proposal. Bull-necked and determnied, Adams declaimed:

"I think Dr. Pico has made a most statesmanlike speech. I think we West Indians are not only conscious of our potentialities, but are quite capable of forming a West Indian nation. We wish to say this in no uncertain terms: it is remarkable how great a percentage of the common man harbors a suspicion about conferences of this sort.

"We West Indians are determined to take you at your word and to say as you have said in the joint statement of your two governments that the object of this commission is that the West Indies should be run by West Indians of whatever race or nationality. I for one welcome the opportunity to draw up a Bill of Human Rights as it affects the West Indies."

TRINIDAD DELEGATE OPPOSED MOTION

Adams' speech definitely jerked the delegates off the routine track of commonplaces which they had been following and bluntly confronted them with the question as to whether they desired to use this conference as a medium through which they might attempt to strike a blow for freedom.

Adams had scarcely concluded his speech, followed by tumultuous applause, before Vernon Wharton, Trinidad, rose to remind the delegates that the subject introduced by Dr. Pico was not on the agenda. Then, speaking to the point, he added:

"As self-governing colonies, we in the British West Indies may not all share the same view as to our goal, but I think I speak with assurance for my own colony of Trinidad and Tobago when I say that we should like to inform this conference that we aim at federation and self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Sat 3-9-46

Dr. V. F. Anderson, British Honduras delegate, was convinced that if a committee were set up to carry out the proposal of Dr. Pico, the results of its efforts would only be another "scrap of paper."

FRENCH POSITION MADE KNOWN

It should be of significance to Courier readers that all the delegates who had thus far spoken on the question were what would be regarded as colored in the United States. A delegate from a United States possession had introduced the proposal. Two British subjects had supported the resolution and two had opposed it. There was an obvious desire among the delegates to learn the position assumed by the French. This position was stated by Antoine Wiltford, French delegate from Martinique. Wiltford pointed out that the French delegates had come with the understanding that discussions and actions would be limited to matters on the agenda. Mr. Wiltford is a black Frenchman.

This, of course, was what was expected. The French, black and white, refuse to recognize the territories in the West Indies as colonies. They insist that they are the same as all other provinces of France.

DUTCH JOINS FRENCH

After the noon recess, the discussion was resumed. The Dutch delegations from Curacao and Surinam withdrew from the discussion for the same reason as the French had before them. Simmonds of Jamaica and Christian of the Leeward Islands opposed the resolution.

By that time, Dr. Pico became aware that with a split in the ranks of the British and defections by the French and Dutch, there was little chance for the resolution to pass at this session. If it had been voted upon it would have been killed. He, himself, therefore, moved to table the resolution motion. This had the effect of keeping it alive and of making it recurrent on future agendas.

WHITE DELEGATES REMAINED QUIET

Before the motion to table was carried, the American chairman had shown uniform impartiality in the consideration of the motion. He described the agenda as flexible and noted the fact that the delegates had set a precedent earlier by adding matters to the agenda. But his dispassionate appraisal could not overcome the reluctance of the delegates to enter into the field of political discussion at this session.

It ought to be noted in this story that the majority of the delegates at this conference are white, but in the discussion on political freedom not a single white delegate spoke. They have been the most active discussants on other subjects.

Civil Rights Urged For Caribbean Folk At Recent Confab

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Tues 3-12-46

BY ADOLPH GEREAU

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (ANP)—Three colonial nations, Britain, France and the Netherlands were stirred to strong opposition here last week when a recommendation for a "bill of human rights and human obligations" for peoples of the Caribbean area was put squarely up to the West Indian conference in session here.

Drafting of such a bill was urged by Dr. Rafel Pico, a Puerto Rican delegate to the conference which was called to consider Caribbean social and economic problems.

Charles Taussig, chairman of the United States delegation who is respected for his sympathetic interest in the Caribbean Negroes, had previously counseled delegates that something concrete must evolve from this conference for the benefit of the peoples of this area.

Opposition Cited

Pico, who had the support of Garnet H. Gordon, Windward Island delegate, and G. H. Adams of Barbados, received only opposition from colonial representatives when he told the conference:

"We need a charter and a bill of rights that will express the hopes and aspirations of the Caribbean people in economic, political, and social matters. A charter of human rights and obligations should provide a guide of conduct for a man in the Caribbean as an individual or a member of society."

U. S. Chairman Taussig told the conference of the splendid work done by 49,000 West Indian laborers imported to this country during the war.

Tues 3-12-46

Scrap of Paper

V. F. Anderson, British Honduras delegate, hinted that a "bill of rights" for the West Indies at this time would be just another "scrap of paper." He declared that the colonies have complete protection and assurance of rights under chapter 11 of the UNO charter.

Pico, a former professor of Northwestern university in the United States, concluded:

"My hope for the future is that this Caribbean commission will be constituted by full self-governing territories from the American point of view on the basis of President Truman's message to the conference and also, in the future, that we shall have as a part of this commission and conference the independent republics of the Caribbean."

West Indian Conference Delegates Say U.S. Will Dodge Labor Issue

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

By EARL B. OTTLEY
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—Delegates to the West Indian Conference called by the Caribbean Commission this week are questioning the complete omission of labor problems from the conference agenda.

The delegates, representing five and a half million people from 15 colonial and territorial islands of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands blame Washington for the apparent plan to sidestep the subject of labor's rights at the conference.

"It smells like a sellout," one delegate stated. "Britain is supposed to have a Labor government, yet I feel certain that it was because the men in Washington feared British displeasure that there is not even going to be any discussion of wage policy for the Negro worker in this area."

Editorial Criticism

The Daily News, a local newspaper, said in an editorial, "Neither labor nor education is included in the list of subjects to be discussed here.

"It may be that these are not polite subjects for such a conference. How we can go on from year to year avoiding such important problems is beyond our understanding."

Heralded by sharp criticism from many quarters, the three week conference opened at the Bourne Field marine and air base here with 500 delegates, advisers, commissioners and Virgin Islands government officials present.

President Harry S. Truman, in a letter to Charles W. Taussig, chairman of the United States section of the commission, conveyed to the conference an outline of the policy of the United States with respect to the governments and peoples of the Caribbean region.

Asks Puerto Rican Self Rule

Mr. Truman said a recommendation had been presented to Congress which would permit the people of Puerto Rico to determine the question of eventual independence. In addition he said, this country plans more self-government for the Virgin Islands.

A committee of Virgin Islanders, appointed by former Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, is presently studying the Organic Act governing the islands with the view of revising it so as to give a wide measure of self-rule to islanders themselves.

Truman said this country will encourage the effective application, by all practicable means, of the principles of the United Nations charter regarding non-self-governing territories in order to insure "the progressive development of the peoples of the region in political, economic and social matters."

Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States, which have responsibilities for the administration of West Indies islands, Mr. Truman said, "have undertaken a solemn obligation in this respect." *Sat 3-2-46*

Pledges U.S. Support

He also pledged this government:

"To assist, by appropriate action, in carrying out the economic objectives recommended by the first session of the West Indian Conference held at Barbadoes in March, 1944. Steps to effectuate these objectives received Presidential approval on June 11, 1945, and were included in a Joint Statement of the governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom later made public.

"To support any suitable plan which would bring the non-self-governing territories of the Caribbean region into closer cooperation with each other, with a view to developing the educational, social, and cultural institutions of the region, improving the standards of living of the people, and strengthening the foundations upon which self-governing institutions may be developed."

President Truman's message received an ovation, as did the address of Taussig, presiding chairman, who declared that a bill of human obligations should be coupled with a bill of human rights in a world in which atomic energy has confronted us with two alternatives: durable peace or extinction.

An address of welcome was delivered by Morris F. De Castro, acting governor of the Virgin Islands who expressed the hope that the conference deliberations would be productive of much benefit for the participating territories.

Roy P. Gordon, delegate from St. Thomas, declared that if the conference is to succeed the participating nations must forget the colonial imperialism of the past and work for the upliftment of the common man.

Sir John Macpherson, British cochairman asserted that if the conference did no more than to discuss problems and to exchange views of the territories on them it would be of some value.

Such meetings, he said serve to governments to improve conditions guide, stimulate and encourage in their territories.

French Colonies 'Independent'

George Hubert Pariset, governor of Martinque declared that the French Caribbean colonies were by no means dependent territories, but were as much a part of France as any French metropolitan province.

With Professor Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Dutch minister to Mexico, he urged the conference to work honestly and diligently to solve problems common to all the colonies.

Other speakers at the opening session included E. G. Woolford of British Guinea, Roy Nainsouta of Guadeloupe, and Mr. Kies of Curacao.

Praise B.W.I. Workers

Messages from the Departments of Labor and Agriculture paid tribute to 49,500 laborers from the British West Indies who worked in the United States during the past year where they helped to break production bottlenecks in several industries essential to the war effort.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, associate chief, division of dependent affairs of the State Department is one of three United States commissioners attending the conference. Rexford Tugwell, former governor of Puerto Rico, is the third.

Madame Eugenie Eboue, deputy from Guadeloupe to the French National Assembly has been appointed one of the three commissioners representing France.

W.I. Conference Hails Mme. Eboue

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

By B. M. PHILLIPS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—Mme. Eugenie Eboue, widow of Felix Eboue, famed Free French war leader in Africa, who missed the opening session of the West Indian Conference on Feb. 21, arrived here Feb. 26, by plane.

Transportation difficulties from Paris, where she is a member of the French Assembly from Guadeloupe, was responsible for her delay. It took her seven days to make the trip from Paris via New York and Miami.

Her French compatriots gave her a rousing ovation and spared no effort to make her comfortable. Friends who knew her or knew of her and her husband's loyalty which made the invasion of North Africa possible, greeted her with affection. *Sat 3-9-46*

French Spokesman

As chairman of the French section of the Caribbean Commission, Mme. Eboue is leader of the French delegation here, and there's no question about her position.

Hers is the only true black face at the commission's table and she stands out. Dr. Ralph Bunce, one of the three American commissioners, is also colored, but he is not easily distinguished from his associates.

Acknowledges Ovation

Charles Taussig, chairman of the American delegation, and of the conference, paid Mme. Eboue a compliment when, on her arrival, he dispensed with the order of business to introduce her and pay tribute to her late husband.

Speaking in her native tongue, she acknowledged the applause of the delegates, and promised to take an active part in the deliberations.

Hotel Bias Aired at W.I. Parley

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Bunche Quotes Commission's Report

By BETTYE M. PHILLIPS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.—The matter of discrimination against colored people at hotels in the West Indies was brought to the floor of the West Indian Conference, Thursday.

Roy Gordon, a delegate of the Virgin Islands, urged that the subcommittee appointed to study tourist trade, take into consideration that segregation against natives and Jews is practiced in hotels in all the West Indies including St. Thomas and Puerto Rico.

He asked the conference not to sacrifice human rights for financial ones in considering development of the trade.

V.I. Bans Bias

He urged other West Indies islands to follow the example of the Virgin Islands which has anti-discrimination law which provides that the licenses of convicted operators of public places be suspended. *Sat 3-9-46*

Hotel 1820 in the heart of this Capital city reportedly bars colored people but has had no charge made against it.

Mr. Gordon's statement came as no surprise to conference representatives. I have talked with delegates who told of experiencing difficulty in securing accommodations in Puerto Rico en route here.

Bunche Cites Report

Representatives of other islands will testify that the better hotels in their towns are "not particular" about their patronage, even though 90 per cent of the residents in the area are colored.

Dr. Ralph Bunche of the U.S. section of the Caribbean Commission, who was presiding when the hotel matter was brought to the floor, pointed out that the Commission's Caribbean Tourist Trade report published last year said:

"Development of a large-scale tourist industry in the Caribbean necessarily involves important social consequences.

May Re-state Principle

"If the development of the area for recreational purposes is to be successful, it must frankly accept as a major objective, that the opportunity for enjoyment of the facilities of the area must be freely accessible to the millions of people in the area as well as to transients who come from the outside."

It is expected that the sub-committee's report will, as a result of the Gordon recommendation carry a re-statement of this principle of non-segregation.

CONFETTI CARIBBEAN

...By...
P. L. PRATTIS

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

Guess you all won't mind if I type this little note to Mrs. Leroy Crayton, wife of Cleveland's big butter and sausage man. She's such a nice sort o' gel that "yours truly" promised her, next time he went away, he'd tell her all about it. Course, that's one way for you to get the dope, too, and also for Melchiades C. Clarke, the manipulating president of the Dunbar Insurance Company.

Well, my dear (still meanin' Mrs. Crayton), you just can't imagine how rushed I've been for this one. On Friday, I learn that I gotta go down to the Virgin Islands on accounta they gonna have some sort o' West Indian Conference down there. State Department says it's gonna be a big affair and that The Courier, if it's gonna continue its policy of keepin' its readers informed, ought to have somebody there. "Kin you get me a ticket?" I wanna know. "Don't know, but we'll try," Miss McReynolds, very nice lady at State Department, says. She does. In five minutes, it's all arranged. I must leave Pittsburgh Sunday afternoon for Washington, leave Washington Monday afternoon for Miami. Due to reach Miami at seven-fifteen Tuesday night after twenty-eight and one-half hours on the road. To leave Miami on Pan-American Clipper for San Juan, Porto Rico, Tuesday night at twelve-thirty, thence Wednesday morning by shuttle plane to St. Thomas. If you ever get the chance to read this, you'll know those planes didn't try any monkey business with your correspondent.

3-2-46 Sat.

* * *

Funny how it is when it comes to condemnin' things wholesale and in general, races, organizations or even departments. I get mad with State Department lots of times and I gotta admit it has lots of faults, but it isn't all faults. Guess I keep on edge on accounta that gal Shipley in the Passport Division who doesn't seem to realize that she's workin' for and bein' paid by the common ordinary folk in the United States. But it has been the experience of this writer that when State Department sets up a trip, it does so with no holds barred and no lines (color) drawn. That was true going to and in San Francisco when colored correspondents were treated matter-of-factly and samely (please don't change that word, proofreader) as other correspondents. As I write, we are lurching through Florida, far below Jacksonville, on the Seaboard's Sun Queen. There just isn't any funny business about eating or sleeping accommodations. We is all one big family. Even "Bishop" A. M. Wendell Malliet, the "British subject" who is going down to cover this conference for the Powell-Savory combine in New York, can't find a cause for setting off his temper. He's awful nice guy, but voluble as the dickens once he gets started. It's his first trip to jim crow land although he has been in United States twenty-eight years. He called up State Department and warned them in advance. Said he, "You know, I'm not a mahn to stand for any of this jim crow foolishness and I'm tellin' you in advance." I thought that was nice of "the Bishop" 'cause he can be real intimidatin' once his dander's up. He and I are sharing the same compartment and I'm bein' very careful of my conduct. "The Bishop" neither smokes, drinks plays cards or runs around after other women. He's positively frightening.

3-2-46

* * *

Betty Phillips is along. Betty, as you know, is one of the numerous, pervasive Murphys of Baltimore. Was only Tan Yank gal to get overseas as war correspondent. In love with her husband, Frank Phillips, and with life.

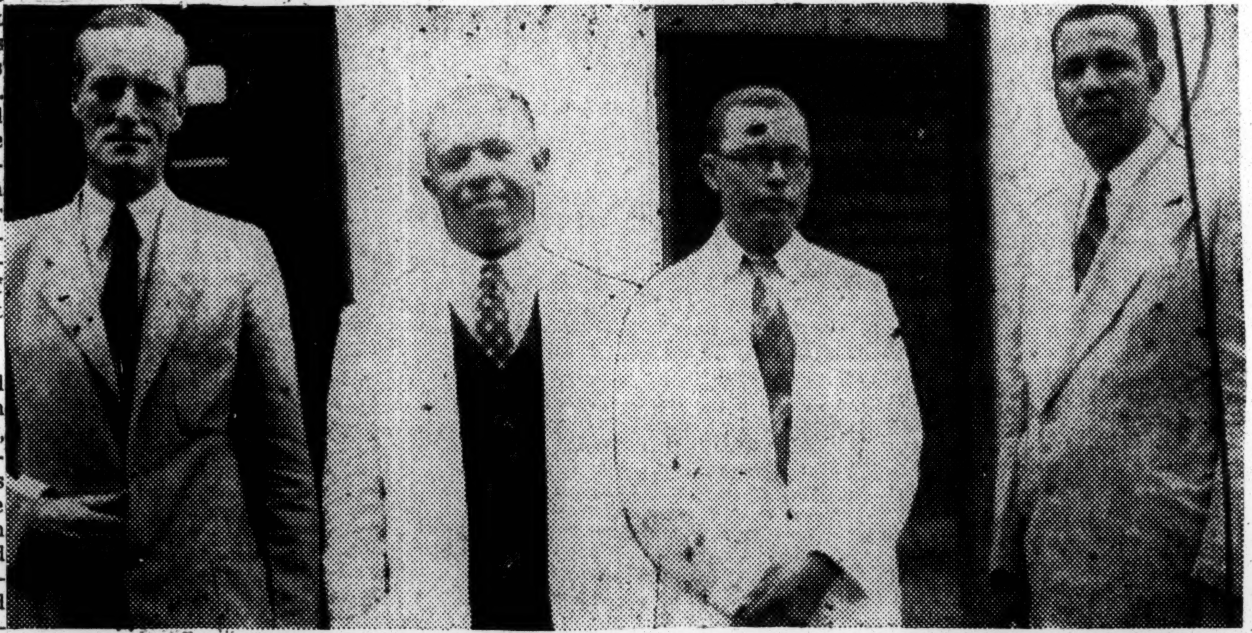
There're about seventy of us, Americans, French, Dutch and English, on the way down. Conference is being held under asupices of Anglo-American West Indian Commission. One of American members is Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Howard prof, who is now big shot in State Department. Ralph was at San Francisco as technical specialist. Also went to ILO confab in Paris where his work elicited high written praise from Frances Perkins, ex-boss of Labor Department, who led U. S. delegation. Then Ralph switched to London and worked with U. S. United Nations delegation. Concentrated his attention on problems of dependent areas. Was in middle of all plays battling for chance for dependent peoples to have free play in their own affairs. Soon as UN conference ended, Ralph grabbed a plane and hastened to Washington to catch this train for Florida. Inasmuch as work for Government has kept him away from wife and family most of past year, Ralph decided to bring the Mrs. and his son, Ralph Jr., on this trip. This two-year-old youngster sees to it that one idle moment does not grow into two for his mother and dad.

* * * Pa.

All that stuff you have heard about these Seaboard trains is baloney if this Sun Queen is any example. This correspondent still isn't sure he'll reach Miami with his neck all in one piece. The way they handle these airbrakes is enough to kill a guy. You don't have any warning so's you might catch on to something. Bishop Malliet sits opposite me and I'm in terror for fear that a violent lurch will set him in my lap. This is the roughest rid- I've ever had on land.

Funny thing about the train crew (white). They talk like they're Southerners, but they're just as nice as pie to all of us. Course, they know we got the State Department running for us, but it just sort o' does somethin' to you to see 'em skinnin' 'em back, opening the doors for you and bowin' and scrapin'. Honest. I'l bet they'll even accept tips.

I don't know as I ever told you how the Government sets up one of these things. All most folk ever hear about are the delegates. The United States had seven delegates at San Francisco, but nearly 400 other advisers, technical experts and members of the secretariat. That's what always happens. On this train there is one commissioner, Dr. Bunche, but there are about thirty advisers, secretaries, researchers and even mimeograph operators. All the personnel and equipment necessary to a given operation are carried along.



ATTENDING WEST INDIAN PARLEY—The Jamaican delegation (photo at left) attending the West Indies Conference in the Virgin Islands includes, left to right: G. N. N. Nunn and L. H. Simmonds. Photo at right, members of the British Honduras delegation, left to right: Dr. V. F. Anderson and W. H. Courtenay. Dr. Anderson described the proposal to draw up a Caribbean bill of human rights as a meaningless attempt to write another "scrap of paper."

Dr. Bunche Flies To Indian Confab

The People's Voice New York, N.Y. Sat 3-2-46

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27 (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, associate chief, division of dependent affairs of the State Department left Washington Monday for Miami, Florida, from where he flew to the Virgin Islands to represent the United States at the second session of the West Indian conference which opened at Ste. Thomas February 21.

Dr. Bunche is one of three United States commissioners attending the conference which is being held under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The sessions will last three weeks.

Madame Eugenie Eboue, deputy from Guadeloupe to the French National Assembly, has been appointed as one of the three commissioners to represent France.

More than five and a half million people will be represented by delegates attending from colonies and territories of the four nations comprising the commission, the State Department said Monday.

The conference was opened with an address by the Governor Charles Harwood of the Virgin Islands and the reading of a message from President Truman. Sat 3-2-46

Dr. Bunche recently returned to this country from London where he served as a member of the United Nations Organization.

The two other United States commissioners to the conference are Charles W. Taussig, co-chairman of the commission who will preside, and Rexford Tugwell, former braintruster of the Roosevelt administration.

Jim Crow Absent

Ralph Bunche, Mme. Eboue at Island Parley

3-2-46 Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Courier Executive Editor)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—The internationally mixed delegation of the British-American Caribbean Commission rode the Seaboard Railway train, the Sun Queen, non-jim-crow style into Miami, Fla., Tuesday morning, Feb. 19. This section of the eighty delegates then boarded a Pan-American Airways clipper Wednesday morning for this point.

Included in the group were Dr. Ralph Bunche, associate chief, Division of Dependent Affairs of the State Department, Washington, D. C., Leonard A. H. Peters, representing the Netherlands; Paul Blanchard, adviser of the United States on the commission; Henri Claudel and Jean de la Roche representing France; A. M. Wendell Malliet of the New York Amsterdam News, Mrs. B. M. Phillips, assistant managing editor of the Afro-American Newspapers, and the writer.

Sat. 3-2-46

MADAME EBOUE AT SESSIONS

Dr. Bunche is serving as one of the United States commissioners. He returned only recently from London where he served as a member of the United Nations Organization.

Madame Eugenie Eboue, deputy from Guadeloupe to the French National Assembly, is one of the three commissioners representing France at the conference.

West Indies Industrial and Food Problems Being Studied

By P. L. PRATTIS

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Somewhat monotonously, delegates to the second session of the ~~West Indies conference~~ being held here, have rounded out their first week of activity with the presentation of a succession of capsule-like speeches dealing with the position or action of their territories in respect to the various subjects on the conference agenda.

All of the speeches, with respect to agricultural diversification, industrial diversification, trade within the Caribbean, health education, nutrition and quarantine, and tourism, have been concrete and to the point, though not exhaustive, and have helped the delegates to obtain a total picture of total action in the Caribbean and of their interdependence.

MUST RAISE FOODSTUFFS

Agricultural diversification, so far as this correspondent has been able to discern, reduces itself to sugar, food and acreage.

Although sugar has been kind to the Caribbean, there is a disposition here to deplore the baneful influence of sugar in the Caribbean area during the last three centuries. Hemmed in by a sugar economy, the nature of which was determined by the stroke of a pen in other countries, the people of the area have been at the mercy of conditions over which they have had no control. As cotton once ruled the Southern States, sugar has ruled the Caribbean.

But sugar must remain the chief money crop, for export outside the area, for the territories in the Caribbean. Foodstuffs are the alternative suggested for diversification.

Among reasons given for the failure to grow foodstuffs have been: (1) cheapness of food imports, (2) lack of land and (3) a disposition among some West Indians to regard farming and horticulture as menial.

But significant steps are now being taken in many of the islands, notably Barbados and Trinidad, to correct the mistakes of the past by finding ways and means to grow more food.

Sat 3-9-46

MARKETS CONTROLLED

Much involved in the question of agricultural diversification is also the factor of markets and tariffs. Delegates to the first session of the West Indian conference at Barbados had recommended a system of free trade in the area, but they ran head-on into the imperial preference system prevailing among the British Commonwealth and into trade treaties already concluded by Great Britain with some other metropolitan powers.

Many of the factors that complicate agriculture also complicate industry in the Caribbean. The need for industry to create jobs and lift the economic level of the area is well recognized, but in this field, too, the delegates express concern over unlimited and unplanned industrial enterprises, the effect which such expansion might have within the area and which it might have on the relations these territories have with the metropolitan powers.

An example was cited in respect to Porto Rico's new cement industry. It would expect to be able to sell to territories within the area. But a British company has recently been given a 99-year concession in Jamaica to sell cement at nearly twice the price charged by the Porto Ricans. It means that Porto Rico is deprived of a natural market outlet by the operations of British capital.

LAUDS HEALTH PROGRAM

A third field in which regional planning also seems to be a part of the answer is tourism. West Indians regard the tourist trade as a sort of industry. It is difficult for them to understand why the entire world doesn't come to visit them. They recognize that these visits can be made profitable and they intend to make them more attractive.

This correspondent has been impressed by the active public health programs being pursued in the islands and the setups for serving school lunches. Mrs. Grace Tugwell, wife of the Governor of Porto Rico, described an ambitious program being pursued in that island, as did Mrs. Elizabeth Work of St. Thomas. The same was true of delegates from several other territories.

The first week of the conference has ended with speech offerings from each territory thrown into the hamper.

It is expected that the conference design will change during the second week when these speeches will be taken out by subcommittees which will dissect and analyze them for purposes of simplification and coordination.

Big Powers Reject Charter For Caribbean

Chicago Ill.
Defender

Virgin Islands Meet Turns Down Human Rights Document

Saturday

By EARLE B. OTTLEY
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—A proposal for the drafting of a charter of human rights for peoples of the Caribbean area was immediately smashed this week by British, French and Netherlands behind-the-scene-diplomacy at the West Indian Conference being held here.

The bombshell proposal was made by Dr. Rafael Pico, Puerto Rican delegate, who asked that a subcommittee be appointed to draft a "bill of human rights and human obligations" for the Caribbean territories.

Several hours later Pico, former professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., did an about-face, and explained that his motion was for a committee to study the possibilities of drafting a charter, but not to draft a charter itself.

3-9-46

Proposal Rejected

The watered down proposal was tabled, 14 to 2, with the rest of the 28 delegates not voting. Delegates expressed surprise at the reversal of position Pico had taken.

It was said that pressure had been brought to bear on him to reverse his position which would have been embarrassing to Great Britain in particular.

Pico took his cue for the original proposal from Charles Taussig, chairman of the United States delegation, who had previously counseled delegates that something concrete must evolve from the conference for the benefit of the peoples of the area.

Taussig Suggested Charter

Taussig, member of the U. S. State Department, told the conference at the opening session, "All mankind, and the people of the Caribbean area in particular, requires two well defined charters which shall be basic for all that we strive to attain.

"One is a bill of human rights, a simple statement of what an individual may require of his fellowmen to live his life in security and happiness.

3-9-46

"The other is a bill of human obligations, a statement of the sacrifices that must be made by an individual to assure these basic rights to his neighbor."

Hope For Self Rule

In making the proposal for the bill Pico stated: "We need a charter and a bill of rights that will express the hopes and aspirations of the Caribbean people in economic, political and social matters.

"A charter of human rights and obligations should provide a guide of conduct for a man in the Caribbean as an individual or a member of society."

Pico concluded: "My hope for the future is that this Caribbean commission will be constituted by fully self-governing territories from the American point of view on the basis of President Truman's message to the conference and also, in the future, that he will have as a part of this commission and conference the independent republics of the Caribbean."

"Scrap of Paper" 3-9-46

V. F. Anderson, British Honduras delegate hinted that a bill of rights for the West Indies at this time would be just another "scrap of paper." He declared that the colonies have complete protection and assurance of rights under chapter 11 of the UNO charter.

A British Honduras delegate declared that an economic new deal is needed in the Caribbean. He attacked existing trade barriers between the island, adding that the Caribbean offers an excellent laboratory for the experiment of inter-territorial trade.

Madame Eugene Eboue representing France at the conference arrived from Paris after a week's delay, heightening the hope of the conference for worthwhile achievements.

During the week of plenary sessions the conference gave considerable attention to problems of agricultural diversification, industrial diversification, trade, transportation, health, and tourism.

Sat

The conference went into committee where it will remain for a week, working on recommendations made during the sessions.

President Truman Outlines W.I. Policy

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

Sends Good Will Message to Second Parley; Native Gov. Greets Body

3-2-46

By BETTYE M. PHILLIPS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

3-2-46

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—A message from President Truman reaffirming the interest of the United States in helping to strengthen the foundation of self-governing Caribbean territories was read last Thursday at the opening of the three-week West Indian Conference here.

The conference, an auxiliary of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission created in 1942 as an Anglo-American effort to improve conditions in the region, marks the second meeting of delegates from 15 territories.

The first was held in Barbados in 1944 with representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Caribbean governments in attendance.

Sat.

Native Governor Heard

The conference was expanded last December to include France and the Netherlands, whose spokesmen are active in the current sessions which are being held at Bourne Field, former Marine base.

In addition to the delegates and their advisors, 500 local residents attended the initial meeting at which Charles W. Taussig, conference chairman, and chairman of the American delegation, presided.

They were welcomed by Morris de Castro, acting governor, and first native islander to be so honored.

Basic Charters Aired

The other American delegates are Gov. Guy Tugwell of Puerto Rico, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting chief of the State Department's Division of Dependent Areas, who was advisor for the United Nations' Organization in London.

Mr. Taussig, in his opening remarks, proposed two basic charters, or a spiritual awakening of mankind, as one of the real defenses against misuse of the atom bomb, and to insure real freedom.

"These charters," he said, "should be a 'bill of human rights' statement of what an individual demands of his fellowman in order to live in security and harmony; and

"A 'bill of human obligations'—a statement of the sacrifices individuals must make to assure basic rights to his neighbor."

Tribute to FDR

Mr. Taussig told the conference of the part played by the late President Roosevelt in creation of the commission, pointing out that he "knew and loved the Caribbean, and believed in its future."

President Truman told the conference that, in line with the UNO's charter, the basic policy of the United States in the Caribbean would be to regard the interests of the inhabitants "as paramount."

"Our policy," he declared, "will be to support the work of the Caribbean Commission, to the end that the problems of the region may be approached as a whole, and not piecemeal."

Sat

U.S. Pledge Aid

President Truman added that "this Government looks forward to an increasing measure of self-government by the people of the Virgin Islands of the United States."

He emphasized that the United States will support any suitable plan that would bring the non-self-governing territories of the Caribbean region into closer co-operation with each other.

Areas Represented

The majority of the delegates are housed at the former Navy submarine base and in local hotels.

The West Indian Conference is believed to be the first international convention of delegates from non-self-governing territories.

Conference conclusions will be submitted to the Caribbean Commission, which in turn will submit them to the four governments represented.